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and Indicating the Preferences of the Leading Dictionaries
From 1732 to 1929

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TO
N. A. K. V.



THE EMBODIMENT OF MELODY AND SONG
AND OF THAT HARMONY OF SOUNDS
WHICH THE HUMAN VOICE CAN REACH
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
WITH A FATHER'S GRATITUDE AND LOVE
F. H. V.

of conversation, the churchman emphatically declared that the best pronunciation heard in England was that heard in Lincolnshire. Somewhat later in the evening, the question of the birthplaces of the several persons present was discussed. Then, the writer said to the churchman, "Altho I have never seen you before, I judge that you were born in Lincolnshire"—a statement which the young curate characterized as "most extraordinary, because it proves to be true."

A visitor to the adjacent county of Cambridge, and to the precincts of Newnham College, famous for its young women of remarkable attainments, where the English feminine voice divine is cultivated—if it be cultivated in any educational institution in England—made the following caustic comment on the English voice: "Do the university-nurtured foster it? Alas, they do, as two Newnham girls of brilliant achievement served to prove. Their voices were so hard and cold as to suggest the soullessness of marble and one followed their conversation with difficulty, for their affectation was so intense that it was painful to gaze on."

Unfortunately, in England, the university-bred think themselves rather than their universities the law in matters of enunciation, pronunciation, and interpretation. That is why one often hears the man from Oxford speak of a "remarkably fine gel," when he wishes to describe a handsome woman. It is a curious fact that affectations of speech make the British university-bred man one of the most difficult of English-speaking men to follow. We have recently been told by Mr. JOHN DALLEY of *The Bulletin*, of Sydney, New South Wales, that "the world-standard of pronunciation in English-speaking countries is set by the London stage—Oxford English is often laughed at; stage English never." In an Australian family none of whose members has been outside Australia, some may speak Australian-English, and others, quite unconsciously, what may be called stage-English.

As for ridicule, laughter at stage-English may not apply to Sydney but it certainly applies to the United States, where both the English of England's stage and of Oxford University are fit subjects for the jibes of America's journalists and critics. Why? Because caprice continues to introduce many oddities both on the stage and off. If the truth be told the stage has now little authority in matters of pronunciation. Among the absurdities introduced at one time or another by various members of the profession are *aitches* for "aches"; *bird* for "beard"; *kwality* for "quality"—*a* as in "at" instead of *a* as in "what"; *rallery* for "raillery"; *Room* for "Rome," etc. The great KEMBLE murdered his native tongue in this way. According to SAMUEL JOHNSON "heard" was correctly pronounced *heerd*,

and he so pronounced it, not because it was the vogue, but because it conformed by analogy with "hear." Some of our poets rimed "great" with "beat," "defeat," "neat," etc., and this pronunciation found favor with Sir WILLIAM YONGE, who characterized *grate* as an Erinism, yet the latter was the pronunciation generally accepted by society. Altho Kemble and Johnson were contemporaries, and Johnson rimed "Rome" with "home," as in the lines

"London, the needy villain's general home
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome,"

Kemble always pronounced the name of the Eternal City—*Room*. And he had imitators, as the following criticism from "The Times" (London) of November 3, 1829, will show:—"Mr. Young's Brutus was beautifully impressive. There is one point in the performance which deserves particular remark, but certainly not of a laudatory nature. We allude to the pronunciation of the word 'Rome.' Mr. Young, following the example of the late John Kemble, perseveres with obstinate pertinacity in pronouncing it as if it were spelled with a double o, *Room*; while Cassius, Anthony, and the other dramatis personæ, pronounce the word in the ordinary, and, as we think, in the proper manner, *Rome*. For consistency's sake these Roman citizens ought to be uniform in their pronunciation of the name of the place of which they are denizens. It appears to us that it savours a little of affectation when Mr. Young chooses to adopt a pronunciation at variance with that of the public at large. Following up the principle on which he denominates Rome 'Room,' Mr. Young, we suppose, would descant on the doom (dome) of the king's palace, or would ask a friend to walk hoom with him to dinner."

In the next day's issue of the paper, the Editor printed the following comment, which indicates that Mr. Young's idiosyncrasy was not acceptable to the public:—"The whole case lies in a nutshell. The custom of educated society is the rule of pronunciation: Mr. Young must be a silly person to contend against the general sense of repeated audiences."

Three years ago Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a Londoner, remarked that the English stage affords numerous examples of mispronunciation. Said he, "The stage is the worst offender in this respect, both on account of its ridiculous claim to special traditions and also because of its enormous power of setting a standard to those who frequent the theater. In one dramatic company of high standing, it was considered equivalent to high treason to

pronounce the word 'your' except as rhyming with 'fur.' 'Mourn,' which standard pronunciation has decreed should be the same as 'morn,' is turned into *moo-urnn*. The late Mrs. LEWIS WALLER and the late Sir HENRY IRVING used habitually to give to the words 'England' and 'English' the *e* sound instead of the *i*, and their example is still followed in certain provincial companies. I have heard on the London stage the *r* in 'iron' given the same phonetic value as in 'irony.' At one West-End theater it is the fashion to pronounce the word 'girl,' which, when rightly pronounced, very appropriately rhymes with 'curl,' as if spelt *ge-irl*. This inevitably degenerates into *gel*. In England the eccentricities of pronunciation are based on no intelligible principle whatever, and when added to this we get the extremely bad vocal production which is so prevalent, the English stage is rendered unworthy of its mission and becomes an object of ridicule."

Absurd and impossible as it may seem to us, our grandparents spoke of *oar-a-toar-ry*, of *generawls*, of the *o-she-an*:

"Those that inhabit that far western shore
Vainly suppose that they alone, before
The setting sun forsake this atmosphere
Do view his face at nearer distance there
Than other men, than other countries can,
And that he falls into their ocean."

Altho the word *wind* was at one time commonly pronounced to rime with *bind*, it is the only monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* in which the *in* has the same sound as in "sin." In SWIFT's day, when the short *i* sound was heard, it met with so little favor from the literary lights that Swift, whom it annoyed more than any, jeered at those who used it, and announced mincingly that he had "a great *mīnd* to *fīnd* why they pronounce it *wīnd*." But some of the people of the Dean's period had not forgotten SHAKESPEARE's fair *Rosalīnd* even if the worthy Dean had. Witness, "As You Like It" (act iii, sc. 1, l. 88, *et seq.*),

Rosalīnd: From the east to western Ind,
No jewel is like *Rosalīnd*.
Her worth, being mounted on the wind,
Through all the world bears *Rosalīnd*.

It may appear unbelievable to the reader that such a word as *arithmetic* should ever have been pronounced as if written *a-reeth'me-tic*, yet this pronunciation had sufficient vogue to provoke protest in 1859. Among

other words that have been mauled and mouthed at one time or another are *again*, *behoove*, *bosom*, *calf*, *drama*, *gape*, *girl*, *leisure*, *oblique*, and *yes*—the latter of which has suffered from corruptions ranging from *yah*, through *yeh*, *yep*, *yih*, *yis* to *yuh*. Through caprice “admiralty” became *admiraltry*; “gasconade” became *garsconade*; “exquisite,” “interpolation,” “machination,” “permit,” and several hundred more have been and still are often mispronounced. In 1815 the London native not only mispronounced, but also took delight in corrupting, his words. To him “vulgarity” should be analogous to “popularity,” “singularity,” etc., so he promptly called it *vulgularity*; *scholard* he formed after such familiar words as “coward,” “dotard,” “drunkard,” etc.; *commonality* he preferred to “commonalty” because he was familiar with “equality,” “mortality,” “partiality,” etc. In those days *w* displaced *v* and *v* displaced *w*. The people spoke of *weal* (veal) and *winegar* (vinegar); while the “Citizen of credit and renown” called to his man-servant:

“Citizen: Villiam, I vant my vig.

Man-servant: Vitch vig, Sir?

Citizen: Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry.”

But, at that time, the Simon Pure also indulged in a superfluity of negatives; so what might not one expect? Literally, he wallowed in such expressions as “I don’t know nothing about it.” When he mislaid his hat he asked “Has *nobody* seen *nothing* of *nener* a hat *nowhere’s*?” Yet, London English was *the English* according to the *beau monde* of the time. There was a time, however, when the best English spoken was that heard in Dublin. That was in the days of DANIEL O’CONNELL and of THOMAS MOORE. Later the English of London and of Oxford and Cambridge was generally conceded to be sterling, but now the purists are turning to the North of England for examples of correct pronunciation and this in face of the fact that irregularities of speech occur there as everywhere, as was shown by Mr. CHARLES L. EASTLAKE in “The Nineteenth Century.”* “I remember,” said he, “once asking a man whom I met in one of the streets at Sheffield my nearest way to the Mappin Art Gallery. . . He stared as if he had never heard of such a place. ‘You must know it,’ I said, ‘it is a big building where there is a large collection of pictures.’ ‘Oh!’ he replied, ‘you mean the *Moppin Ort Gollery*!’ ” The same writer commenting on the clipping of the final *g* recalls an old story of a yokel who, presiding

*December, 1902, p. 998.

at a farmers' dinner, looked round the table and asked, "Does any gen'leman say puddin'?" "No, sir," replied one of the guests, "no *gentleman* says *puddin'*." Yet this vulgarity has been revived of late years even in fashionable talk. "How are you gettin' on, old chappie?" "Fine mornin', ain't it?" "I'll bet a shillin' he don't do it," are elegant specimens of diction common to the fashionable set that frequents Rotten Row.

That the English themselves are aware of their careless utterance is certain, for "The Daily Mail" drew attention to the fact somewhat caustically a short time ago. Here is what it said: "Before any of us complain of the eccentricities of American speech we should make sure that we are adequately versed in our own. Colloquial English, or king's English, has a great deal to answer for. It shocks the purist at every street corner. It makes one shudder in the shop and in the market. It irritates one in the drawing room, and makes one despair in descending to the kitchen. It is often appalling in the printed book. Possibly 90 per cent of Englishmen do not speak English."

To remedy the defects of American pronunciation Mr. ROBERT J. MENNER suggested in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August 1913 that instead of imitating the Englishman's pronunciation of a few particular words, we should imitate his general distinctness of tone and proper valuation of sound and thus improve our speech permanently and noticeably. But, in view of the condemnation of "English as she is spoke" in London printed above, Mr. Menner can not have based his remarks on wide experience.

The habit of speaking ill is like the habit of doing ill; it increases by indulgence. Good English speech is the seal of culture among the English-speaking races; but we can not have good speech by speaking with closed nostrils. One of the faults we should try to correct is our flat or nasal utterance. We need to cultivate that pleasing variety of intonation which characterizes the speech of *some* educated Englishmen. It was the Countess ELISE JOSTY who called English "the language of angels—*par excellence* the language of religious music." It may be so, but just as there are angels of light and angels of darkness; so, in speech, there are those to whom it is a pleasure to listen for their melodious utterance, careful enunciation, and cultured choice of words, and those whose speaking voices are harsh and discordant, and which lack resonance and produce none but dull hard sounds. Also, there thrives among us a class of persons given to the unnecessary lengthening of words. Some of these assume the drawl; others, in the words of CHURCHILL, "mouth sentences as a cur

mouths a bone." Commenting on the former class, the Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, said recently: "One of the evident faults of many English-speaking people the world over is the drawl. To lengthen the words unnecessarily hints laziness, and is in general a mark of people whose leisurely habit tends toward inertia. The mentally alert person will not be tedious in his manner of speaking, nor will he make two syllables of vowels that are properly only one. Quick, clean-cut speech is a mark of urbanity, that is, of active, energetic living which wastes no time.

"Note whether we put two pitches into certain vowels and say, for example, 'yay-us' for *yes*, or 'wy-ee' for *why*, and even in perfectly simple vowels drag them out beyond the single instant needed. The clean cut consonant will often correct the drawl, by waking up the speech organs to crisper action. Of course paying careful heed to clear consonants corrects the trick of only half-saying words. One has often heard a drawling speech which swallows the last part of words so as to make the speaker almost unintelligible."

All well-bred people are as careful of their enunciation as they are of their diction, for correctness of speech is an accomplishment which every person of culture aims to acquire. Yet, we meet every day persons who pass as educated whose speech is full of solecisms, and whose pronunciation is characterized by such carelessness as to show that they pay little or no attention to those niceties of utterance with which they are familiar but which they have thoughtlessly, sometimes persistently, neglected. To some of these this book may, perhaps, appeal.

In English, as in every language, there are a number of words the pronunciations of which every cultivated man who hears them recognizes as those of imperfectly educated or illiterate persons. There is also a larger body of words—the greater number in the language—about the pronunciation of which there is a substantial agreement among the cultivated wherever English is spoken at all. In addition to these, the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that there exists a goodly number "in which educated usage varies, and often varies decidedly." For "parse," for instance, the Englishman says *parz* while the American says *pars*; for "oblique," the one says *obleek*, the other *oblíke*; for "squalor," one says *skwall-er*, the other *skway-ler*. As a single illustration out of many that could be cited, Professor Lounsbury selected the adjectives ending in *ile*. "By some lexicographers," said he, "this termination is sounded *il*; by others, *íle*. As an example of the class, take the word *hostile*. Generally in the earlier

English dictionaries which set out to give correct usage—for instance, those of Sheridan and Walker—it was pronounced *hos'til*. Such it continues to be at the present day in American dictionaries. But in most of the late English ones—such as Stormonth's and the two which go respectively under the names of the Imperial and the Encyclopedic—it is pronounced *hos'tîle*. The new Oxford Dictionary gives both pronunciations, but puts *hos'tîle* first."

Let us consider the pronunciation of the word "schedule." In America, this word is pronounced always sked'ule. The Englishman's shed'ule invariably causes a smile and the inquiry "If shedule, why not *shool*?" The dictionary tells us why not. The word "school" came to the language through the Anglo-Saxon *scolu*, and the Latin *schola*, from the Greek σχολή. The later German used *schule*, with the soft sound. The word "schedule" is from the Old French, *schedule*, and its pronunciation the English owe to the Normans who gave it the soft French sound, "shedule." But this is a divergence that, like the pronunciations of "tomato" and "vase," has attained the dignity of a national distinction. It is a picturesque distinction in the manner of speech of different English-speaking nations which one accepts as a national characteristic, and we shall always have this and other distinctions, by the aid of which we shall be enabled to approximate the nationality or habitat of speakers, for just as the speech of England differs from that of the United States, so also does that of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and British South Africa differ from that of the Mother Country or of the American Republic. Professor Lounsbury pointed out that these "are not numerous, nor do they compare in importance with the differences in the speech of individuals belonging to the same country or even to the same community."

When an Englishman wishes to ingratiate himself with an American, he invariably says patronizingly, as was said to the writer in his old school town on the south of England four years ago, "You haven't the American twang, you know; really, you could readily pass for an Englishman." To the one addressed this was somewhat amusing, because he happened to be a Londoner born, who had been educated in Eastbourne, Sussex, but had lived twenty years in the United States. By way of contrast, if what Mr. Robert Bridges* writes is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, the average educated Englishman still mispronounces and

* "The Present State of English Pronunciation."

distorts his words. He says *prernounce* for "pronounce," *frerm* for "from," *neycher* for "nature," *donshew* for "don't you," *caowm* for "comb," *Chewsdy* for "Tuesday," *immejelly* for "immediately," *leter'ry* for "literary," *chiune* for "tune." Churchmen even are charged with saying "the *sawed* of the *Laud* and Gideon." Another writer has charged "the most revered of all the last generation of Bishops with saying *dee'vine*" in an effort to give additional solemnity to the word "divine."* "At least," said he, "we may avoid the ill-considered pedantries and restrain the vulgar innovating influences, holding on, as far as may be, to the traditional sounds and accents of our fathers." Yet this purist would have us say *Angland* for "England" and adds, "Some pedants insist upon saying it with what they call the correct sound of e, as in 'length,' which is *bad English, bad history, bad form, bad everything!*"

Even the American "twang," or accent, can be favorably compared with such slovenly speech as this. The typical American accent is often harsh and unmusical, but it sounds all of the letters to be sounded and slurs, but does not distort, the rest. One can understand what is said. In London, the boasted home of the English tongue in all its pristine elegance and purity, the native seems short of breath. He can not find time to finish his words, and so clips their closing syllables. To him Lord Faversham is *Lud Fav-ershm*, Nottinghamshire is *Nut-ingum-shr*, and Tottenham Court Road is *Tot-n-hm Caught Road*. Even in the haste of affairs, with which we are credited, so that a prominent English actor-manager unburdened himself with "I'd rather sleep to death in London than be rushed to death in New York," we are not so hard pressed for time that we can not take time to speak properly.

Possibly the diversities of speech in the United States have never been brought home to us so pointedly as by the Editor of "The Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, who recently described the difficulties encountered by a young woman from New York, who undertook to train both school-teachers and children for a dramatic performance in a New England mill-town. She was at once confronted by an appalling problem of producing something like uniformity of accent out of phonetic chaos. She abandoned at once the attempt to inculcate metropolitan refinements, in the broadened "a" and the softened "r," but she found that even among lifelong neighbors there were variant pronunciations which proclaimed diversified

* J. E. Field in *The Guardian*, July 25, 1913.

heredity. Fervently she insisted that a school might be founded in which teachers themselves might learn how to pronounce their mother tongue—for, with the fountain-head of the linguistic current defiled, she shuddered to think of the rasping Yankee twang of the growing generation accepted without challenge or rebuke. This horrified apostle of culture only voiced a very old complaint. There are in America today wide and apparently unbridgeable phonetic abysses between the “down-Easter” and the far-Westerner; Chicago does not talk in Boston’s vernacular; Alaska’s English differs from that of Florida; and between Philadelphia and New York there are detectable differences. Even as George Bernard Shaw has essayed to prove with the denizeness of London in his play “Pygmalion,” the practised inhabitant of Philadelphia might almost be able to tell what ward of his city he was in by some faintly marked difference of inflection, too subtle to be reproduced. The English use the expression “provincial” to characterize the dialects of Sussex or of the Midlands or of Yorkshire, which are at odds with the speech of the cockney of London—but in America the frank breezy speech of the plainsman is offset by the languorous drawl of the South or what becomes almost an alien patois by comparison, from the lips of the Maine woodsman. It is true that we talk differently over here, that there are many kinds of American speech, as there are many sorts of English, but is it not a picturesque diversity? We should be sorry if the purists and the philologists succeeded in planing down our characteristic individual asperities to one uniform dead-level of etymological monotony. But it is not about these, but about the varying pronunciation of words that controversy rages. What is the proper usage in any particular case, and where is the authority to be found that will furnish it indisputably? This question of authority was one which the early makers of pronouncing dictionaries felt called upon to answer “but which the modern very calmly and without question very judiciously ignore.”

The dictionary of a hundred and fifty years ago made no attempt to indicate pronunciation. PERRY, whose “Royal Standard Dictionary” came out in 1775, announced that it exhibited the true pronunciation “according to the present practise of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London.” Nevertheless, he admitted the difficulty of deciding upon the best usage. “The literati, who make etymology an invariable rule of pronunciation,” said he, “often pronounce words in such a manner as to bring upon themselves the charge of affectation or pedantry; while, on the other hand, mere men of the world, notwithstanding all their

politeness, often retain so much of their provincial dialect, and commit such gross errors in speaking and writing, as to exclude them from the honor of being the standard of accurate pronunciation. Those who unite these two characters, and with the correctness and precision of true learning combine the ease and elegance of genteel life, may justly be styled the only true standard of propriety of speech."

The view expressed above was that accepted, and the lexicographers of the time felt called upon to demonstrate their fitness for their work by claiming intimate acquaintance with the world of gentility and culture. Very few of the English-speaking people know of the debt that they owe to BUCHANAN, a Scotchman, and to SHERIDAN, an Irishman, for recording the pronunciations of English words as current in their times. The former did so in 1757; the latter, in 1780. WALKER, an Englishman, followed in 1791.

Like Professor Lounsbury, the compiler has found two things that strike the attention of any one who makes a careful examination of dictionaries and of the orthoepy set forth by the men who prepare them. The first is that the pronunciation of a certain number of words is represented in them differently. The second is that the compilers, like all other men, are not infallible. A curious fact, which any student of orthoepy may verify for himself, is that a word by word examination of the dictionaries will bring to light some words, as "areolation," for example, the pronunciations of which differ even to the number of the dictionaries consulted. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that no orthoepist can record all the pronunciations sanctioned by good usage, and no one, therefore, can affirm positively that a given pronunciation of a word may or may not be warranted by reputable usage in some quarter. According to Professor Lounsbury "not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even the variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits."

There are few persons, if indeed there are any, whose pronunciation accords strictly with the usage recorded by the particular dictionaries they accept as authority. Those who believe to the contrary may, perhaps, be willing to subject themselves to pronouncing the words selected as a test of this by the late Dr. A. J. ELLIS: the words are—*actinism*, *archimandrite*,

batman, beaufin, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, flugleman, fusil, oboe, rowlock, tassell, vase, and velleity.

There are many other words that are frequently heard mispronounced, chiefly because of misplaced stress; as, *aggrandize, allopathy, amenable, apricot, bomb, Calliope, cement, cognizant, combative, comely, contumely, coquetry, discern, dishonest, dromedary, equable, Erin, hymeneal, hypochondriacal, inquiry, inventory, isolate, Italian, legislature, lever, orgies, patron, peremptory, placard, raillery, ribald, spontaneity, squalor, tedious, tergiversation, and truculent.* As Professor J. HOWARD SWINSTEAD has said:

"Words derived from the classics present the obstacle of changing accent (such as *concordance, doctrinal, objective, divine, laboratory, precedence, deficit*, etc., all having to accept hard measure), whereas words of Anglo-Saxon or Gothic origin behave freakishly in the tone of the vowel, such as *ere, gold, sea* (to rhyme with *survey* and *way*), *clerk* ('clirk'), *yellow* ('yal-'), *English* ('Inglish'). This shows the two directions in the growth of a spoken language; and it is just because of the strong vitality of a widespread tongue that it does grow, instead of becoming mummified as the classics became when 'Oxford Latin was a byword,' and Greek was early pronounced as English at Cambridge:

"It was scholarly Mr. John Cheke
Who introduced Cambridge to Greek;
But he Englished the lingo,
'For,' quotha, 'by jingo,
When languages die, they don't speak.'"

This misfortune we have never survived, nor shall we recover unless Dr. Rouse's bold revival at the Perse School is largely followed of teaching classes to talk in the dead languages they learn."^{*}

Altho there may be some persons who do not believe it, the fact is that the habit of slovenly speech is spreading too rapidly among us, or our educators would not have issued a pamphlet in an effort to check it. In December, 1912, the Board of Education of New York City printed a circular calling attention to the more common errors of pronunciation among high-school pupils. The points to which attention was directed are enumerated below:

1. Mispronunciation of *ng*, final or medial. Final *ng* (as in "sing" or any present participle) is frequently pronounced as *nk* or less commonly *ng*. Medial *ng* is frequently

^{*} *The Guardian*, London, Aug. 15, 1913.

mispronounced; as "singing" is pronounced *sing-ging*. "Finger" is sometimes mispronounced as *fing-er*, "single" as *sing-le*, "linger" as *ling-er*, "hanger" as *hang-ger*, "anger" as *ang-er*, "bringer" as *bring-ger*, etc., and *len'th* and *stren'th* are heard for "length" and "strength."

2. *wh* is frequently pronounced as *w*; thus "whisper" as *w'isper*, "while" as *w'ile*, "where" as *w'ere*, etc., a characteristic peculiar to the people of England.

3. *s* and *sh* are apt to be improperly vocalized, becoming *z* and *zh*; as "acid" becomes *azid*, "ceases" becomes *ceazes*, "assure" becomes *azhure*, etc. On the other hand, many say *vass* for "was," *whereass* for "whereas," etc.

4. The two sounds of *th*, the aspirate and the voiced sound as in "pith" and "then" are confused. Thus "with" is made to rhyme with "pith." *Th* sometimes becomes *t*, as in *t'row* for "throw."

5. In the same way the sounds of *j* and *ch* are confused. "Besieged" becomes *beseched*, etc.

6. The sound of *r* initial or medial is frequently rendered as *w*, as *wed* for "red," *sowing* for "soaring." Final *r* is liable to complete disappearance, as when "car" becomes *cah*.

7. An "r" is often inserted or added when none ought to be heard, as "I saw-r a shop," "Emma-r Abbott."

8. The most common mispronunciation of vowels is the confounding of the sounds *oi* and *er*; by which "oil" becomes *earl*, "join" becomes *jern*, "oyster" becomes *erster*; while "third" becomes *thoyd*, "girl," *goil*; "turn," *toin*, and "lurch," *loich*.

9. The pronunciation of the vowel *u* as in "Tuesday," "duty," etc., is often rendered as if it were *oo*, as in "too."

Hard as the teachers work to correct these errors, their labors are of little avail if the diction in the home is dominated by the inelegancies of the street. The fact is that the source of careful speech is the home and all sins against it are due to parental neglect, ignorance, or indifference. To that illustrious German scholar SCHLEGEL we owe this pertinent reminder: "The care of the national language I consider as at all times a sacred trust, and a most important privilege of the higher orders of society. Every man of education should make it the object of his unceasing concern to preserve his language pure and entire; to speak it, so far as is in his power, in all its beauty and perfection. . . . A nation whose language becomes rude and barbarous, must be on the brink of barbarism in regard to everything else. A nation that allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies her willingness to ~~cease to exist~~." *

But, as has already been pointed out, illiteracy is not the sole agency that tends to corrupt speech. There are those who practise it with bravado. It is impossible to tell why a clear, clean enunciation should be regarded by many so-called "educated" persons as the stamp of indi-

* *History of Literature*, Lecture 10.

viduality; yet there are some of them who, altho they admit they know better when their attention is drawn to some slip of the tongue, still continue using their pet perversions. Doctor Johnson, when he published the plan of his dictionary, was told by Lord CHESTERFIELD that the word *great* should be pronounced to rime with *state*; and Sir WILLIAM YONGE sent him word that it should be pronounced to rime with *seat*, and that none but Irishmen pronounce it *grate* (see p. x). Here were two men of culture, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely. The late KYRLE BELLEW, who trained many actors to speak English with a pure accent, once told of a promising young actor in his company who, when remonstrated with for his slovenly enunciation, frankly admitted that he feared that people would think him effeminate if he gave his vowels and consonants their due.

It has been explained above that errors in the speaking of words in common use result more often from careless enunciation and vocalization and from idiosyncrasy than from ignorance and from lack of early training in pronunciation. This work is designed to help those who desire to acquire the accomplishment of speaking correctly, and who wish to have at their elbow a consensus of orthoepic usage among English-speaking people. The vocabulary will be found to embrace most English words about the pronunciation of which some question may arise, and, in addition, a number of terms derived from foreign languages, such as occur in architecture, art, music, etc., which are of difficult pronunciation. Particular attention has been given to indicate the pronunciation of Bible names, personal names, geographical names, and such other proper names of all kinds as are current in literature, science, and the arts. Many terms needing explanation are concisely defined, and wherever necessary, orthoepic or historic notes, or quotations illustrating usage, are appended. The preferences of the leading dictionaries of the English language, where these vary from one another, are recorded, and the usage of the cultured classes of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland is registered.

In this work the first word is set in black-faced type. Bearing in mind that there is nothing more distracting to the study of pronunciation than the turning over of pages to consult the key to the arbitrary signs and symbols used to indicate the pronunciations—a key which is invariably printed at the beginning of other books on orthoepy—the aim has been to remove this disadvantage by printing the keys to the symbols used in this

work at the top and at the bottom of each page. Two keys are given—the first (Key 1), the Revised Scientific Alphabet, is that used by the Editors of the New Standard Dictionary, and is known also as the National Education Association Key because it was devised, recommended, and adopted by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of that body in consultation and agreement with members of the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association. The second is a concession to existing prejudice against innovations among those who would

“Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

Devised as it was more than sixty years ago, Key 2 has had wide vogue because nothing simpler was introduced until 1876, by which time it had become established; but the number of dots and dashes, curves and curls, which are its chief characteristics make it the most puzzling system for indicating sounds yet devised, and it would have been thrown into the scrap-heap of discredited things long ago but for the persistence with which certain publishers have clung to it. To-day it is discredited by every phoneticist of repute, and it has been found so far in arrears of progress that in every succeeding edition of the books in which it has been used modifications have been introduced, until to-day the system employed contains no less than 21 deviations from that which preceded it. It is a serious reflection on our educators that they have not persistently insisted that a simpler system be employed. To the student of phonetics, it is absurd to say that a key consisting of 67 symbols, as Key 2, is easier to memorize and apply than one of 48 symbols, as Key 1. None will dispute the fact that in symbols, as in most other things, it is easier to memorize the smaller number than the greater. Very few persons, teachers included, understand the notation of Key 2 at sight, and since they must refer to the guide-words used to indicate the sounds, they must take at least one-third more time to secure the information they seek by utilizing Key 2 than by employing Key 1.

That the pronunciations used in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and British India, and other English-speaking regions are not recorded in these pages is due to the fact that no standard authority on the subject has yet issued therefrom. No pronunciations are indicated in the late Professor EDWARD E. MORRIS's "Austral English: a Dictionary of Australasian words"; none are recorded in WILLIAM CROOKER's edition

of Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson: a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian words"; none in BALFOUR's "Cyclopædia of India," and none in CHARLES PETTMAN's "Africanderisms: a Glossary of South African Colloquial Words and Phrases." Efforts to obtain them from experts living in the regions referred to brought very unsatisfactory answers as, in the case of British Africa, for instance, from which an eminent educator wrote, "The pronunciation of English now current in South Africa is that of Tommy Atkins." In view of such conditions, the effort to present a consensus of pronunciation of the English-speaking peoples must be postponed until the publication of orthoepical works reflecting the usage of the best speakers and writers of the regions referred to above. The British Colonial idea of a standard pronunciation may be summarized in the words of a recent Australasian visitor to our shores—"It is a simple matter of century, university caprice, and usage." Very simple, but why qualify the *caprice*?

Bearing in mind the needs of the foreign immigrant to our shores, there have been included in this work the pronunciations of many words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English-speaking settler on the American continent. Therefore, the vocabulary will be found to contain many simple words, the pronunciations of which are obvious to English-speaking people, but not clear to those who are unfamiliar with the values of the letters in English, and who know only those of their native tongue.

Realizing that, owing to its constant changes, it is as impossible for any one to establish a standard of pronunciation for the entire English-speaking world as it is to stem the tide of the sea, the editor, as a student of English speech, ventures to offer in the following pages that which appears to him to be the best current usage as he has heard it in America and in England, and as he has found it recorded in the dictionaries of his time, with references, as occasion seems fit, to other works by past masters of the science of orthoepy.

To Mr. JOHN HYDE, of Washington, D. C., who graciously placed several of the volumes consulted at his disposal, and supplied him with interesting occasional notes, and to Dr. G. B. HURLBUTT, who has read this entire volume critically, the writer tenders grateful acknowledgment and thanks. He is especially indebted to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON for valued cooperation in the preparing of his manuscript in its early stages, and to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, for the final reading and correction of the proofs.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK TO INDICATE SOUNDS

(Abridged from *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*)

Correct pronunciation—like correct diction—depends upon the *consensus of usage*. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception can properly be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

The first respelled pronunciation indicates, in each case, the preference of this book. These pronunciations will be found to agree, in the main, with those recorded by the "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language," but occasional divergences are noted and commented on. The pronunciations that follow the preferred forms are from other dictionaries or guides to pronunciation. The dictionaries cited are indicated by the abbreviations given below:

C. Century, 1889-1903.	S. or St. Stormonth, 1871, 1885.
E. Encyclopædic (Hunter's), 1879-88.	W. Webster (New International), 1909, etc.
I. New Imperial, 1884.	Wr. Worcester, 1859. [in full.
M. Murray (New English), 1888-1916.	Walker (1791) and the Standard (1915) are cited

As two systems to indicate pronunciations are used in this book two keys to the symbols employed are utilized and described in detail. The basic principle of the first system—Key 1—is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values. The chief characteristic of this key is that it employs only one symbol for one sound throughout its alphabet—a distinguishing feature that reduces the number of symbols required to indicate pronunciation to a minimum. In these respects Key 1 differs from Key 2, which uses from two to four symbols for the same sound, as shown on page xxxiii.

Each of the superior figures printed after the pronunciations (as, aa: a' a'; ä' ä') in the following pages indicates the Key to the symbols used to indicate the pronunciation. Guide words indicating the sounds of Key 1 are given at the top of the page and those for Key 2 are given at the bottom.

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KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in The New Standard Dictionary, two pronunciation keys are here used. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritic marks, is such as has long been in use in text-books and in the older dictionaries. For a detailed explanation of each sound given below see pages xxiv-xxxii.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two Keys based on the phonetic values of the symbols of Key 1. For example, the sound of *u* in "burn," indicated in Key 1 by *û*, is the equivalent of *ü* in Key 2; the same sound of *e*, as in "fern," is indicated by *ê* in Key 2. The latter symbol and *î* and *ÿ* are classed with *û*, for in Key 2 no less than four symbols are used for the same sound—*û*, *ê*, *î*, *ÿ*. Other symbols are classed in the same manner.

KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
1	2	
a	ä	as in artistic, cartoon.
ä	ä	as in art, cart, alms, father.
â	â	asin add, fat, man, lap, baffle.
â	â, ê	asin air, fare, pear, heir, there.
a	â	as in ask, chant, dance, fast.
e	ê	as in get, bell, says, leopard, said, dead, bury, added.
ê	â, ê	as in prey, wait, fame, great, neighbor.
i	î, ÿ	asin hit, tin, miss, cyst, physic.
i	ê, î, ÿ	as in police, mete, greet, sea.
o	o	as in obey, window, photo.
ô	ô	as in go, note, glory, blow, soul, goat, door, beau.
o	ô, â	as in not, odd, what, was.
ô	ô, â	as in or, north, all, haul, walk.
u	û, ô, ôô	as in full, push, could, stood.
û	û, ô, ôô	asin rule, true, food, who, lose.
u	û, ô	as in but, under, son, other.
û	û, ê, î, ÿ	as in burn, cur, earn, whirl, myrrh.
ai	î, ÿ	as in aisle, pine, sign, light, type, height.
au	ou, ow	as in sauerkraut, out, now.
iu	ü	as in duration, futility.
iü	ü	asin feud, tube, pupil, beauty.
oi	ôi, ôÿ	asin oil, coin, boy, oyster, loyal.
k	k, c	as in kin, cat, back, ache pique, quit.
g	g	asin go, dog, egg, ghost, guard.

KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
1	2	
η	η, ng	as in sing, long, ringing, link.
th	th	as in thin, bath, faith, ether, Luther.
th	th	asin this, with, breathe, rather, either.
s	s, ç	as in so, house, this, missing, cent, scene, psychology.
z	z, ç	as in zest, lazy, buzz, was, houses.
ch	ch	as in chin, rich, church, watch.
j	j, ç	as in jet, gin, gist, judge, pigeon.
sh	sh, çh	as in ship, dish, issue, nation, ocean, function, machine.
z	zh	as in azure, seizure, leisure, vision.
a	a, e, o, u as y	as in about, final, sofa, over, separate, mystery, guttural, martyrdom (always unstressed).
i	a, e, i, u as y	as in habit, senate, surfeit, biscuit, min'ute, menace, average, privilege, valley, Sunday, cities, renew (always unstressed).
H	H	as in loch (Scotch), ach, mich (German).
ü	ü	as in Lübeck (German), Du-mas (French).
ñ	ñ	as in bon (French).

The foreign sounds (*η*, *ü*, *ñ*) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

H is made with the tongue almost in position for *k* (as in *lock*). The difference is that for *η* the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough *h*. If the vowel preceding *η* is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i*, *e*, *ü*, *ä*), the *η* is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English *y*.

ü represents a sound made by pronouncing *i* (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol **Ü** (as French *danseuse*, dan "süz") is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn*, *earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

ñ is a symbol indicating that the *n* itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

A DESK-BOOK OF 25,000 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

A

a: In this book the English sounds of the letter *a* are indicated in Key¹ by six symbols: (1) *a* as in "artistic," (2) *ā* as in "art," (3) *a* as in "fat," (4) *ā* as in "fare," (5) *u* as in "ask," and (6) *ə*, the letter *a* with a broken stem, which is used to indicate an obscure sound such as is heard in the words "about, sofa," etc. The sound of *a* as in "ale" is indicated by *ē*. See *E*. In England the letter *a*, as in "fat," is pronounced as if it were a diphthong consisting of *a* and *ē*. In some mouths this sound becomes a drawl which approximates to the sound of *e* as in "eight," prolonged. In the eastern United States and in Canada the drawl, or dawdle—for it is little else—does not appear, the letter being given the short sharp sound that is heard in *at*, *bat*, *cat*, *fat*, *hat*, etc.

Sir James Murray ("New Eng. Dict.") indicates the sound by using the diphthong *æ* which presents exactly the pronunciation of that class of Englishmen which is held up to public ridicule on the American as well as on the English stage. The days of the "Dundreary" pronunciation of English are doomed and the rising generation will not be a whit the worse for it. See *INTRODUCTORY*, pp. xxv, xxvi.

aa: *ā'a*¹; *ā'ā*² [Hawaiian lava-like substance].

Aa: *ā*¹; *ā*² [Rus. river; Dutch geographer].

Aachen: *ā'hēn*¹; *ā'hēn*² [Ger. govt. & its capital].

Aachenian: *u-kī'nī-ān*¹; *ā-kē'nī-ān*² [Clay deposit].

Aadorf: *ā'dōrf*¹; *ā'dōrf*² [Swiss commune].

Aagard: *ā'gār*¹; *ā'gār*² [Dan. author].

Aagesen: *ā'gē-sen*¹; *ā'gē-sēn*² [Dan. historian].

Aal: *āl*¹; *āl*² [Norw. author].

Aalar: *ē'ā-lār*¹; *ā'a-lār*² [Apocrypha].

Aalborg: *āl'bērg*¹; *āl'bōrg*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aalen: *ā'len*¹; *ā'lēn*² [Ger. city].

Aalenian: *ā-lī'nī-ān*¹; *ā-lē'nī-ān*² [Geological formation].

Aalesund: *ā'lā-sun*¹; *ā'le-sun*² [Norw. town].

aam: *ām*¹; *ām*² [Dutch liquid measure].

Aar: *ār*¹; *ār*² [Swiss river].—**Aarau:** *ā'rau*¹; *ā'rou*² [Swiss city].—

Aarburg: *ār'būrg*¹; *ār'būrg*² [Swiss City].

Aarhus: *ēr'hūs*¹; *ār'hūs*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aaron: *ār'ān*¹; *ār'on*² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Aaronic:** *ār-en'ik*¹; *ār-rōn'ik*². *C., W. & W. a.; M. & E. ār-en'ik*¹; *I. & St. ē-ren'ik*¹; *not ar-en'ik*¹.

Aaronite: *ār'ān-aīt*¹; *ār-on-it*². *C. ar'ān-aīt*¹; *I. ē-ren-aīt*¹.

Aasbai: *ē-az'bi-ai*¹; *ā-āš'ba-ī*² [Douai Bible].

Aasen: *ā'sen*¹; *ā'sēn*² [Norw. philologist].

abactinal: *ab-ak'tī-nāl*¹; *āb-āe'tī-nāl*². *M. ab'āk-tai'nāl*¹.

1: artistic; ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;
2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, fēe; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,
1: ā = final; ī = habit; ālsle; āu = out; ōll; lū = feud; ēhin; go; ū = sing; ēhin, this.
2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn.

Abacuc: ab'a-kuk¹; áb'a-eŭe² [Apocrypha].

abacus: ab'a-kus¹; áb'a-eŭs²; *not* a-bak'us¹ [Reckoning table].

Abaddon: a-bad'n¹; a-băd'n² [Bible].

Abdias: ab'a-doi'as¹; áb'a-dī'as² [Apocrypha. Angel of the bottomless pit].

Abæ: ē'bī¹; ā'bē² [Gr. oracle & city].

Abæus: a-bī'us¹; a-bē'ŭs² [Apollo worshiped at Abæ].

abaft: a-baft'¹; a-băft'²; *not* ab-aft'¹, *St.*

Abagtha: a-bag'thæ¹; a-băg'tha² [Bible].

aballenate: ab-ēl'yen-ēt¹; áb-āl'yēn-āt². *C. & I.* ab-ē'li-en-ēt¹; *M.* ab-ēl'i-en-ēt¹; *Wr.* ab-ēl'yan-ēt¹.

abalone: ab'a-lō'n¹; áb'a-lō'ne²; *not* ab'a-lōn¹.

Abana: ab'a-næ¹; áb'a-na²; *not* a-bē'næ¹ [Bible].

abandon [Fr.]: a"bañ'dōñ¹; ā"băñ'dōñ². This French word, commonly used in Scotland with the sense "without reserve" in the 14th century, is fast becoming Anglicized and the tendency is toward adopting the pronunciation of the English verb, a-ban'dan¹; a-băn'don².

The Scottis men dang on so fast,
And schot on thame at *abandoun*.

BARBOUR *The Bruce* xv. 59 (1375)

Flung in all the *abandon* of solitude amid the depth of leavy recesses.

MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art*, p. 210 (1850).

Abaran: ab'a-ran¹; áb'a-răn² [Douai Bible].

Abarim: ab'a-rim¹; áb'a-rīm² [Bible].

Abaris: ab'a-ris¹; áb'a-rīs² [Priest of Apollo].

Abaron: ab'a-ren¹; áb'a-rōn² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

[ordination].

abasia: a-bē'si-a¹ or -zi-a¹; a-bā'zhi-a² or -zi-a² [Defective muscular co-].

Abasia: a-bŏ'si-a¹; a-bă'si-a² [Rus. district].

[felled trees].

abatis: ab'a-tis¹; áb'a-tīs². *C.* a-ba-ti'¹ [Artificial defensive works, as of]

abattoir: a"ba'twār¹; ā"bă'twār². This French word, first recorded in English dictionaries about 1840, became familiar to the French people through Napoleon I's decree of November 10, 1807, which ordered the construction of abattoirs. They were begun in 1810 and completed in 1818. A pronunciation heard frequently in the United States is ab'a-twār.

abature: ab'a-čhūr¹ or -tiūr¹; áb'a-čhūr² or -tūr².

Abauzit: a"bō'zi'¹; ā"bō'zi'² [Fr. philosopher].

Abbasid: ab-bas'id¹; áb-băs'ŭd². Same as ABBASSIDE.

Abbas Mirza: ā'bās' mir'za¹; ā'bās' mir'zā² [Per. prince]. The pronunciation ab'as mir'ze¹ is colloquial.

Abbasside: ab-bas'oid¹; áb-băs'id² [Bagdad dynasty].

abbatial: a-bē'shal¹; á-bă'shal². *C. & M.* a-bē'shi-al¹; *E.* ab-bē'ti-al¹; *I.* ab-bē'shi-al¹; *Wr.* ab-bē'shal¹.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this,

abbé: ab'ē¹; äb'e². This pronunciation is more frequently heard in English-speaking countries than the stock French pronunciation, ä'bē¹; ä'bē², commonly given by the dictionaries.

Abbeville¹: ab'1-vil¹; äb'e-vil²; *not* ab'vil¹ [County of South Carolina or town in Alabama or Georgia].

Abbeville²: äb"vil¹; äb"vil² [Fr. town].

abbozzo: ab-bet'zo¹; äb-böt'zo²; *not* -bed'zo¹ [It. rough sketch].

Abda: ab'dä¹; äb'da²; *not* äb'da.¹

Abdallah: ab-dä'lä¹ or ab-dal'ä¹; äb-dä'lä² or äb-däl'ä² [Ar. "servant of God"]. The father of Mohammed (545-570).

Abdeel: ab'di-el¹; äb'de-äl²; *not* ab'dil¹ [Bible].

Abd-el-Kader: äbd"el-kä'där¹; äbd"äl-kä'där² [Algerian emir].

Abdemelech: ab-dem'1-lek¹; äb-dēm'e-lē² [Douai Bible].

Abdemon: ab'di-men¹; äb'de-mön² [Bible].

Abdenago: ab-den'ä-go¹; äb-dēn'a-gō²; *not* ab'dä-nä'go¹ [Douai Bible].

Abdera: ab-dī'rä¹; äb-dē'ra²; *not* ab'dä-rä¹. In pronouncing the derivative **Abderite**, accent the first syllable ab'di-rai¹; äb'de-rīt².

Abdi: ab'dai¹; äb'dī² [Bible].

Abdias: ab-dai'äs¹; äb-dī'äs² [Apocrypha].

Abdiel: ab'di-el¹; äb'di-äl² [Bible].

abdomen: ab-dō'men¹ or ab'do-men¹; äb-dō'män² or äb'do-men². The alternate pronunciation is gradually displacing the more formal and is recognized by the Standard, Century, Encyclopædic and Imperial dictionaries. It harmonizes with the practise, in English, of placing the accent as near to the beginning of the word as possible. Compare ACINUS.

abdominal: ab-dem'1-näl¹; äb-döm'i-näl². If you must use this word be sure to use it correctly. Don't talk of "abominable muscles" when you mean the abdominal variety.

Abdon: ab'den¹; äb'dön² [Bible].

Abdul-Aziz: äb'dül-ä-ziz¹; äb'dyl-ä-ziz² [Turk. & Moroccan sultans].

The position of the accent in the first element of this and other similar compound names, as **Abdul-Hafid**, **Abdul-Hamid**, **Abdul-Kader** (but, compare **ABD-EL-KADER**), **Abdul-Mejid**, etc., remains the same.

Abdur-Rahman: äbd"ür-rä'män¹; äbd"ur-rä'man² [Afghan emir].

Abednego: ä-bed'nī-gō¹; ä-béd'ne-gō² [Bible].

Abejorral: ä-bē"hor-räl¹; ä-bä"hor-räl² [Colombian city].

Abel¹: ē'bel¹; ä'bel² [1. Second son of Adam. 2. City in Palestine. 3. Eng. chemist].

Abel²: ē'bel¹; ä'bäl² [Aust. painter; Ger. philologist; Norw. mathematician].

Abela: ab'1-lä¹; äb'e-lä² [Douai Bible].

Abélard: ab'1-lärd¹ or (Fr.) ä"bäl"lärd¹; äb'e-lärd² or (Fr.) ä"bäl"lärd² [Fr. scholastic; husband of Héloïse].

ʒ: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; füll, rüle, cüre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; ʒo, ʒem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fust; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn.

Abel-beth-maachah: ē"bel-beth-mē'a-kā¹; a"bēl-beth-mā'a-ea². *W.* ē"-bal-beth-mē'a-ka¹ [Bible].

abele: a-bīl¹ or ē'bāl¹; a-bēl² or ā'bel². *E.* ā'bīl¹; *St.* a-bīl¹.

Abel-maim: ē"bel-mē'im¹; ā"bēl-mā'im² [Bible].

Abel-meholah: ē"bel-mi-hō'la¹; ā"bēl-me-hō'lā² [Bible]. This name is rendered **Abel-Mehula** (-hū'la¹; -hū'la²) in the Douai Bible.

Abel-mizraim: ē"bel-miz'rē-im¹; ā"bēl-mīz'rā-im² [Bible].

Abelsatim: a-bel'sə-tim¹; a-bēl'sa-tīm² [Douai Bible].

Abelshittim: ē"bel-shit'im¹; ā"bēl-shīt'im² [Bible].

Abenboen: ē"ben-bō'en¹; ā"bēn-bō'ēn² [Douai Bible].

Abencerrages: a-ben'se-rē'jiz¹; a-bēn'çē-rā'jēs² [Moorish family in Spain].

Aben-Ezra: ā'ben-ez'rā¹; ā'bēn-ēz'ra² [Sp. Jew].

Abena: ab"i-ō'nā¹; āb"e-ō'na² [Rom. guardian goddess of children].

Aberavon: ab"ar-ē'vān¹; āb"er-ā'von² [Welsh borough].

Abercrombie: ab"ar-krēm"bī¹; āb"er-erōm"bī². According to Harrison's *Dictionary of Surnames*, this is a Celtic name derived from the Pictish and Welsh, *aber*, "confluence" or "river-mouth," and the Celtic, *cromb*, "bent" or "crooked." Altho uniformly pronounced ab"ar-krēm-bī¹ by the dictionaries, the pronunciation given above is common in Scotland and in many parts of England. In the United States persons who bear the name, and who have been consulted, pronounce the penultimate syllable krēm.

Abercromby: Same as preceding.

Aberdeen: ab"ar-din¹; āb"er-dēn² [Scot. county & city].

aberdevine: ab"ar-di-vuin¹; āb"er-di-vīn². *Wr* a-būr'də-vain¹. The spelling of this word varies according to whims of the naturalists using it. In Albin's *Natural History* (1735) it was "Aberduvine"; in Pennant's *British Zoology* (1768), "aberdavine," and in W. C. L. Martin's *Our Song Birds* (1850) "Aberdevine." Altho recorded by the dictionaries, the word is seldom used and is included here on account of the different spellings which affect the pronunciations accredited to it.

Abergavenny: ab"ar-gə-ven'i¹ or ab"ar-gē'nī¹; āb"er-ga-vēn'i² or āb"er-gā'nī². A third pronunciation, ab"ar-gen'i¹, is sometimes given to the name [Eng. market town].

Abergele: ab"ar-gī'lī¹; āb"er-gē'le² [Welsh town].

aberglaube: ā'bər-glau'bəl¹; ā'ber-glou'be² [Ger. "superstition," etc.].

Abergwill: ā'bər-gwī'lī¹; ā'ber-gwī'li² [Welsh market-town].

Aberia: a-ber'i-ə¹; a-bēr'i-a² [Genus of trees].

Abernathy: ab"ūr-nā"thī¹; āb"er-nā"thy² [Town in Texas].

Abernethy: ab"ar-neth-i¹; āb"er-nēth-y². Rarely, ab"ar-nī-thī¹.

Abersychan: ab"ar-suk'en¹; āb"er-sū'an² [Eng. town].

Abesan: ab'i-san¹; āb'i-sān² [Douai Bible].

Abessalom: a-bes'ə-ləm¹; a-bēs'a-lom² [Douai Bible].

Abez: ē'bez¹; ā'bēz² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Abgatha: ab'gə-ŋə¹; əb'gə-tha²; *not* ab-gəŋə¹ [Douai Bible].

Abhidharma: ā'bī-dūr'mə¹; ā'bī-dūr'ma² [Sanskrit: The third Pitaka].
See PITAKA.

abhor: əb-hēr¹; əb-hôr²; *not* ab'hēr¹ *nor* ə-bēr¹ as too frequently heard.

Abi: ē'bai¹; ā'bī² [Bible].

Abia: 1. ə-bai'ə¹; a-bī'a² [Bible]. 2. ē'bi-ə¹; ā'bī-a² [Ancient Gr. city].

Abiah: ə-bai'ə¹; a-bī'ā².

Abialbon: ē'bi- or ē'bai-al'ben¹; ā'bī- or ā'bī-əl'bōn² [Bible].

Abiam: ə-bai'am¹; a-bī'am² [Douai Bible].

Abiasaph: ə-bai'ə-saf¹; a-bī'a-sāf² [Bible]. *W.* gives also ē'bi-ē'saf¹.

Abiathar: ə-bai'ə-ŋhār¹; a-bī'a-ŋhār² [Bible].

Abib: ē'bīb¹; ā'bīb² [Bible].

Abida or Abidah: ə-bai'də¹ or da¹; a-bī'da² or dā² [Bible].

Abidan: əb'i-dan or ə-bai'dən¹; əb'i-dān² or a-bī'dan² [Bible].

Abiel: ē'bi-el¹ or ə-bai'el¹; ā'bī-el¹ or a-bī'ēl² [Bible].

abietene: əb'i-ə-tīn¹; əb'i-e-tēn² [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETIN].

abietin: əb'i-ə-tīn¹; əb'i-a-tīn². *C. & W.* ab'i-i-tīn¹; *E. & M.* ab'i-e-tīn¹; *Wr.* ə-bai'ə-tīn¹. [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETENE.]

Abiezer: ē'bi- or ē'bai-i'zər¹; ā'bī- or ā'bī-ē'zər²; *not* ab'əi-i'zər¹ [Bible].

Abiezrite: ē'bi- or ē'bai-ez'rait¹; ā'bī- or ā'bī-ēz'rit² [Bible].

Abigabaon: əb'i-gab'i-ən¹; əb'i-gāb'a-ōn² [Douai Bible].

Abigail: əb'i-gēl¹; əb'i-gāl²; *not* ab'ig-ēl¹ [Bible].

Abigibeon: əb'i-gib'i-ən¹; əb'i-gīb'i-ōn² [Bible].

Abigor: əb'i-gēr¹; əb'i-gōr²; *not* ə-bai'gēr¹ [In demonology, a leader in Tartarus].

Abihalel: əb'i-hē'yel¹; əb'i-hā'yēl² [Douai Bible].

Abihail: əb'i-hē'il¹; əb'i-hā'il². *W.* prefers ab'i-hēl¹ [Bible].

Abihu: ə-bai'hiū¹; a-bī'hū² [Bible].

Abihud: ə-bai'hud¹; a-bī'hūd² [Bible].

Abijah: ə-bai'ja¹; a-bī'jä². *W.* ə-bai'jə¹ [Bible]

Abijam: ə-bai'jam¹; a-bī'jam² [Bible].

Abildgaard: ā'bīl-gēr¹; ā'bīl-gār². *C.* ā-bīl'gōrd¹ [Dan. painter].

Abilene: 1. əb'i-lī'nī¹; əb'i-lē'nē² [Bible]. 2. əb'i-līn¹; əb'i-lēn² [Am. city].

Abilina: əb'i-lai'nə¹; əb'i-lī'nə² [Douai Bible].

Abimael: ə-bim'ə-el¹; a-bīm'a-ēl². *W.* gives also əb'i-mē'ēl¹ [Bible].

Abimelech: ə-bim'i-lek¹; a-bīm'e-lē² [Bible].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *öörn*;

Abinadab: ə-bin'ə-dab¹; a-bīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

Abiner: ab'i-nər¹; āb'ī-ner² [Bible].

Abingdon: ab'īŋ-dn¹; āb'īŋ-don² [Am. or Eng. city].

Abinger: ab'in-jər¹; āb'īn-ger² [Brit. peer].

Abinoam: ə-bin'o-am¹; a-bīn'o-ām². *W.* gives also ab'i-nō'am¹ [Bible].

Abinoem: ə-bin'o-em¹; a-bīn'o-ēm² [Douai Bible].

ablogenesia: ab"i-o-jə-nī'si-ə¹; āb"i-o-ġē-nē'si-a².

ablogenesia: ab"i-o-jen'ī-sis¹; āb"i-o-ġēn'e-sīs²; *not* ē"bī-ō-jen'ī-sis¹.

Abipones: ab"i-pō'nīz¹; āb"i-pō'nēz² [Amerind of Paraguay].

Abiram: ə-bai'rəm¹; a-bī'ram² [Bible].

Abiron: ə-bai'rən¹; a-bī'ron² [Apocrypha].

Abisag: ab'i-sag¹; āb'ī-sāġ² [Douai Bible].

Abisai: ə-bis'ə-ai¹; a-bīs'a-i². *W.* gives also ab'i-shai¹ [Douai Bible].

Abisei: ab"i-sī'ai¹; āb"ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abishag: ab'ī- or ə-bai'shag¹; āb'ī- or a-bī'shāġ² [Bible].

Abishai: ə-bīsh'ī-ai¹ or ab'ī-shai¹; a-bīsh'a-i² or āb'ī-shī² [Bible].

Abishalom: ə-bīsh'ə-ləm¹; a-bīsh'a-lōm². *W.* gives also ə-bai'shə-ləm¹ [Bible].

Abishua: ə-bīsh'u-a¹ or ab"i-shū'a¹; a-bīsh'u-a² or āb'ī-shū'a² [Bible].

Abishue is a variant spelling with the ultima pronounced ē; ē².

Abishur: ə-bai'shur¹ or ab'ī-shur¹; a-bī'shūr² or āb'ī-shūr² [Bible].

Abissei: ab"i-sī'ai¹; āb"ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abisue: ə-bis'yu-ī¹; a-bīs'yu-ē² [Apocrypha].

Abisum: ab'ī-sum¹; āb'ī-sūm² [Apocrypha].

Abisur: ab'ī-sur¹; āb'ī-sūr² [Douai Bible].

Abital: ab'ī-təl¹ or ə-bai'təl¹; āb'ī-tāl² or a-bī'tal² [Bible].

Abitob: ab'ī-tēb¹; āb'ī-tōb² [Douai Bible].

Abitub: ə-bai'tub¹ or ab'ī-tub¹; a-bī'tūb² or āb'ī-tūb² [Bible].

Abiu: ə-bai'yū¹; a-bī'yū² [Douai Bible].

Abiud: ə-bai'ud¹; a-bī'ūd² [Bible].

abject: ab'jekt¹; āb'jēet². But **abjection:** ab-jek'shən¹; āb-jēe'shon².

So also **ab-jec'tive**.

abjectly: ab'jekt-lī¹; āb'jēet-lī².

abjectness: ab'jekt-nes¹; āb'jēet-nēs².

ablaut: āp'laut¹; āp'lout² [Ger. root=vowel variation].

abluent: ab'lu-ent¹; āb'lū-ēnt².

ablution: ab-lū' or liū'shən¹; āb-lū' or lū'shon².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Abnaki: ab-nā'ki¹; ʃb-nā'ki². C. ab-nāk'ɪ¹ [Amerind of Nova Scotia].

Abner: ab'nər¹; ʃb'ner² [Bible].

Abo: ɛ'bo¹; ʔ'bo². C. ā'bō¹ [Finnish seaport].

Abobus: ə-bō'bʊs¹; a-bō'bʊs² [Bible].

Abomey: ə-bō'mɪ¹; a-bō'mɪ²; or native, ā'bō'mē¹; not ab'ō-mē¹ [Town in Dahomey, Afr.].

aborigines: ab'o-rɪj'ɪ-nɪz¹; ʃb'o-rɪg'ɪ-nēz².

Aboth: ā'bōt¹; ʃ'bōt² [Mishnaic treatise].

Abou-ben-Adhem: ā'bū-ben-ād'hēm¹; ʃ'bū-bēn-ād'hēm²; not ā'dem [Title of and chief character in poem by Leigh Hunt].

Aboukir: ā'bū-kɪr¹; ʃ'bū-kɪr²; not a-buk-ɪr¹.

About: ā'bū¹; ʃ'bō²; not a'bū¹ [Fr. novelist].

Abra: ab'rə¹; ʃb'ra² [A woman's name in Prior's poem "Solomon on Vanity"].

Abra: ā'bra¹; ʃ'brā² [Province in Luzon].

Abrabanel: a-brā'ba-nel¹; ʃ-brā'bā-nēl² [Port. philosopher].

abracadabra: ab'rə-kə-dab'rə¹; ʃb'ra-ka-dāb'ra² [Cabalistic word. It is said to be derived from the Hebrew Ab (Father); Ben (Son); Ruach Acadosh (Holy Spirit)].

Abraham: ɛ'brə-ham¹; ā'bra-hām² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. ā'bra-ham¹; ʃ'brā-hām²; Fr. ā'brā'ān¹; ʃ'brā'ān²]. The form of this name changes in It., L., Pg., & Sp.

Abram: ɛ'brəm¹; ā'bram² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., Sw. ā'brām¹; ʃ'brām²; Fr. ā'brān¹; ʃ'brān²; Sp. a-brām¹; ʃ-brān²]. The form of this name changes in It. & L.

Abrantes: a-brān'tes¹; ʃ-brān'tēs² [Pg. or Braz. town].

Abrantès: ā'brān'tēs¹; ʃ'brān'tēs². The title, Duc d'Abrantès, was conferred on the French general Junot in 1807; hence, the (Fr.) pronunciation given above.

abrase: ab-rēz¹; ʃb-rēs². M. ə-brēs'.

Abronah: ə-brō'na¹; a-brō'nā² [Bible, R. V.].

abrus: ɛ'brus¹; ā'brūs². E. ā'brus¹; I. ab'rus¹; Wr. ɛ'brəs¹ [Botanical name of Ind. licorice].

Abruzzi: a-brūt'zɪ¹; ʃ-brūt'zɪ² [It. explorer & mountaineer].

Abalom: ab'sə-ləm¹; ʃb'sa-lōm² [Bible].

Abalon¹: ab'sə-lən¹; ʃb'sa-lōn² [Apocrypha].

Abalon²: āb'sa-lən¹; ʃb'sā-lōn² [Dan. archbishop & warrior].

abscission: ab-sɪz'ən¹; ʃb-sɪzh'on².

Absecon: ab-sɪ'ken¹; ʃb-sē'cōn² [Bay in New Jersey].

absent (a.): ab'sent¹; ʃb'sent². Note that in this adjective the penultimate takes the accent.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭt; bŭrn;

absent (v.): ab-sent¹; äb-sēnt². Note that in this verb the accent falls on the ultima. The rule, sometimes cited as a guide for accentuation, that in dissyllabic words the accent falls on the penult in nouns and adjectives, and on the ultima in verbs is not a safe guide. See ABSTRUSE; ABUSE; ACCOST; CEMENT; COLOR; COMBAT; COMMENT.

ab"sen-tee': ab"sen-tī¹; äb"sēn-tē².

absinth: ab'sinth¹; äb'sinth². The pronunciation does not vary when the word is spelled **absinthe**. Altho generally considered a French word it is now thoroughly Anglized, for it was first used in English literature in 1612.

absinthol: ab'sin-θhōl¹; äb'sin-θhōl². *C.* ab-sin'θhel¹; *M. & W.* ab-sin'-θhōl¹; *M.* prefers the spelling **absinthole**.

absolute: ab'so-liūt¹; äb'so-lūt². *C. & M.* ab'sə-liūt¹; *E.* ab'se-lūt¹; *I.* ab'sō-liūt¹; *St.* ab'sō-lut¹; *Wr.* ab'sə-lūt¹. The pronunciation of the ultima, -lūt¹, altho condemned by some orthoepists, has the support of *E. S. & W.*

absolutism: ab'so-liūt'izm¹; äb'so-lūt'izm²; *not* ab'sō-liū-tizm¹ *nor* ab-sel'-iū-tizm¹. **absolutist**: ab'so-liūt'ist¹; äb'so-lūt'ist²; *not* ab'sō-liū-tist¹.

absolutory: ab-sel'yū-to-rī¹; äb-söl'yū-to-rī². *E.* ab-sel'ū-tē-rī¹; *I.* ab-sel'yū-tē-rī¹; *M.* ab-sel'yū-tar-i¹; *St.* ab-sel'yū-tar-i; *Wr.* ab-sel'a-tur-i; *not* ab-sō-liū-tō-rī¹. Pronounce *o* in the penult as in *obey*, not as in *go*. Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) preferred ab'sō-liū-to-rī¹.

absolve: ab-selv¹; äb-sölv². *E. & St.* ab-zelv¹; *Wr.* əb-zelv¹. There is a strong leaning toward the pronunciation of *Wr.* to-day.

absonant: ab'so-nənt¹; äb'so-nant²; *not* ab-sō'nənt¹. See SONANT.

absorb: ab-sərb¹; äb-sôrb²; *not* əb-zərb¹.

absorbefacient: ab-sər"bi-fē'shent¹; äb-sôr"be-fā'shent². *C.* ab-sēr-bi-fē'shi-ənt¹; *M.* ab-sēr-bi-fē'shi-ent¹.

abstemious: ab-stī'mi-us¹; äb-stē'mi-ūs²; *not* ab-stī'mi-əs¹.

abstract (a. & n.): ab'strakt¹; äb'sträet².

abstract (v.): ab-strakt¹; äb-sträet².

abstractly: ab'strakt-li¹; äb'sträet-ly². *I. St. & Wr.* ab-strakt'li¹.

abstrich: äp'strin¹; äp'strin²; *not* ab'strich¹ [Ger., scum formed in cupel-ing lead].

abstruse: ab-strūs¹; äb-strūs².

absurd: ab-sŭrd¹; äb-sŭrd²; *not* əb-sŭrd¹.

Absyrtus: ab-sŭr'tus¹; äb-sŷr'tūs² [Gr. mythological character; brother of Medea].

Abt: äpt¹; äpt² [Ger. composer of music].

Abu-Arish: ā"bū-ā'rīsh¹; ā"bū-ā'rīsh²; *not* ā"bū-ā'rīsh [Arabian town].

Abu-Bekr: ā"bū-bek'r¹; ā"bū-bēk'r² [Mohammed's first successor].

Abubus: ə-biū'būs¹; ə-bū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Abucay: ā"bū-kai¹; ā"bū-eŷ² [Town in Luzon, F. I.].

Abudah: ə-bū'da¹; ə-bū'dä² [Arabian character in Eng. literature].

Abu-Hamed: ā"bū-hā'med¹; ā"bū-hā'mēd² [Egyptian town near Berber].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, ăl; mē, gēt, preŷ, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this,

Abu-Hassan: ʔbū=ha-sūn¹; ʔbū=hā-sān² [A prodigal in the *Arabian Nights*].

Abukir: ʔbū-kir¹; ʔbū-kir² [Bay & village in Egypt].

Abu-Klea: ʔbū=klē¹; ʔbū=kle² [Wells near Khartum, Lower Egypt].

abulia: ə-bū¹-ə¹; ə-bū¹-li-a² [Form of mental derangement].

Abullonia: ʔbu-lō¹-ni-a¹; ʔbū-lō¹-ni-a²; not ab¹-əl-lo-ni-a¹ [Town and lake in Asiatic Turkey].

Abuna: ə-bū¹-nə¹; ə-bū¹-na²; not ə-biū¹-nə¹ [Head of the Abyssinian Church].

abuse (v.): ə-biū¹-z¹; ə-būs².

abuse (n.): ə-biūs¹; ə-būs².

Abu-Simbel: ʔbū-sim¹-bel¹; ʔbū-sim¹-bēl²; not ab¹-yū-sim¹-bel¹ [Site of archeological remains on the Nile, Egypt].

abutilon: ə-biū¹-ti-lən¹; ə-bū¹-ti-lōn²; not ə-bū¹-ti-lən¹ [Plant of the mallow family].

Abydos: ə-bai¹-dēs¹; ə-bī¹-dōs² [Ancient Egyptian city].

Abyla: əb¹-i-lə¹; ʔb¹-y-la²; not ə-bai¹-lə¹ [One of the pillars of Hercules].

abyss: ə-bis¹; ə-bīs²; not ab¹-is¹.

abzug: ʔp¹-tsu¹-h¹; ʔp¹-tsu¹-h² [Ger., scum formed in cupeling lead].

acacia: ə-kē¹-shi-a¹; ə-ēš¹-shi-a². Too often carelessly rendered ə-kē¹-shē¹, and so recorded by S. & W.

Academe: ək¹-ə-dīm¹; ə-ē¹-a-dēm²; not ə-kad¹-ə-mī¹ [The Academy of Plato].

academian: ək¹-ə-dī¹-mī-an¹; ə-ē¹-a-dē¹-mī-an².

academician: ə-kad¹-i-mīsh¹-ən¹; ə-ēd¹-i-mīsh¹-an²; not ək¹-ə-dī¹-mīsh-an. C. ə-kad¹-ə-mīsh¹-ən; E. ə-kad¹-e-mīsh¹-ən; Wr. ək¹-ə-dē¹-mīsh¹-ən.

Academus: ək¹-ə-dī¹-mus¹; ə-ē¹-a-dē¹-mūs² [Attic hero in Greek mythology].

academy: ə-kad¹-i-mī¹; ə-ēd¹-e-my²; not ē¹-kad¹-ə-mī¹. Walker states that in Shakespeare's time, and also in his own, the accent was sometimes placed on the first syllable—ək¹-ə-dem¹.

Acadia: ə-kē¹-di-a¹; ə-kā¹-di-a² [Poetic name of Nova Scotia]. Compare ARCADIA.

Acadie: ə¹-ka¹-dī¹; ʔ¹-cā¹-dī² [The scene of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*; same as ACADIA].

acajou: ə¹-ka¹-ʒū¹; ʔ¹-kā¹-zhū²; not ək¹-ə-ʒū¹; but so recorded by several dictionaries.

a capella: ə ka-pel¹-la¹; ʔ ə-ē-pēl¹-lā² [It., in church style: denoting a manner of singing].

Acapulco: ə¹-ka-pūl¹-ko¹; ʔ¹-ē-ē-pūl¹-eo² [Mex. seaport].

Acatan: ək¹-ə-tan¹; ʔk¹-a-tān² [Apocrypha].

Acaste: ə¹-kās¹-t¹; ʔ¹-kās¹-t² [A character in Molière's play *Le Misanthrope*].

acaulose: ə-kē¹-lōs¹; ə-kō¹-lōs²; not ə-kēl¹-ōs¹. E. ə-kōl¹-ōs; M. & W. ək¹-ē-lōs.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Accaba: ak'ə-bə¹; ă'e'a-ba² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Accad: ak'ad¹; ă'e'ad² [Bible].

Accain: ak'ē-in¹; ă'e'ā-in² [Apocrypha].

Acca Larentia: āk'a la-ren'shū-ā¹; ăk'ă lä-rĕn'shi-ă² [In Roman mythology, the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they were taken from the she-wolf; also, a woman who bequeathed her wealth to Rome].

Accaron: ak'ə-rən¹; ă'e'a-rŏn² [Apocrypha].

accelerando: a-chē'lē-rān'do¹; ă-chē'lē-rān'do² [It., denoting a manner of playing music].

accelerative: ak-sel'ər-a-tiv¹; a-e-ċel'er-a-tiv²; *not* ak-sel'ər-ē-tiv¹. *E.* & *I.* give the penult -ē-tiv.

accent (n.): ak'sent¹; ă'e'ċent². There is a tendency to weaken the ultima which gives ak'sent¹.

accent (v.): ak-sent¹; a-e-ċent². In **accented** the stress is on the penult, *not* on the first syllable.

accentual: ak-sen'chu-əl¹ or -tiu-əl¹; ă-e-ċen'chū-əl² or -tū-ăl².

accept: ak-sept¹; ă-e-ċept².

acceptable: ak-sept'ə-bl¹; ă-e-sĕpt'a-bl²; *not* ak'sept-ə-bl¹. In Walker's time the accent fell on the first syllable.

accepter: ak-sept'ər¹; ă-e-ċept'er².

acceptor: ak-sept'er¹; ă-e-ċĕp'tŏr². *C.* ak-sep'tŏr¹; *E.* ak-sep'tŏr¹; *I.* ak-sept'er¹; *M.* & *W.* ak-sep'ter¹; *St.* & *Wr.* ak-sept'er¹.

access: ak'ses¹; ă'e'ċĕs². *St.* & *Wr.* prefer ak-ses¹, and *C. M.*, & *W.* record it as second choice. Walker remarks: "This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:—

Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
Of easy aċcess to the poor!

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided, as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language." While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) accented the ultima, Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) accented the first syllable.

accessary: ak-ses'ə-rī¹; ă-e'ċĕs'a-ry². In England, probably following Perry, Sheridan, and Walker, ak'ses-ər-ī¹, & so *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* ak'ses-sŭr'ī¹.

accessory: ak-ses'o-rī¹; ă-e'ċĕs'o-ry². *E. M.* & *Wr.* accent the first syllable; *St.* ak-ses-sŭr'ī¹.

Accho: ak'o¹; ă'e'o² [Bible].

acclpitrine: ak-sip'i-trin¹; ă-e-ċip'i-trĭn². *I.* & *M.* -train¹ for the ultima.

acclamation: ak'lā-mē'shən¹; ă'e'lā-mā'shon².

acclamatory: a-klam'ə-to-rī¹; ă-elām'a-to-rī².

acclimate: a-klai'mit¹; ă-elī'mat². The pronunciation of this word is sometimes confused with that of **ACCLIMATION**, which see.

acclimation: ak'li-mē'shən¹; ă'e'elī-mā'shon².

acclimatization: a-klai'mə-ti-zē'shən¹; ă-elī'ma-ti-zā'shon².

acclimatize: a-klai'mə-taiz¹; ă-elī'ma-tīz².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

acclinal: a-klei'nəl¹; ä-eli'nəl² [In geology, inclined against].

acclinate: ak'h-nēt¹; ae'lī-nāt² [In zoology, bending upward].

acclivitous: a-kliv'ī-tus¹; ä-eliv'ī-tūs². Distinguish from ACCLIVOUS.

acclivous: a-klai'vus¹; ä-elī'vūs². See preceding.

accolade: ak'o-lēd'1; äe'o-lād'2. The pronunciation given by *St. & Wr.*, and by *W.* as its second choice ak'o-lād¹, is seldom if ever heard nowadays.

accompaniment: a-kum'pā-ni-ment¹; ä-eüm'pā-nī-mēnt²; *not* ak-kum'-pan-im-ent¹ *nor*, as sometimes rendered, ak-kump'ni-mēnt¹.

accompt, accomptable, accomptant: Archaic words formerly pronounced as spelled, but now rendered as if spelled, **account, accountable, accountant**.

Accos: ak'es¹; äe'ös² [Apocrypha].

accest (*v. & n.*): ə-kēst¹; a-ööst². This pronunciation is heard much more commonly than that recorded by the dictionaries—ə-kēst¹—and has been used since the days of Walker who records it alone. Notwithstanding the view of *W.* that "to give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation; to give the full sound of broad o is vulgar," the sound of short o, as in "not," has found favor with the people and prevails.

accouche: a'kūsh'1; ä'eush'2; *not* ə-kaučh', *nor* ə'kū'chē'1 which latter is the pronunciation of **accouché**, the past tense in French.

accouchement: a'kūsh'mūn'1; ä'euch'män'2; *C.* a-kūsh'men'1; *St.* ak-kush'men'1; *Wr.* ak-kūsh'mūn'1. Compare ACCOUCHEUR; ACCOUCHEUSE.

accoucheur: a'kū'shūr'1; ä'eū'gh'chūr'2, *not* a'kū'chūr'1. Sometimes, incorrectly, rendered a'kūsh'ūr¹.

accoucheuse: a'kū'shūz'1; ä'eū'gh'chūz'2; *not* a'kūsh'ūz'1.

accouter: { a-kū'tər'1; ä-eū'ter'2; *not* ak-kū'tər'1. *E., St., & Wr.*, ak-kū'tər'1;

accoutre: { *I.*, ak-kū'tūr'1.

Accoz: ak'ez'1; äk'öz'2 [Bible].

accrescendo: āk'krē-shēn'do'1; äe'ere-shen'do'2 [It., with increasing power: a direction in music].

acerue (*v. & n.*): a-krū'1; ä-erū'2. Compare ABSENT, *v.*

accubation: ak'yu-bē'shən'1; äe'yu-bā'shon'2; *not* ak'kū-bē'shən'1.

accumulator: a-kiū'miu-lē'tər'1; ä-eū'mū-lā'tör'2; *not* ak'kiū-mā-lē'tər'1.

accuracy: ak'yu-rā-si'1; äe'yu-ra-çy'2; *not* ak'rā-si'1. *C.* ak'yu-rī-si'1; *I.* ak'-kiū-ra-si'1; *St.* ak'kiū-rē-si'1; *Wr.* ak'yā-rā-si'1. To omit the antepenultima so as to obscure it is illiterate.

accurate: ak'yu-rit'1; äe'yu-rat'2; *not* ak'rit'1, *nor* ak'kūr-it'1.

accursed: a-kūrs'ed'1 or a-kūrst'1; ä-eürs'ēd'2 or ä-eürst'2. *C.* a-kurst'1 or a-kūr'sed'1; *E., I., St., & Wr.* ak-kūrst'1 or ak-kūrs'ed'1.

No one is so *accurs'd* by fate,
No one so utterly desolate.

LONGFELLOW *Endymion* St. 8.

What began best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once, prove *accurs'd*.

BROWNING *Apparent Failure* St. 7.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Acelandama (A. V.): ə-sel'də-mə¹; ə-çél'da-mə²; *not* əs-el-də-mə¹ [Bible].
The R. V. reading **Acelandama**, ə-kel'də-mā¹, is based upon the assumption that the Acelandama of the Gr. text is an error for 'Ακελαμα, the transliteration of the Heb. אֶלְמָא "field of blood."

acensuada: ə-thēn'su-ā'da¹; ä-then'su-ä'dä²; *not* ə-sen'su-ē'də¹ [Mexican law term].

acensuador: ə-thēn'su-ā-dör¹; ä-then'su-ä-dör² [Sp. Am., an annuitant].

Acephall: ə-sef'ə-lai¹; ə-çéf'a-lī² [Fabled race of headless men in Africa; also (*Eng. Hist.*), the Levelers; (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious sect].

acephalous: ə-sef'ə-lus¹; ə-çéf'a-lüs²; so also, **acephalus** (n.).

acerb: ə-sürb¹; ə-çərb².

acerbate: əs'ər-bēt¹; äç'er-bāt². *C. & Wr.* ə-sür'bēt¹; *I.* ə-sürb'ēt¹; *M.* ə-sür'bit¹. *W.* prefers the accent on the first syllable in this word but on the second in ACERVATE, which see.

acerose: əs'ī-rös¹; əç'e-rös². *E.* ē-sär-ös¹; *I.* əs'ūr-öz¹; *M.* əs'ī-rös¹; *St.* əs'ər-oz¹; *W.* əs'ər-ös¹; *Wr.* əs-ə-rös¹.

acervate: əs'ər-vēt¹; əç'er-vāt². *C., E., St., W., & Wr.* ə-sür'vēt¹; *I.* ə-sürv'et; *M.* ə-sür'vit¹. Compare ACERBATE.

acetal: əs'et-əl¹; äç'ët-äl². *C.* əs'ə-təl¹; *E.* ə-set'əl¹; *I.* -sī'tal¹; *Wr.* ə-sī'-tal¹. *W.* follows *M.*, əs'ī-tal¹.

acetamid: əs'et-am'id¹; äç'ët-äm'id². *C.* ə-set'ə-mid¹; *I.* ə-set'a-mid¹.—**acetamide**: əs'et-am'id¹. *C.* ə-set'ə-moid¹; *E.* ə-set'ə-moid¹; *M.* əs'it-ə-moid¹.

acetanilid: əs'et-an'ī-lid¹; äç'ët-än'ī-lid².—**acetanilide**: Pronounced as preceding or -laid¹; -lid², in the ultima.

acetate: əs'ī-tēt¹; äs'e-tāt²; *not* əs'ī-tēt¹ [Chemical product].

acetenyl: əs'ī-ti-nil¹; äç'e-te-nŷl²; *not* əs'ī-ti-nil¹.

acetic: ə-set'ik¹ or ə-sī'tik¹; ə-çët'ie² or ə-çē'tie². *W.* follows *M.*, ə-sī'tik¹.

acetification: ə-set'ī-fi-kē'shən¹; ə-çët'ī-fi-eā'shon²; *not* ə-set'if-ik-ē'shən¹.

acetify: ə-set'ī-fai¹; ə-çët'ī-fi²; *not* ə-set'if-ai¹.

acetin: əs'ī-tin¹; äç'e-tin²; *not* əs'ī-tin¹ [Chemical product].

aceto: əs'ī-to-¹; äç'e-to-²; *not* əs'ī-tō-¹ nor əs'ī-to-¹.

acetone: əs'ī-tōn¹; äs'e-tōn²; *not* əs'ī-tōn¹ nor ə-set'ōn¹.

acetopyrin: əs'ī-to-pai'rīn¹ or -rīn¹; äç'e-to-pŷ'rīn² or -rīn².

acetose: əs'ī-tōs¹; äç'e-tōs²; *not* əs'ī-tōs¹ nor ə-set'ōs¹.

acetous: əs'ī-tus¹ or ə-sī'tus¹; äç'e-tūs² or ə-çēt'tūs²; *not* əs'ī-tus¹. *E.* əs'et-us¹. While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded the second, all modern lexicographers prefer the first.

acetum: ə-sī'tum¹; ə-çēt'tum². Note position of accent [*L.*, vinegar].

acetyl: əs'ī-til¹; äç'e-tŷl²; *not* əs'ī-til¹.

acetylene: ə-set'ī-līn¹; ə-çët'y-lēn²; *not* ə-set'īl-īn¹. *M.* əs'ī-ti-līn¹; *St.* əs-et'īl-īn¹ [An illuminating gas].

acetylic: əs'ī-til'ik¹; äç'e-tŷl'ie²; *not* əs'ī-til'ik¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thun, this.

acetylation: əs"i-til-i-zē'shən¹; ǎç"e-tyl-i-zā'shon²; *not* ə-set-il-iz-ē'shun¹. The diphthongal ai¹; i², sound is sometimes given to the antepenult.

Achæan: Same as ACHÆAN.

Achæmenes: ə-kem'i-niz¹; a-œm'e-nēs² [Per. king].

Achæmenian: ək"i-men'i-ən¹ or -mī'ni-ən¹; ǎe"ē-mēn'i-an² or -mē'ni-an².

The discovery of . . . the meaning of the [cuneiform] inscriptions of the *Achæmenian* dynasty deserves to be classed with the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton or a Faraday.

MÜLLER *Chips from a Ger. Workshop*, vol. 1, p. 260. [S. 1874.]

Achæus: ə-kī'us¹; a-eē'ūs²; or **Achaïos:** ə-kai'os¹; a-eī'ös² [Gr. tragic poet].

achage: ē'ki¹; ā'eag² [A state of aching].

Achaia: ə-kē'ə¹ or ə-kē'ya¹; a-eā'a² or a-eā'ya² [Greek prov.].

Achaicus: ə-kē'i-kus¹; a-eā'ī-eūs² [Bible].

Achan: ē'kən¹; ā'ean² [Bible].

Achar: ē'kar¹; ā'ēär² [Bible].

achar: ā'chār¹; ä'chär² [Hindu religious observance].

achar: ə-chār¹; a-chär² [Anglo-Ind., pickled bamboo shoots].

Achard: ə"shär'¹; ä"shär'² [Fr. novelist].

acharnement: ə-shar"nə-män'¹ or ə-chärn'mənt¹; a-shär"ne-män² or a-chärn'mēnt². C. a-shärn'mənt¹ [Fr., bloodthirstiness].

Achates: ə-kē'tiz¹; a-eā'tēs² [In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneas].

Achaz: ē'kaz¹; ā'ēāz² [Bible].

Achazib: ək'ə-zib¹; ǎe'a-zīb² [Douai Bible].

Achbor: ək'ber¹; ǎe'bör² [Bible].

Achean: ə-kī'ən¹; a-eē'an² [Belonging to Achæa, a district of Greece, famed for the **Achean League** of 12 Gr. cities for common protection and defense].

achenium: ə-kī'ni-um¹; a-eē'ni-üm²; *not* ə-kē'ni-um¹ [In botany, a pericarp].

Acheron: ək'i-ron¹; ǎe'e-rön²; *not* ək'ər-en¹, *nor* əch'ə-ren¹ [Fabled river of Hades].

Acherusia: ək"i-rū'shi-ə¹; ǎe"e-ru'shi-a² [Gr. lake fabled to be connected with Hades].

aches (*n. pl.*): ēks¹; āes². John Kemble, when playing Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Otway's "Venice Preserved," pronounced this word ē'chēs¹, but, as a critic of the time expressed it, "rendered himself conspicuously ridiculous." (W. H. Savage, "The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. xiii, London, 1833.)

Acheson: əch'ə-sən¹; əch'e-son² [English family name of the Earl of Gosford].

Achla: ə-kai'ə¹; a-eī'a² [Douai Bible].

Achiacharus: ē"kai-ək'ə-rus¹; ā'eī-ǎe'a-rūs² [Apocrypha].

2: wolf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oīl, boy; ōo, ōem; inŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rule; but, būrn.

Achias: ə-kai'as¹; a-ei'as² [Apocrypha].

Achillea: ak'i-lī'an¹; āe'i-lē'an² [Pertaining to Achilles].

Achilles: ə-kil'iz¹; a-eil'ēs² [Gr. hero in Homer's *Iliad*].

Achim: ē'kim¹; ā'eim² [Bible].

Achimaas: ə-kim'a-as¹; a-eim'a-ās² [Douai Bible].

Achiman: ə-kai'mən¹; a-ei'man² [Douai Bible].

Achimelech: ə-kim'i-lek¹; a-eim'i-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Achimothe: ə-kai'mēth¹; a-ei'mōth² [Douai Bible].

Achinese: ach'i-nīs¹ or -niz¹; āch'i-nēs² or -nēz² [Natives of Achin
a-chin¹; ā-chin²].

Achinoam: ə-kin'o-am¹; a-ein'o-ām² [Douai Bible].

Achior: ē'ki-er¹; ā'eī-ōr² [Apocrypha].

Achiph: ak'i-fa¹; āe'i-fa² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Achisamech: ə-kis'a-mek¹; a-eis'a-mēe² [Douai Bible].

Achish: ē'kišh¹; ā'eīsh² [Bible].

Achitob: ak'i-teb¹; a-ei-tōb² [Apocrypha].

Achitophel: ə-kit'o-fel¹; a-eit'ō-fēl² [Douai Bible].

Achmetha: ak'mi-tha¹; a-e-me-tha² [Bible].

Achobor: ak'o-ber¹; a-e'o-bōr² [Douai Bible].

acholla: ə-kō'h-a¹; a-kō'li-a². *C. & E.* ə-kel'i-a [Lack of bile].

Achonry: ə-ken'ri¹; a-eōn'ri²; not ak'en-ri¹ [Catholic bishopric in Sligo
county, Ireland].

achor: ē'ker¹ or ak'er¹; ā'eōr² or āe'ōr². *E.* ak'ēr. [Skin disease.]

Achor: ē'ker¹; ā'eōr² [Bible].

Achsa: ak'sa¹; āe'sa² [Bible].

Achsah: ak'sā¹; a-e'sā² [Bible].

Achshaph: ak'shaf¹; a-e'shāf² [Bible].

Achuas: ā'chu-az¹; ā'chu-ās²; not ə-chū'az¹ [Pigmy tribe, Belgian Congo].

achula: ə-shū'la¹; ā-ghy'lā² [Pg. dance].

achylous: ə-kai'lus¹; a-ei'lūs² [Deficient of chyle].

Achzib: ak'zib¹; āe'zīb² [Bible].

Achziba: ak'zi-ba¹; āe'zī-ba² [Douai Bible].

Aci: ā'chī¹; ā'chī² [Sicilian seaport].

acid: as'id¹; ā'gid²; not as'sid¹ as *Walker*.

Acidalia: ə-sai'dē-l-a¹; a-çī'dā-li-a² [Surname of Venus].

aider: as'id-er¹; ā'gid-er².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

acidic: ə-sid'ɪk¹; a-çɪd'ɪe².

acidiferous: as'ɪ-dɪf'ər-us¹; ʌç'i-dɪf'ər-ʊs².

acidify: ə-sid'ɪ-faɪ¹; a-çɪd'ɪ-fy².

acidity: ə-sid'ɪ-tɪ¹; a-çɪd'ɪ-tɪ².

acierage: as'ɪ-ər-ɪj¹; ʌç'i-er-əg² [F., process of plating metal with steel].

aciform: as'ɪ-fərm¹; ʌs'ɪ-fərm² [Needle-shaped].

acillate: ə-sil'ɪ-ət¹; a-çɪl'ɪ-āt² [Lacking cilia].

acnaceous: as'ɪ-nē'shʊs¹; ʌç'i-nā'shʊs² [Full of small seeds].

acnaciform: ə-sin'ə-sɪ-fərm¹; a-çɪn'a-çɪ-fərm². *E.* as-in-as'ɪ-fərm¹; *M.* as'in-as'ɪ-fərm¹; *W. & Wr.* as'ɪ-nas'ɪ-fərm¹.

acnus: as'ɪ-nʊs¹; ʌç'i-nʊs². Compare ABDOMEN.

Acipha: as'ɪ-fə¹; ʌç'i-fə² [Apocrypha].

Acireale: ə'çɪr-rē-ā'lē¹; ə'çɪr-rē-ā'le² [Sicilian town].

Acis: ē'sɪs¹; ə'çɪs² [In Roman mythology, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea].

Acitho: as'ɪ-θɒ¹; ʌç'i-θɒ² [Apocrypha].

Ackroyd: ak'reɪd¹; æ'rɔɪd² [A family name].

acme: ak'mɪ¹; æ'me²; *not* ak'mɪ¹, *C.* The so-called long ē sound recorded by Walker and some modern orthoepists is seldom or never heard; the sound in common use approximates to e (ɪ) in "valley."

acne: ak'nɪ¹; æ'ne²; *not* ak'nɪ¹.

Acœmeti: ə-sem'ɪ-taɪ¹; a-çəm'e-tɪ². *E.* ə-sɪm'e-tɪ¹ [A 5th century religious order].

acolatbist: ə-kel'ə-θɪst¹; a-œl'o-θɪst² [An acolyte: so-called by Walker].

acolyte: ak'o-lait¹; ʌe'o-lɪt²; *not* ak'ō-lait¹. The sound of o approximates to o in "poetic" and not to ō in "go".

aconate: ak'o-nēt¹; ʌe'o-nāt² [A salt derived from aconite].

aconative: ə-kən'ə-tɪv¹; a-œn'a-tɪv² [Not requiring conation].

Aconcagua: ə'kən-kā'gwā¹; ə'œn-cā'gwā²; *not* as rarely heard but recorded by *W.* ə'kon-kā'gwā¹. The first pronunciation given is that approved by Dr. F. A. March and Dr. Benj. E. Smith. [Andean volcano in Argentina.]

aconite: ak'o-nait¹; ʌe'o-nīt²; *not* ak'o-nit¹ [A medicinal plant].

aconitin: ə-kən'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-œn'ɪ-tɪn² [An alkaloid obtained from aconite].

aconitine: ə-kən'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-œn'ɪ-tɪn² [A variant of preceding].

Aconquija: ə'kən-kɪ'hɑ¹; ə'œn-kɪ'hā² [Mountain in Argentina].

acontium: ə-kən'shɪ-ʊm¹; a-œn'shɪ-ʊm²; *not* ə-kən'tɪ-ʊm¹ [In Greek athletics, a pentathlonic exercise].

acorn: ē'kɔrn¹; ā'eörn²; *not* ē'kærn¹, a dilettanteism introduced by *W.* (but corrected in current edition), supported by *Wr. &*, by error of transcription, now corrected, into *New Standard*. The first pronunciation represents the best usage as recorded by *C., E., M., St., Walker & Standard* 1st & 2d editions.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rôle; but, börn;

acotyledon: ə-ke't-i-lī'dən¹ or ē'ket-i-lī'dən¹; a-ēōt'y-lē'don² or ā'ēōt-y-lē'don². *M., St., W., & Standard* 1st & 2d eds. prefer first pronunciation and *New Standard* prefers second; *I.* ə-ke't-i-lī'dən². Compare **COTYLEDON**.

acoulution: ə-u-lē'shən¹; æ'ū-lā'shon² [The process of intensifying sound].

acoumeter: ə-kū'[or -kau']mī-tər¹; a-eu'[or -eou']me-ter² [An instrument to test the sense of hearing].

acoustic: ə-kūs'tik¹ (*C., M., Standard, W.*) or ə-kaus'tik¹ (*E., I., Wr.*); a-eys'tie² or a-eous'tie²; not ə-kū'stik¹ nor ə-kau'stik¹. *St.* a-kau'stik¹.

acoustics: ə-kūs'[or -kaus']tik¹; a-eys'[or -eous']ties². For lexicographic preferences see preceding and add *s*.

acquaint: ə-kwēnt'¹; ä-kwānt'² not, as *Walker*, ə-kwēnt'¹.

acquaintance: ə-kwēntəns¹; ä-kwāntəns²; not, as *Walker*, ə-kwēntəns¹.

acquiesce: ək'wi-es'¹; æ'wi-ēs'² not ək-wi'es¹.

Acra: ək'rə¹; æ'ra² [Apocrypha].

Acrabathane: ək'rə-bə-thē'nī¹; æ'ra-ba-thā'ne² [Douai Bible].

Acrasia: ə-krē'si-ə¹; a-erā'zhi-ə² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchantress personifying intemperance].

Acrates: ə-krē'tiz¹; a-erā'tēs² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, ^[personified]incontinence].

acratia: ə-krē'shə¹; a-erā'shə².

Acre: ē'kar¹; ā'eer²; rarely, ā'kar¹ [Syrian seaport].

Acrisius: ə-kris'i-us¹; a-eris'i-ūs² [A King of ancient Argos; father of ^[Danae]].

acroama: ək'ro-ē'mə¹; æ'ro-ā'ma² [Oral teaching].

acrocephalic: ək'ro-si-fal'ik¹; æ'rō-çe-fal'ie². *C.* registers also ək-ro-sef'ə-lik¹; *I. & St.* ək'rō-si-fal'ik¹.

Acropolis: ə-krep'o-lis¹; a-erōp'o-lis².

across: ə-krōs'¹; a-erōs'². *I., St., & Wr.*, ə-kres'¹.

acrostic: ə-kres'tik¹; a-erōs'tie².

Actæon: ək-tī'en¹; æ-te'on² [In Roman mythology, a hunter who surprised Diana bathing].

In the *English pronunciation of Latin*, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The *Roman pronunciation* is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the Classic period. . . . Roman method diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: *a e* (æ) = *a + e* (approximately ai). *New Standard Dic.* p. xxxiv, col. 3.

Actiad: ək'shi-ad¹; æ'shi-ād² [The period between two successive celebrations of the Actian games]. Compare **OLYMPIAD**.

Actian: ək'shi-en¹; æ'shi-an² [Pertaining to *Actium*, where the Actian games were held in commemoration of the naval defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus (Octavius Cæsar), B. C. 31].

actinism: ək'tin-izm¹; æ'tin-izm² [The property of radiant energy that effects chemical changes].

Actium: ək'shi-um¹; æ'shi-ūm² [Ancient Greek promontory. Compare **ACTIAN**].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

actor: ak'ter¹; æ'tōr². Pronounce the *o* as in "not" and *not* as *e* in "over."
Sometimes, formally, ak-tēr¹.

actual: ak'tiu-[or -chu]-əl¹; æ'tū-[or -chu]-al². So also: **actuality**; **actualize**; **actually**; **actuality**; **actuary**; **actuate**; **actuation**; **actuator**, etc.

acturience: ak-tiū'ri-ens¹; æ-tū'ri-ēnç²; *not* ak-tū'ri-ens¹.

Acua: ə-kiū'ə¹ or ak'yū-ə¹; ə-eū'a² or æ'yū-a² [Apocrypha].

Acub: ē'kub¹ or ak'ub¹; ā'eüb² or æ'eüb² [Apocrypha].

Acua: ē'kud¹; ā'eüd² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

acumen: ə-kiū'men¹; ə-eū'mēn².

Acuña: ə-kū'nyā¹; ə-eū'nyā². **Cristobal de:** kris-tō'val dɪ¹; ɛrɪs-tō'vāl de². The tilde ñ of Spanish approximates to "ny" in English, or to "ni," as in "union." Spanish "b" between vowels becomes a bilabial *v* [Spanish missionary].

Acusilaus: ə-kiū'si-lē'us¹; ə-eū'si-lā'ūs²; *not* -laus¹ [Greek commentator].

acyclic: ə-sik'hk¹ or ə-sai'khlk¹; ə-çy'e'lie² or ə-çy'elie².

Ad: ad¹; ād²; *not* ād¹ [Bible].

Ada: ē'də¹; ā'da² [Feminine personal name].

Adad: ə-dād¹; ā-dād²; *not* ē'dad¹ [In Babylonian mythology, "the thunderer": a god of the storm].

Adada: ad'ə-də¹; ād'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Adadah: ad'ə-dā¹ or ad'ə-də¹; ād'a-dā² or ād'a-da² [Bible].

adage: ad'ij¹; ād'ag² *not* ad-ēj¹.

adagio: ə-dā'jo¹; ā-dā'go²; *not* ə-dā'jo¹. *St.* ad-ē'ji-o¹; *Wr.* ad-ē'ji-ō¹ [It., direction in music].

Adah: ē'da¹; ā'dā² [Bible].

Adala: ad-ə-ai'ə¹; ād-a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Adalah: ə-dē'yā¹ or ə-dē' or -dai'yə¹; ə-dā'yā² or ə-dā' or -dī'ya² [Bible].

Adalas: ad'ə-ai'əs¹; ād'a-ī'as² [Douai Bible].

Ada Kaleh: ə'da ka-lē¹; ā'dā kā-lē²; *not* ē'də kāl¹ [Turkish island in Danube, above the Iron Gates].

Adali: ad'ə-lai¹; ād'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Adalia¹: ad'ə-lai'ə¹; ād'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Adalia²: ə-dē'li-ə¹; ə-dā'li-a² [Levantine seaport].

Adaline: ad'ə-lain¹; ād'a-līn² [Feminine personal name].

Adam¹: ad'əm¹; ād'am² [Bible].

Adam²: ə'dān¹; ā'dān² [Fr. proper name].

Adam³: ə'dam¹; ā'dām² [Ger. proper name].

Adama: ad'ə-mə¹; ād'a-ma² [Douai Bible]. *

Adamah: ad'ə-ma¹; ād'a-mā² [Bible].

adamantean: ad'ə-man-tī'en¹; ād'a-mān-tē'an².

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

adamantine: ad"ə-man'tin¹; ăd"ə-măn'tin²; not ad"ə-man-tain'¹ nor tīn¹.

Adamastor: ā"du-mas-tōr'¹; ă"dă-măs-tōr'². *C.* ad-əm-as'tər¹ [The phantom of the Cape of Good Hope said to have appeared to Vasco da Gama. See Camôens's *Lusiad*].

Adam: ad'ə-mai¹ or ə-dē'mai¹; ăd'ə-mī² or a-dă'mī² [Bible].

Adamic: ə-dam'ik¹; a-dăm'ie²; not ad-am'ik¹ [Pertaining to Adam].

Adami-nekeb: ad"ə-mai-nek'eb¹; ăd"ə-mī-nēk'ēb² [Bible, R. V.].

Adana: ə-dū'nā¹; ă-dă'nă²; not ə-dē'nā¹; nor ad'ə-nā¹ [Turk. vilayet].

Adanson: ə"dan'sēn'¹; ă"dăn'sōn'² [Fr. botanist].

Adansonia: ad"ən-sō'nī-ə¹; ăd'an-sō'nī-a² [A genus of trees named from the preceding].

Adapa: ā"du-pā¹; ă"dă-pă²; not ad'ə-pā¹ [A hero of Babylonian mythology].

adaptation: ad"ap-tē'shən¹; ăd"ăp-tă'shon²; not ə-dap'tē'shən¹.

Adar: ē'dar¹; ă'dăr². *C.* I. ē'dār¹; *E.* ē-dār¹; *M.* ē'dar¹; *W.* ə-dūr¹; *Wr.* ē'dar¹ [Hebrew month].

Adarezer: ad"ə-rī-zər¹; ăd"ə-rē-zer² [Douai Bible].

Adasa: ad'ə-sā¹; ăd'a-sa² [Apocrypha].

Adazer: ad'ə-zər¹; ăd'a-zer² [Douai Bible].

Adbeel: ad'bi-el¹ or ad'bīl¹; ad'be-ēl² or ăd'bēl² [Bible].

Addan: ad'an¹; ăd'an² [Bible].—**Addar:** ad'ār¹; ăd'ār² [Bible].

addendum: ə-den'dum¹; ă-dēn'dŭm²; not ad'den-dum¹.

Addi: ad'ai¹; ăd'i² [Bible].

additament: ə-dit'ə-ment¹ or ad'i-tə-ment¹ *M.*; ă-dīt'ə-mēnt² or ăd'i-ta-mēnt². *E.* & *Wr.* ad-dit'ə-ment¹. The first was recorded by Perry (1775) and supported by Walker (1791), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); it is preferred by *Standard, C., & W.*

Addo: ad'o¹; ăd'o² [Bible].—**Addon:** ad'an¹; ăd'on² [Bible].

address (*n.* & *v.*): ə-dres'¹; ă-drēs'²; not ad-dres'¹ as in *Walker*. In U.S. frequently ad'dres. Always stress the final syllable.

adduce: ə-diūs'¹; ă-dŭç'²; not ad-diūs'¹.

Addus: ad'us¹; ăd'ŭs² [Apocrypha].

Adel: ə-del'¹ or ē'del¹; ə-dēl'² or ă'dēl² [City in Iowa].

Adela: ad'ī-lā¹; ăd'e-lā² [Feminine personal name].

Adelaide: ad'ī-lēd¹; ăd'e-lād² [Feminine personal and geographic name].

Adelais: ăd'lē'¹; ăd'lā'² [Wife of Henry I of England; the "Fair Maid of Brabant"].

Adèle: ə"dēl'¹; ă"dēl'² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Adeler (Max): ăd'ə-lər¹; ă'de-ler² [Pseudonym of Charles Heber Clark]. Compare ADLER.

Adelgard: ad'el-gord¹; ăd'ēl-gård² [A Teutonic masculine personal name].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Adelina: ad'ɪ-lai'nə¹ or ad'ə-lɪ'nə¹; ʃd'e-lɪ'na² or ʃd'e-lɪ'na² [Feminine personal name. In D. ʔ'dɪ-lɪ'na¹; ʔ'de-lɪ'na²; L. ad'ɪ-lai'nə¹; ʃd'e-lɪ'na²]. The name changes form in Dan., Fr., Ger. & It. See ADELINÉ.

Adeline: ad'ɪ-lain¹; ʃd'e-lɪn² [Feminine personal name. In Dan. ʔ'dɪ-lɪ'nɪ¹; ʔ'de-lɪ'ne²; Fr. ʔd'ɪlɪn¹; ʔd'ɪlɪn²]. Compare ADELINA.

adelopod: ə-dɪ'lo-pəd¹; a-dē'lo-pōd². E. ə-dɪl'ʊ-pōd¹; I. a-dɪl'ō-pəd¹; M. ə-dɪl'ə-pəd¹; Wr. ə-del'ə-pəd¹.

Adelphi¹: ə-del'fai¹; a-dēl'fi² [Comedy by Terence sometimes written **Adelphoe** and pronounced ə-del'fi¹; a-dēl'fi²].

Adelphi²: ə-del'fi¹; a-dēl'fi² [A region south of the Strand, London, comprising Adelphi Terrace and several streets].

Adelung: ʔd'ə-luŋ¹; ʔd'e-luŋ²; not ad'ə-luŋ¹ [Ger. philologist].

Aden: ʔden¹; ʔdēn². Sometimes ʔden¹; ʔdēn². [Arabian seaport].

adenalgia: ad'ɪ-nal'jɪ-ə¹; ʃd'e-nāl'gi-a² [Glandular pain].

adeniform: ə-den'ɪ-fōrm¹; a-dēn'ɪ-fōrm²; not ə-den'ɪf-ōrm¹—the division indicated by the penultima is not recorded by any standard work on pronunciation, altho it is recommended by certain phoneticists.

adenophore: ad'ɪ-no-for¹; ʃd'e-no-for². C. a-den'ō-for¹; W. ə-den'ō-fōr¹.

adenos: ad'ɪ-nēs¹; ʃd'e-nōs² [Marine cotton].

adenose: ad'ɪ-nōs¹; ʃd'e-nōs². C. ad'ē-nēs¹; E. ad'en-es¹; I. ad'en-ōs¹; M. ad'ɪ-nōs¹; St. ad'e-nōz¹ [Glandular].

Adœdatus: ʔ'dɪ-ed'ə-tus¹; ʔ'dē-ōd'ə-tūs² [Douai Bible].

adept (a. & n.): ə-dept¹; a-dēpt²; not ad-ept¹. E. ad'ept¹; I. a"dept¹; St. a-dept¹.

Ader: ʔd'ər¹; ʔd'er² [Bible].

Aderno: ʔder'no¹; ʔd-ēr'no²; not ə-der'no¹ [Sicilian city].

Adherbal: ad-hūr'bəl¹; ʃd-hēr'bal² [1. A Numidian king. 2. A Carthaginian commander].

adherence: ad-hūr'ens¹; ʃd-hēr'ēnç²; not, as Walker, ad-hi'rens¹. So also, **adherent**, ad-hūr'ent¹; ʃd-hēr'ēnt²; **adherer**, ad-hi'r'er¹; ʃd-hēr'er².

adherescent: ad'hi-res'ent¹; ʃd'he-rēs'ēnt².

adhesive: ad-hi'siv¹; ad-hē'siv²; not ad-hi'ziv¹.

Adiabene: ʔ'dɪ-ə-bɪ'nɪ¹; ʔ'dɪ-a-bē'nē² [A country in Assyria].

Adlada: ə-dai'ə-də¹; a-dɪ'ə-da² [Douai Bible].

Adlas: ə-dai'əs¹; a-dɪ'as² [Douai Bible].

adichogamy: ad'ɪ-kəg'ə-mɪ¹; ʃd'ɪ-eōg'ə-my²; not -čeg'ə-mɪ¹ [Botanical term].

Adida: ad'ɪ-də¹; ad'ɪ-da² [Apocrypha].

Adiel: ʔ'dɪ-el¹ or ad'ɪ-el¹; ʔ'dɪ-ēl² or ʃd'ɪ-ēl²; not ə-dai'el¹ [Bible].

adieu: ə-diū¹; a-dū²; not ə-dū¹.

Adige: ʔ-dɪ'jē¹; ʔ-dɪ'gē²; not ə-dij¹ [A river of Austria & Italy].

Adighe: ə-dɪ'gē¹; a-dɪ'gē² [A Circassian].

1: artistic; *árt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Adin: *ē'din*¹; *ā'din*² [Bible].

Adina: *ə-dai'na*¹ or *ad'i-na*¹; *a-dī'na*² or *ād'i-na*² [Bible].

ad infinitum [L.]: *ad in'fi-nai'tum*¹; *ād in'fi-nī'tum*²; *not in-fin-ai'tum*¹.

So, naturalists observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed *ad infinitum*. SWIFT *Rhapsody on Poetry* l. 340.

Adino: *ə-dai'no*¹ or *ad'i-nō*¹; *a-dī'no*² or *ād'i-nō*² [Bible].

Adinu: *ad'i-niū*¹; *ād'i-nū*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Adinus: *ad'i-nus*¹; *ād'i-nūs*² [Apocrypha].

adios [Sp.]: *a'di-ōs*¹; *ā'di-ōs*²; *not ad'yōs*¹.

adipocere: *ad'i-po-sīr*¹; *ād'i-po-çēr*²; *not ad'ip-ō-sīr*¹.

adipogenic: *ad'i-po-jen'ik*¹; *ād'i-po-ğēn'ie*².

adipogenous: *ad'i-pej'i-nus*¹; *ād'i-pōğ'e-nūs*².

adipolysis: *ad'i-pel'i-sis*¹; *ād'i-pōl'y-sīs*²; *not ad'i-pō-lai'sis*¹.

adipose: *ad'i-pōs*¹; *ād'i-pōs*². *E.* *ad'ip-ōs*¹; *M.* *ad'i-pōs*¹; *Wr.* *ad-i-pōs*¹.

adiposis: *ad'i-pō'sis*¹; *ād'i-pō'sīs*²; *not ad'ip-ō'sis*¹.

adipsy: *ad'ip-si*¹; *ād'ip-sy*²; *not ə-dip'si*¹.

Adithaim: *ad'i-thē'im*¹; *ād'i-thā'im*² [Bible].

adjacent: *a-jē'sent*¹; *ā-jā'çent*²; *not as Walker, ad-jē'sent*¹.

adjectival: *aj'ek-tai'val*¹ or *Standard & Wr. aj'ek-tiv-al*¹; *āj'ēe-ti'val*² or *āj'ēe-tiv-al*². *C. & S.* *ad-jek-tai'val*¹; *E.* *ad-jekt-ai'val*¹; *I.* *ad-jek-tai'val*¹; *M.* *aj-ek-tai'val*¹. The tendency is toward giving the penultima the diphthongal sound of *ai* as in "aisle."

adjectively: *aj'ek-tiv-li*¹; *āj'ēe-tiv-ly*².

adjourn: *a-jūrn*¹; *ā-jūrn*²; *not aj-ūrn*¹; *nor ad-jūrn*¹. Compare SOJOURN.

adjudge: *a-juj*¹; *ā-jūdğ*²; *not ad'juj*¹.

adjudicate: *a-jū'di-kēt*¹; *ā-ju'di-eăt*². *E.* *ad-jū'dik-ēt*¹; *I., S., & Wr.* *ad-jū'di-kēt*¹; *M.* *a-ju'di-kēt*¹.

adjunct (*a. & n.*): *aj'ujkt*¹; *āj'ūnet*²; *not ə-juŋkt*¹.

adjuration: *aj'u-rē'shən*¹; *āj'u-rā'shon*². *E.* *ad-jiūr-ē'shun*¹; *I.* *ad'jū-rē'shen*¹; *M.* *aj'ū-rē'shen*¹; *St.* *ad'ju-rē'shun*¹; *Wr.* *ad-ju-rē'shen*¹.

adjure: *a-jūr*¹; *ā-jūr*²; *not aj-ūr*¹.

adjust: *a-just*¹; *ā-jüst*²; *not aj-ust*¹.

adjutant: *aj'u-tənt*¹; *āj'u-tant*².

adjutor: *a-jū'ter*¹; *ā-ju'tör*².

adjuvant: *aj'u-vənt*¹; *āj'u-vant*². *C.* *aj'ū-vənt*¹; *E.* *ad'jūv-ənt*¹; *I.* *ad'jū-vant*¹; *M.* *aj'ū-vənt*¹; *St.* *ad'ju-vant*¹; *Wr.* *ad'ja-vant*¹.

Adlai: *ad'lai*¹ or *ad'li-ai*¹; *ād'li*² or *ād'la-i*² [Bible].

Adler: *ad'lər*¹; *ād'ler*² [Personal name].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Adlersparre: ad'lərz-pūr'ə; äd'lərs-pär'e² [Swedish statesman].

ad libitum [L.]: ad lib'i-tum¹; äd līb'i-tüm².

ad litem: [L.]: ad lai'tem¹; äd l'itēm².

Admah: ad'mā¹; äd'mä²; St. ad'mə¹ [Bible].

Admatha: ad'mə-thə¹; äd'ma-tha² [Bible].

Admetus: ad-mi'tus¹; äd-mē'tüs² [King of Thessaly].

administrative: ad-min'is-trē'tiv¹; äd-mīn'is-trā'tiv²; not -trə-tiv¹.

administrator: ad-min'is-trē'ter¹; äd-mīn'is-trā'tör². C. ad-min'is-trē-ter¹; E. ad-min'is-trē-tür¹; I. ad-min'is-trē'tür¹; M. & W. ad-min'is-trē'ter¹; St. ad-min-is-trē'ter¹; Wr. ad-min-is-trē'ter¹.

administratrix: ad-min'is-trē'triks¹; äd-mīn'is-trā'triks².

admirable: ad'mi-rə-bl¹; äd'mi-ra-bl²; not ad'mir-ə-bl¹. The pronunciation ad-mai'rə-bl¹, based on analogy with **admire** (ad-mair¹), is incorrect.

admiral: ad'mi-rəl¹; äd'mi-ral²; not ad'mir-əl¹.

admiralty: ad'mi-rəl-ti¹; äd'mi-ral-ty²; not ad'mir-əl-ti¹, nor ad'mi-rāl'ti.

Admiralty . . . is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the last syllable, nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [1791.]

admiration: ad'mi-rē'shən¹; äd'mi-rā'shon²; not ad-mai'rē'shən¹.

admirative: ad'mi-rē'tiv¹ or ad-mair'ə-tiv²; äd'mi-rā'tiv² or äd-mīr'a-tiv². C. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; E. ad'mūr-ə-tiv¹; I. ad'mi-rē-tiv¹; M. ad'mi-rē'tiv¹; W. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; Wr. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹.

admonition: ad'mo-ni'sh'ən¹; äd'mo-ni'sh'on².

admonitory: ad-men'i-to-ri¹; äd-mōn'i-to-ry².

Adna: ad'nə¹; äd'na² [Bible].—**Adnah:** ad'nā¹; äd'nā² [Bible].

adnascence: ad-nas'ens¹; äd-nās'ēnç²; not ad-nē'sens¹.

ad nauseam [L.]: ad nō'si-am¹; äd nā'se-ām².

adobe: ə-dō'h¹; a-dō'be² [Sun-dried earthen brick].

Adolph: ɛ'dɛlf¹; ä'dölf². Dan., D. & Ger. ā'delf¹; ä'dölf²; Fr. **Adolphe**, c'delf¹; ä'dölf² [Personal name].

Adonal [Heb.]: ad'o-nē'ai¹ or ə-dō'nui¹; äd'o-nā'it² or a-dō'nī² [Lord].

Adonais: ad'o-nē'is¹; äd'o-nā'is² [Shelley's elegy on Keats].

Adonia: ə-dō'ni-ə¹; a-dō'ni-a² [Ancient Greek celebration commemorating Adonis].

Adonias: ad'o-nai'əs¹; äd'o-ni'as² [Douai Bible].

Adonibezec, Adonibezek: ə-dō'nai-bi'zek¹; a-dō'nī-bē'zē² [Bible; Douai Bible].

Adonican: ə-dən'i-kən¹; a-dōn'i-can² [Apocrypha].

Adonijah: ad'o-nai'jā¹; äd'o-ni'jā² [Bible].

Adonikam: ad'o-nai'kəm¹; äd'o-ni'kam² [Bible].

Adoniram: ad'o-nai'rəm¹; äd'o-ni'ram² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cɪre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; ɛo, ɟem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Adonis: ə-dō'nis¹; a-dō'nis² [In mythology, a youth beloved by Venus].

Adonisedec: ə-dō'nai-sī'dek¹; a-dō'nī-sē'dēe² [Douai Bible].

Adonizedek: ə-dō'nai-zī'dek¹; a-dō'nī-zē'dēe² [Bible].

Adora: ə-dō'rə¹; a-dō'ra² [Apocrypha].

Adoraïm: ad'o-rē'im¹; ăd'o-rā'im² [Bible].

Adoram: ə-dō'rəm¹; a-dō'ram² [Bible].

adoration: ad'o-rē'shən¹; ăd'o-rā'shon² [Worship or devotion].

adoratory: ə-dör'ə-to-rī¹; a-dör'a-to-ry².

Adowa: ā'do-wə¹; ă'do-wa²; *not* ə-dau'ə¹ [Abyssinian town].

Adramelech, Adrammelech: ə-dram'ī-lek¹; a-drām'e-lēe² [Bible].

Adramyttium: ad'ra-mit'ī-um¹; ăd'ra-my't'ī-ūm² [Bible].

Adria: ā'dri-ā¹ *or* ē'dri-ə¹; ă'dri-ā² *or* ă'dri-a² [Bible: The Adriatic].

Adrian: ē'dri-ən¹; ă'dri-an² [Masculine personal name].

Adriana: ē'dri-an'ə¹; ă'dri-an'a²; *not* ad-ri-an'ə¹ [In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the wife of Antipholus].

Adriani: ā'dri-ā'nī¹; ă'dri-ā'nī² [It. historian].

Adrianite: ē'dri-ən-aīt¹; ă'dri-an-it² [One of a religious sect of the 16th cent.].

Adrianist: ē'dri-ən-ist¹; ă'dri-an-ist² [One of a religious sect of A. D. 34].

Adrianople: ad'ri-ə-nō'pl¹; ăd'ri-a-nō'pl² [Vilayet & city of Turkey].

Adrianus: ē'dri-ē'nus¹; ă'dri-ā'nūs² [Gr. rhetorician].

Adriatic: ē'dri-at'ik¹; ă'dri-ăt'ie² [Sea east of Italy].

Adriel: ē'dri-el¹; ă'dri-əl² [Bible].

Adrienne: ā'dri'en¹; ă'dri'ēn² [Feminine personal name].

adroit: ə-dreit¹; a-drōit².

Aduel: ə-diū'el¹; a-dū'ēl² [Apocrypha].

Adullam: ə-dul'am¹; a-dül'am² [Bible: A cave where David hid from Saul].

adult: ə-dult¹; a-dült². *E.* ad'ult¹; *I. & St.* a-dult¹.

adulterine: ə-dul'tər-in¹; a-dül'ter-in². *E. & I.* a-dul'tūr-aïn¹; *M. & Wr.* ə-dul'tər-aïn¹. The modern preferred form is the original pronunciation as recorded by Perry in 1775.

adulatory: ad'yu-lə-to-rī¹; ăd'yu-la-to-ry² [Fulsomely flattering].

adumbration: ad'um-brē'shən¹; ăd'ūm-brā'shon² [A slight sketch].

adumbrative: ad-um'brə-tiv¹; ăd-ūm'bra-tīv².

Adummim: ə-dum'im¹; a-dūm'īm² [Bible].

Aduram: ə-diū'rəm¹; a-dū'ram² [Douai Bible].

ad valorem [L.]: ad və-lō'rem¹; ăd va-lō'rēm². In commerce, ad və-lō'r'em¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wôn.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

advance: ad-vans¹; ăd-vàng². The symbol a is used to indicate a sound which varies from a, as in "at," to ā, as in "arm," according to locality. Hence, E. ad-vans¹—the pronunciation of Southern England. Compare ask.

advanced: ad-vanst¹; ăd-vàngt².

advantage (n. & v.): ad-van'tij¹; ad-van-tag²; not ad-van'tēj¹.

advantageous: ad²vən-tē'jus¹; ăd²van-tā'gūs².

advent: ad'vent¹; ăd'vent²; not ad-vent¹.

adventive: ad-ven'tiv¹; ăd-vën'tiv².

adventure: ad-ven'chur¹ or -tiūr¹; ăd-vën'chur² or -tūr². The tendency is toward weakening the last syllable so as to give it the sound of e, heard in "over."

adversary: ad'vər-sē-ri¹; ăd'vēr-sā-ri²; not ad-vər-sār¹.

adverse: ad'vūrs¹; ăd'vērs²; rarely, as in poetry or *Wr.*, ad-vūrs¹.

advert: ad-vūrt¹; ăd-vērt².

advertise: ad'vər-taiz¹; ăd'ver-tiz². *I.* ad-vūr-taiz¹; *M.* ad²vər-taiz¹; *St. & W.* ad'vər-taiz¹; *Wr.* ad-vər-taiz¹. This word was originally a synonym of *advert* and drew its pronunciation from the parent word. At that time (16th cent.) the chief stress was put on the penultimate—ad-vūr'taiz¹. Later the stress was shifted to the ultimate, ad-vər-taiz¹, and was so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart, in 1840, first indicated the shifting of the accent to the antepenult. The tendency to-day is to throw the stress back as far as possible—ad'vər-taiz¹.

advertisement: ad-vūr'tiz-ment¹; ăd-vēr'tis-mënt². *M.* ad-vūr'tiz-mënt. The pronunciation ad²vər-taiz'mënt¹, altho advocated by Walker in 1791, made little headway in England, and is now recorded merely as alternative by American dictionaries. It was indicated by Sheridan (1780), but was preceded by that now in use, which Perry noted in 1775. Compare CHASTISEMENT.

advertiser: ad'vər-tai'zər¹; ăd'ver-ti'şer².

advice: ad-vois¹; ăd-vīç².

advise: ad-voiz¹; ăd-vīş².

advowson: ad-vau'zən¹; ăd-vow'son². *I.* ad-vau'sn¹; *S.* ad-vau'sun¹.

Adwalton: ad'ər-tən¹ or ad'əl-tən¹; ăd'ēr-ton² or ăd'al-ton²—the *w* is silent. [Moorland in Yorkshire, Eng.].

adynamic: ad'i-nam'ik¹; ăd'y-nam'ie²; not ē'dai-nam'ik¹ [Characterizing a condition due to disease].

adytum: ad'i-tum¹; ăd'y-tūm²; not ad'it-um¹. [Æacus.]

Æacides: i-as'i-diz¹; ē-ăç'i-dēs² [1. King of Epirus. 2. Descendants of

Æacus: i'ə-kus¹; ē'a-ētūs² [King of Ægina].

aeae: a'ē-ā'ē¹; ă'ē-ă'ē² [Hawaiian shrub with edible berry].

Ææa: i-ī'ā¹; ē-ē'ā² [Island between Italy and Sicily; legendary home of Circe, who was also so called].

Æanteum: i'an-ti'um¹; ē'an-tē'um² [Ancient Thessalian town famed for a tomb and temple of Ajax].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Æantides: i-an'ti-diz¹; ē-än'ti-dēs² [Gr. poet].

Æcia: i'shi-ə¹ or i'si-ə¹; ē'shi-a² or ē'ci-a² [First stage of rust fungi].

Ægle: i'gli¹; ē'glē² [In Gr. mythology: (1) One of the Hesperides; hence, in art, splendor of color; radiance of light. (2) A nymph loved by Theseus].

Aedias: ē'i-dai'as¹; ā'e-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

ædile: i'dail¹; ē'dil² [Ancient Roman magistrate].

Aedon: ē-i'den¹; ā-ē'dōn² [Wife of Zethus, King of Thebes].

Æduli: ed'yu-ai¹; ēd'yū-i² [First Gallic people to form an alliance with the Romans, B. C. 58].

Æetes: i-i'tiz¹; ē-ē'tēs² [King of Colchis, who nailed the Golden Fleece to an oak in the Grove of Mars].

Ægades: i'gā-diz¹; ē'gā-dēs² [Islands W. of Sicily; off which a naval battle which ended first Punic War took place, B. C. 241].

Ægean: i-jī'on¹; ē-ģē'an² [A sea between Greece and Asia Minor].

Ægeon: i-jī'on¹; ē-ģē'on² [1. One of the Uranids. 2. A merchant in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*].

Ægeria: same as EGERIA.

Ægeus: i'jūs¹ or i'ji-us¹; ē'ģus² or ē'ģe-ūs² [A mythical King of Athens drowned in the Ægean sea, which was named after him].

Ægialea: i'ji-ə-lī'ə¹; ē'ģi-a-lē'a² [In mythology, the wife of Diomedes].

Ægialeus: i'ji-ē'h-us¹; ē'ģi-ā'li-ūs² [A hero of the Theban War].

Ægidi: ē-ģi'di¹; ē-ģi'di² [Ger. statesman and jurist].

Ægidius: i-jid'i-us¹; ē-ģid'i-ūs² [Roman general; king of the Franks].

ægilops: i'ji-lōps¹; ē'ģi-lōps². *E. & W.* i'jil-ops¹; *M. & W.* ej'i-lōps¹ [A disease of the eye].

Ægimius: i-jim'i-us¹; ē-ģim'i-ūs² [In mythology, an ancestor of the Dorians].

Ægimus: ej'i-mus¹; ēģ'i-mūs² [Ancient Gr. physician].

Ægina: i-jai'nə¹; ē-ģi'na² [Gr. island and city].

Æginetan: i'ji-nī'tən¹; ē'ģi-nē'tan²; *not* i-jin-i'tan¹ [Pertaining to Ægina].

Æginium: i-jin'i-um¹; ē-ģin'i-ūm² [Gr. town famous in Roman wars].

Ægr: i'jir¹; ē'ģir² [Norse god of the raging sea].

ægls: i'jis¹; ē'ģis² [L., a shield].

Ægisthus: i'jis-thus¹; ē'ģis-thūs² [In Gr. mythology, the seducer of Clytemnestra].

Ægium: i'ji-um¹; ē'ģi-ūm² [Achæan city where the Achæan League met].

Ægospotami: i'ges-pet'a-mai¹; ē'ģös-pöt'a-mī² [River of Thrace, scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, B. C. 405].

Ægyptus: i-jip'tus¹; ē-ģyp'tūs² [Egypt].

Aehrenthal: ā'ren-tāl¹; ā'rēn-tāl² [Ger. personal name].

1: æ = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; øll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

æipathy: ē-ai'pə-thi¹; æ-i'pa-thy² [Constant suffering].

Ælfgifu: alf'gi-fū¹; ælf'gi-fy² [A.-S., elf=gift; personal name of several English queens of 10th and 11th centuries].

Ælfred: al'fred¹; ælf'rēd² [A.-S. form of ALFRED].

Ælfric: al'fri¹; ælf'rie² [Eng. bishop of 10th century].

Ælfthryth: alf'thrith¹; ælf'thryth² [A.-S., elf=strength. Daughter of King Alfred].

Ælfwine: alf'win-ə¹; ælf'wīn-e² [Eng. bishop of 11th century; celebrated in legend].

Ælian: i'h-ən¹; ē'li-an² [Same as ÆLIANUS].

Ælianus: i'h-ē'nus¹; ē'li-ā'nūs² [Gr. & Rom. writers of 2d and 3d centuries respectively].

Ælius: i'h-us¹; ē'li-ūs² [Rom. jurist, 3d century].

Ælla: al'ə¹; æl'a²; not el'ə¹ [One of several Eng. kings].

Aello: ē-el'ə¹; æ-əl'o² [In Gr. mythology, a Harpie].

æluophobia: i'lū-ro-fō'bi-ə¹; ē'lū-ro-fō'bi-a² [Dread of cats].

Æmilia: i-mil'i-ə¹; ē-mīl'i-a² [1. Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi.
2. An abbess in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"].

Æmilianus: i-mil'i-ē'nus¹; ē-mīl'i-ā'nūs² [Roman emperor].

Æmillius: i-mil'i-us¹; ē-mīl'i-ūs² [Roman masculine personal name].

Æneas: i-nī'əs¹; ē-nē'as² [Trojan hero of Vergil's **Æneid**: i-nī'id¹; ē-nē'id²].

Ængus: ēn'gus¹; æn'gūs² [In Gaelic mythology, the god or spirit of love].

Ænon: i'nen¹; ē'nōn² [Bible].

Æolia: i-ō'li-ə¹; ē-ō'li-a² [Country of ancient Greece or of Asia Minor].

Æolian, Æolic, etc. See EOLIAN, etc.

æolipile: i-əl'i-pail¹; ē-əl'i-pīl². C. i'ō-li-pail¹; M. i'ə-li-pail¹. In simpler form spelled EOLIPILE. [winds.]

Æolus: i'ō-lus¹; ē'ō-lūs²; not i-ō'lus¹ [In classic mythology, the god of the

æon: i'en¹; ē'ōn²; not ē'en¹.

aerate: ē'ər-ēt¹; ā'er-āt²; not ā'rēt¹.

aerial (a. & n.): ē-i'ri-əl¹; ā-ē'rī-al²; not ā'ri-əl¹.

aerie: ē'ər-i¹; ā'er-i². C. ā'ri¹; I. i'rī¹; M. ā'r'i¹; St. & W. i'rī¹.

aeriform: ē'ər-i-fērm¹; ā'er-i-fōrm²; not ā'r'i-fērm¹; favored by Jameson (1827) but now illiterate.

aerify: ē'ər-i-fai¹; ā'er-i-fī²; not ā'r'i-fai¹.

Ærö: ā'rū¹; ā'rū² [Dan. island in Baltic sea].

aerodrome: ē'ər-o-drōm¹; ā'er-o-drōm²; not ā'ro-drōm¹.

aerogram: ē'ər-o-gram¹; ā'er-o-gram²; not ā'ro-gram¹

aerograph: ē'ər-o-graf¹; ā'er-o-gráf²; not ā'ro-graf¹.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

aerography: ē'ər-eg'-rə-fi¹; ā'er-ōg'-ra-fy²; *not* ā-rēg'-rə-fi¹ (Jameson, 1827).

aeroides: ē'ər-oi'diz¹; ā'er-ōi'dēs².

[Wr. ē'i-rə-lait¹.

aerolite: ē'ər-o-lait¹; ā'er-o-lit². *E.* ē'ər-el-ait¹; *I.* ē'ūr-o-lait¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-lait¹;

aerology: ē'ər-el'ō-ji¹; ā'er-ōl'ō-gī²; *not* ā-r-el'ā-ji¹ (Jameson, 1827).

aerometer: ē'ər-em'ī-tar¹; ā'er-ōm'ī-ter²; *not* ā-rēm'ī-tar¹.

aeromotor: ē'ər-o-mō'tar¹; ā'er-o-mō'tor²; *not* ā'ro-mō'tar¹.

aeronaut: ē'ər-o-nōt¹; ā'er-o-nat². *C.* ē'ā-ro-nōt¹; *E.* ē'ār-en-ōt¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-nōt¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-nōt¹; *Wr.* ē'i-ra-nōt¹. The pronunciation given by Stormonth (indicated also by Jameson, 1827, Knowles, 1835, and Smart, 1836), altho in wide use, is not now accepted as correct.

Aerope: ē-er'ō-pī¹; ā-ēr'ō-pē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Agamemnon].

aerophane: ē'ər-o-fēn¹; ā'er-o-fān².

aerophone: ē'ər-o-fōn¹; ā'er-o-fōn².

aerophore: ē'ā-o-fōr¹; ā'er-o-fōr².

aeroplane: ē'ər-o-plēn¹; ā'er-o-plān². Commonly mispronounced ā'r'ō-plēn¹. In all aeronautical terms of the *aero*-series the o, being unstressed, is pronounced short as in *obey*, not long as in *go*, excepting in *aerology*, which see.

aerostat: ē'ər-o-stat¹; ā'er-o-stāt². *C.* ē'ā-ro-stat¹; *E.* ē'ār-es-tat¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-stat¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-stat¹; *Wr.* ē'i-ra-stat¹.

aery (a.): ē'ār-ī¹; ā'er-y²; see **AERIE**.

æsc: ask¹; āse² [A.-S., Norseman's galley].

Aerschot: ār'skot¹; ār'seōt² [Belg. town].

Æschines: es'[or is]'ki-niz¹; ēs'[or ēs]'ei-nēs² [Athenian orator].

æschrolalla: es'kro-lē'li-ə¹; ēs'ero-lā'li-a².

Æschylean: es'ki-lī'an¹; ēs'ey-lē'an².

Æschylus: es'[or is]'ki-lus¹; ēs'[or ēs]'ey-lūs² [Gr. tragic poet].

æscigenin: i-sij'ī-nin¹; ē-çig'e-nin².

Æsculapius: es'kiu-lē'pi-us¹; ēs'eu-lā'pi-ūs² [In classic myth, the son of Apollo, and god of medicine].

Æsora: i-sō'ra¹; ē-sō'ra² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

æsthesia, æsthesis, æsthete, æsthetic, etc. Classic forms of **ESTHESIA**, **ESTHESIS**, **ESTHETE**, **ESTHETIC**, etc., which see.

æstival: es'ti-vəl¹; ēs'ti-val². *E.* es-tai'val¹; *I.* es-tai'val¹; *St.* es'tai-val¹.

Æthelbald, Æthelred, Æthelwolf: Same as **ETHELBALD**, **ETHELRED**, etc.

Æthelstan: Same as **ATHELSTAN**.

Æthra: i'θhrā¹; ē'thra² [In myth, the mother of Theseus].

æthroscope: i'θhrī-o-skōp¹; ē'thri-o-seōp². *C.* eθ'hri-o-skōp¹; *E.* eθ'hri-es-kōp¹; *I.* iθ'hri-ō-skōp¹; *M.* iθ'hri-a-skōp¹; *Wr.* i'θhr-a-skōp¹. [A thermometric instrument used in meteorology].

ætiology: Same as **ETIOLOGY**.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

aetites: ɛˈɪ-taiˈtɪz¹; ǣˈe-tiˈtɛs².

Aetius: ɛˈɪʃhi-ʊs¹; ǣ-ɛʃhi-ʊs² [Gr. writer or Roman general of 5th cent.].

Ætna: etˈnæ¹; ɛtˈna² [Same as ETNA].

Ætnean: et-niˈæn¹; ɛt-nɛˈan².

Ætolia: i-tōˈh-ə¹; ɛ-tōˈli-ə² [Gr. district famous for the **Ætolian** (i-tōˈli-ən¹; ɛ-tōˈli-ən²) **League** of several tribes against Macedon, B. C. 338].

Afer: ɛˈfær¹; ǣˈfer² [L., the southwest wind].

Notus and Afer, black with thundrous clouds.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. x, l. 702.

affaire [F.]: aˈfār¹; ǣˈfār² [Used in combination in French phrases, such as, *affaire d'amour*; *a. du cœur*; *a. d'honneur*, etc. See under AMOUR, etc.]

afferent: afˈər-ent¹; ǣˈer-ent². Contrast with EFFERENT.

affetuoso: af-fetˈtu-ōˈzo¹; ǣ-fɛtˈtʊ-ōˈso² [It., in music, a direction to play with feeling].

affnage: a-faiˈnɪj¹; ǣ-fiˈnæg²; *not* af-finˈɛj¹.

affine: af-fain¹; ǣ-fin².

affiniton: afˈi-niʃˈən¹; ǣˈi-niʃˈon².

affirm: a-fŭrm¹; ǣ-firm².

affirmation: afˈər-mɛˈʃən¹; ǣˈir-māˈʃon².

affirmative: a-fŭrmˈə-tiv¹; ǣ-firmˈa-tiv².

affix (n.): afˈiks¹; ǣˈiks².

affix (v.): a-fiks¹; ǣ-fiks².

afflatus: a-flɛˈtus¹; ǣ-flāˈtʊs² [Inspiration].

affleuré [F.]: aˈflɔ̃ˈrɛ¹; ǣˈflūˈrɛ² [Blossomed].

affluence: afˈlū-ens¹; ǣˈlʊ-ɛŋg².

afflux: afˈlʊks¹; ǣˈlʊks².

affluxion: a-flʊkˈʃən¹; ǣ-flʊkˈʃon².

Affonso [Pg.]: a-fōnˈzō¹; ǣ-fōnˈsō² [Personal name: Alphonso].

afforest: a-fərˈest¹; ǣ-förˈest².

afforestation: a-fərˈes-tɛˈʃən¹; ǣ-förˈes-tāˈʃon².

affranchise: a-franˈchɔiz¹; ǣ-frānˈchɪs². *C. & Standard* prefer a-franˈchiz¹; *E.* a-franˈchɔiz¹; *I. & Wr.* a-franˈchiz¹; *M.* a-franˈchiz¹; *W.* a-franˈchɔiz¹.

affray (n. & v.): a-frɛ¹; ǣ-frā².

affront: a-frunt¹; ǣ-front²; *not* af-frent¹.

affronté: aˈfrɔ̃nˈtɛ¹; ǣˈfrɔ̃nˈtɛ² [F., facing: a term in art & heraldry].

Afghan: afˈgan¹; ǣˈgān².

Afghanistan: af-ganˈi-stan¹; ǣˈgānˈi-stān². *C.* af-gan-is-tān¹. The pronunciation afˈgaˈni-stān¹ is now heard only occasionally.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

Affalo: a-flā'lo¹; ä-flä'lo² [Family name].

affaunt: ə-flūnt'¹; a-flānt'². *E. & M.* ə-flōnt'¹; *I.* a-flōnt'¹.

afofa: ə-fō'fā¹; ä-fō'fä² [Portuguese dance].

a fortiori: ē fēr'shī-ō'roi¹; ā fōr'shī-ō'ri² [L., by a stronger reason].

Afranlus: ə-frē'ni-us¹; a-frā'ni-ūs² [Roman consul or poet].

Afrasian: əf-rē'shən¹; āf-rā'shan².

Africaine, l': laf'ri'kēn'¹; laf'ri'eān'² [Opera by Meyerbeer].

Africander: af'ri-kan'dər¹; āf'ri-eān'dər². Also spelled **Afrikander**.

Africanism: af'ri-kan-izm¹; āf'ri-eān-izm².

Africanus: af'ri-kē'nus¹; āf'ri-eā'nūs²; *not* af'rik-ē'nus¹ [1. Roman orator of 1st cent. 2. Christian historian of 3d cent.].

Afrikantaa: af'ri-kan-tāl'¹; āf'ri-kān-tāl'² [The speech of the Africander: South-African Dutch].

aft: aft¹; āft². The pronunciation āft¹, preferred by Stormonth, is more common on the south coast of England than elsewhere.

after: af'ter¹; āf'ter². The Editor of *The Evening Sun*, New York (Nov. 14, 1912) remarks that Professor Walter Rippmann, like the rest of the English reformers, turns such words as "answer," "after," and "grass" into "aanser," "aafter," and "graas," etc., the double *a* in the new spelling of course representing the *a* in *father*. This will not go down in New York, nor in Edinburgh, nor in Dublin. It is essentially southern English. It may be added that in many English counties north of the Ouse and south of the Tweed usage differs from that of London and southern England. In Walker's time the "a" in *after* was given the sound of *a* in "fat." See *ASK*.

Afton: af'ten¹; āf'ton² [River in Ayrshire, Scotland].

Agaba: ag'ə-bə¹; āg'ə-ba² [Apocrypha].

Agabus: ag'ə-bus¹; āg'ə-būs² [Bible].

Agag: ē'gag¹; ā'gāg² [Bible].

Agagite: ē'gag-aīt¹ or ag'ə-guit¹; ā'gāg-it² or āg'ə-gīt² [Bible].

again: ə-gen'¹; a-gēn'². *E.* ə-gēn'¹; *I.* a-gēn'¹; *S.* a-gen'¹. Altho the pronunciation ə-gēn'¹ is used occasionally in poetry, and is commonly heard in London and southern England, ə-gen'¹ predominates throughout the English-speaking world. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *onægn*, *onægan*, and the Middle English, *agein*, *agayn*, or *agen*, this word has been variously written from Wyclif's time *agen*, *agein*, *ageyn*, and *ayen*. Shakespeare wrote:

I grant, sweet love, thy lovely argument
Deserves the travall of a worthier pen;
Yet what of thee thy poet doth invent,
He robs thee of, and pays it thee *again*.

Sonnet lxxix.

Burns, riming it with "chain," penned the following:

This day Time winds th' exhausted *chain*
To run the twelvemonth's length *again*.

Sketch, New Year's Day 1790 st. 1.

against: ə-genst'¹; a-gēnst'². Compare **AGAIN**.

agama: ag'ə-mə¹; āg'ə-ma² [A lizard of the Old World tropics].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; uu = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Agamedes: ag'ə-mī'diz¹; äḡ'a-mē'dēs² [Gr. architect].

Agamemnon: ag'ə-mem'nən¹; äḡ'a-mēm'nōn² [Gr. leader in the Trojan war].

Agamenticus: ag'ə-men'ti-kus¹; äḡ'a-mēn'ti-eūs² [Hill in York county, Maine].

agamie: ə-[or ē-]gam'ik¹; a-[or ā-]ḡām'ie².

agamist: ag'ə-mist¹; äḡ'a-mist².

agamobium: ag'ə-mō'bī-um¹; äḡ'a-mō'bi-ūm².

agamogenesis: ag'ə-mo-jen'ī-sis¹; äḡ'a-mo-ḡēn'e-sīs².

agamous: ag'ə-mus¹; äḡ'a-mūs².

agamy: ag'ə-mī¹; äḡ'a-my².

Aganippe: ag'ə-nip'ī¹; äḡ'a-nīp'e² [A Bœotian fountain-nymph].

agape: ə-ḡēp'¹; a-ḡāp'². *C., Standard, St., W., & Wr.*, ə-ḡāp'¹. The pronunciation here recorded is that which the writer has heard most frequently in the United States and Great Britain. It is given as alternative by *C. & W.*, but is preferred by *E., I., & M.* This pronunciation was first recorded by Perry (1775) but Walker (1791) introduced ə-ḡāp'¹.

agape: ag'ə-pī¹; äḡ'a-pē² [L., a love feast]. [England in 1846].

Agapemone: ag'ə-pem'o-nī¹; äḡ'a-pēm'o-nē² [A religious community in

Agapeti: ag'ə-pī'toi¹; äḡ'a-pē'ti² [A community of monks and virgins in the early Church].

Agapetus: ag'ə-pī'tus¹; äḡ'a-pē'tūs² [Either of two popes].

Agar: ē'ḡār¹; ä'ḡār² [Bible].

Agarenes: ag'ə-rīnz'¹ or ē'ḡā-rīnz'¹; äḡ'a-rēns'² or ä'ḡā-rēns'² [Apocrypha].

Agarens: ē'ḡā-renz¹; ä'ḡā-rēns² [Douai Bible].

agarie: ə-gar'ik¹; a-ḡār'ie², *Standard; C., M., W., & Wr.* ag'ə-rik¹; *E.* ag'ər-ik¹; *I.* a-gar'ik¹; *St.* ag-ar'ik¹. *C., M., & W.* record the *Standard's* preferred form as alternative.

Agarites: ē'ḡār-ait¹; ä'ḡār-its² [Douai Bible].

Agasias: ə-ḡē'si-as¹; a-ḡā'sī-ās² [Ephesian sculptor].

Agassiz: ag'ə-sī¹ or (Fr.) a'ḡa'sī¹; äḡ'a-sī or (Fr.) ä'ḡā'sī² [Swiss naturalists in United States].

agate¹: ag'it¹; äḡ'at² [A mineral].

agate²: ə-ḡēt'¹; a-ḡāt'² [N. Eng. or Scot., on the move].

Agatha: ag'ə-ḡhā¹; äḡ'a-thā² [Personal name. In D. a-ḡā'ḡhā¹; ä-ḡā'thā². In Fr. *Agathe*, a'ḡāt'¹; ä'ḡāt'²; Ger. a-ḡā'tā¹; ä-ḡā'tā²; L. ag'ə-thī¹; äḡ'a-thē². In It., Pg., & Sp., *Agata*, ā'ḡa-tā¹; ä'ḡā-tā²; Sw. a-ḡā'tā¹; ä-ḡā'tā²].

Agatharchus: ag'ə-ḡhār'kus¹; äḡ'a-thār'eūs² [Gr. painter].

Agathocles: ə-ḡā'ḡh'o-kliz¹; a-ḡāth'o-elēs² [Tyrant of Syracuse].

Agathon: ag'ə-ḡhēn¹; äḡ'a-thōn² [1. Gr. tragic poet. 2. An author named by Chaucer in the Prologue to his *Legend of Good Women*].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ḡo, ḡem; ɪn; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Agave: *a-gē'vī*¹; *a-gā've*². *I.* *a-gē'vī*¹; *S.* *ag'av-i*¹ [In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus].

Agawam: *ag'a-wēm*¹; *äg'a-wam*² [Colonial name of Ipswich, Hampden county, Mass., preserved in Nathaniel Ward's *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam* (1647)].

Agde: *ügd*¹; *ägd*² [Fr. town].

aged (a.): *ē'jed*¹; *ä'gēd*².

Time, that *aged* nurse.

I am a bending, *aged* tree.

KEATS *Endymion* bk. 1, st. 25.

BURNS *Lament of Glencatrin* l. 25.

aged (p.): *ējd*¹; *ägd*², especially in compounds.

Agee: *ē'gī*¹ or *ē'ji*¹; *ä'gē*² or *ä'gē*² [Bible].

agelast: *aj'i-last*¹; *äg'e-läst*² [One who never laughs].

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*.

GEORGE MEREDITH in *The Times*, London, Feb. 5, 1877, p. 4, col. 5.

Agén: *α'zūn'*¹; *ä'zhān'*² [Fr. town].

agendum: *a-jen'dum*¹; *a-gēn'düm*².

agenesic: *aj'i-nēs'ik*¹; *äg'e-nēs'ie*²; *not* *aj'i-nī'sik*¹.

agenesis: *a-jen'i-sis*¹; *a-gēn'e-sis*² [Imperfect development].

agennesis: *aj'e-nī'sis*¹; *äg'ē-nē'sis*² [Absence of reproductive power; also, mixture of species].

Agenor: *a-jī'ner*¹; *a-gē'nör*² [In myth, a Phœnician king; also, a warrior in the Trojan war].

agent: *ē'jent*¹; *ä'gēnt*². See the next.

agential: *a-jen'shəl*¹; *a-gēn'shal*².

ager: *ē'jər*¹; *ä'ger*² [L., enclosed field].

Agesander: *aj'i-san'dər*¹; *äg'e-sān'der*² [Rhodian sculptor].

Agesilan of Colchos: *a-jes'i-lan*¹, *kel'kes*¹; *a-gēs'i-lān*², *eöl'eös* [Leading character in "Amadis the Gaul," bks. xi & xii].

Agesilaus: *a-jes'i-lē'us*¹; *a-gēs'i-lā'üs*² [Spartan king and conqueror].

Aggaba: *ag'a-bə*¹; *äg'a-ba*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Aggæus: *a-gī'us*¹; *ä-gē'üs*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

agger: *aj'ər*¹; *äg'er*²; *not* *ag'ər*¹.

Aggeus: *a-gī'us*¹; *ä-gē'üs*² [Apocrypha].

Aggi: *ag'ui*¹; *äg'ī*² [Douai Bible].

Aggie: *ag'i*¹; *äg'ī*² [Diminutive of AGNES].

agglutinant: *a-glū'ti-nənt*¹; *ä-glū'ti-nant*². *E.* & *I.* *ag-glū'tin-ənt*¹; *M.* *a-glū'ti-nənt*¹; *S.* *ag-glūt'i-nənt*¹; *Wr.* *ag-glū'ti-nənt*¹.

agglutinative: *a-glū'ti-nə-tiv*¹; *ä-glū'ti-na-tiv*². *C.* *a-glū'ti-ni-tiv*¹; *E.* *ag-glū'tin-ə-tiv*¹; *I.* *ag-glū'tin-ēt-iv*¹; *M.* *a-glū'ti-nē-tiv*¹; *S.* *ag-glūt'i-nē-tiv*¹; *Wr.* *a-glū'ti-nē-tiv*¹; *Wr.* *ag-glū'ti-nə-tiv*¹.

aggrandize: *ag'ran-dōiz*¹; *äg'ran-dīz*².

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

aggrandizement: ag'ran-dəɪz'ment¹ or -mənt¹; ʒə'ran-diz'mənt² or -mənt². *C.* ag'ran-dəɪz-mənt¹; *E.* ə-gran-diz-mənt¹; *I.* ag'gran-dəɪz-mənt¹; *M.* a-gran-diz-mənt¹; *S.* ag'gran-dəɪz-mənt¹; *W.* ə-gran-diz-mənt¹; *Wr.* ag'gran-dəɪz-mənt¹. The first syllable of this word has been stressed since the days of Walker (1791), who gave the penultima the diphthongal *ai* sound, Perry (1775) giving it the sound of *i* in "hit," but accenting the antepenult. [Fatimites].

Aghlabites: ag'lə-baɪts¹; ʒə'la-bɪts² [Arab dynasty that preceded the

Aghrim: ə'grɪm¹; ʒə'grɪm² [Parish in Galway].

Agia: ə'gi-ə¹; ʌ'gi-ə² [Apocrypha].

agile: ə'jɪl¹; ʒə'jɪl²; *not* ə-jail¹.

agility: ə-jɪl'i-tɪ¹; ə-ʒɪl'i-ty².

Agincourt: ə'ʒɑn'kʊr¹; ʌ'ʒhɑn'eɪr². In English usage now commonly əj'in-kɔrt¹.

agio: əj'i-ɔ¹ or ɛ'ji-ɔ¹; ʒə'jɪ-ɔ² or ʌ'gi-ɔ². *E.* ə'ji-ɔ¹; *M.* əj'i-ɔ¹; *S.* ɛ'ji-ɔ¹; *Wr.* ɛ'ji-ɔ¹ or əd'ji-ɔ¹ [Exchange premium].

agiotage: əj'i-ɔ-tɪʒ¹; ʒə'jɪ-ɔ-təʒ². *E.* ə'ji-et-əj¹; *I.* ɛ'ji-et-ɛj¹; *S.* ɛ'ji-ɔ-tɛj¹; *Wr.* əj'i-ɔ-tɛj¹.

Agis: ɛ'jɪs¹; ʌ'gis² [Ancient Spartan kings].

Aglala: ə-glɛ'ya¹; a-glɛ'ya² [Gr., brightness. One of the three Graces].

agley: ə-glɪ'1 or ə-glɪ'1; a-glɛ'2 or a-glɪ'2 [Scottish, awry].

Agnadello: ʌ'nyɑ-del'lo¹; ʌ'nyɑ-dɛl'lo² [Village of Cremona province, Italy; scene of Venetian defeat].

agneau: ʌ'nyɔ¹; ʌ'nyɔ² [F., lamb].

Agnes: ag'nes¹; ʒə'nɛs². Dan., D., Ger., & L. ʌg'nes¹; ʒə'nɛs²; F. ʌ'nyɛs¹; ʌ'nyɛs². It. **Agnese:** ʌ'nyɛsɛ¹; ʌ'nyɛsɛ² [Feminine personal name. Compare INES].

Agnoetæ: ag'no-ɪ'tɪ¹; ʒə'no-ɛ'tɛ² [Religious sect].

Agnola: ʌ-nyɔ'lo¹; ʌ-nyɔ'lɔ² [It., Angelina].

agnomen: ag-nɔ'men¹; ʒə-nɔ'mɛn² [L., a personal name descriptive of some achievement, as, Scipio *Africanus*—the word in italics being the agnomen].

agnomical: ag-nɔm'i-kəl¹; ʒə-nɔm'i-eəl².

agnostic: ag-nɛs'tɪk¹; ʒə-nɔs'tɪe².

agnosticism: ag-nɛs'tɪ-sɪzm¹; ʒə-nɔs'tɪ-ʒɪzm²; *not* ag-nɛs'tɪs-ɪzm¹.

agnus: ag'nus¹; ʒə'nʊs² [L., lamb].—**agni:** ag'nɪ¹; ʒə'nɪ²; *not* ag'nɪ¹.

Agobard: ag'o-bard¹ or (Fr.) ʌ'gɔ'bɑr¹; ʒə'o-bɑrd² or (Fr.) ʒə'gɔ'bɑr² [Archbishop of Lyons in 816].

agoge: ə-gɔ'jɪ¹; a-ʒɔ'ʒe² [In ancient Gr. music, rhythm; time].

agogics: ə-gej'ɪks¹; a-ʒɔ'ʒɪs² [Theory concerning expression in music].

agomphiasis: ag'ɔm-fai'ə-sɪs¹; ʒə'ɔm-fi'a-sɪs² [Loosening of the teeth].

agon: ag'en¹ or ɛ'gen¹; ʒə'ɔn² or ʌ'gɔn² [Gr. assembly or games].

agone¹: ag'ɔn¹; ʒə'ɔn² [An agonistic line].

agone²: ə-gɔn¹; a-ʒɔn² [Archaic form of AGO]. Compare GONE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, ʧʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gēt*, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Agonistes: ag'o-nis'tēz¹; äg'o-nis'tēs² [Gr. contestant. Compare SAMSON].

agora: ag'o-rə¹; äg'o-ra²—o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Gr. popular assembly].

Agostinho: ä"gos-ti'nyo¹; ä"gos-ti'nyo² [Pg., Augustine].

Agostino: ä"gos-ti'nō¹; ä"gos-ti'nō² [It., Augustine].

Agoult: a"gū¹; ä"gū² [Fr. countess and author].

Agra: ä'grə¹; ä'grä². W. ä'grä¹. If the final a be given the sound of a in "art" the chief stress should fall on the last syllable, ä'grä¹, but this is seldom or never heard. [Division of British India.]

Agram: ä'grun¹ or eg'rem¹; ä'gräm² or äg'ram² [City of Hungary].

Agramante: ä'gra-män'tē¹; ä'grä-män'tē² [King of the Moors in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"].

agrarian: ä-grär'i-ən¹; ä-grär'i-an²; not ag-rē'ri-ən¹. See BARBARIAN.

agrégé: a"grē'jē¹; ä"grē'zhē² [Fr., added].

agrestial: ä-gres'chəl¹; ä-grēs'chal².

agrestian: ä-gres'chən¹; ä-grēs'chan².

[Innamorato"].

Agricane: ä'gri-kā'nē¹; ä'gri-eā'ne² [Tatar King in Boiardo's "Orlando

Agricola: ä-grik'o-lə¹; ä-gri'e'o-la² [Roman general, governor of Britain].

agriculture: ag'ri-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; äg'ri-eül'chur² or -tūr²; not -chər¹.

agriculturist: ag'ri-kul'chur-ist¹ or -tiur-ist¹; äg'ri-eül'chur-ist² or -tūr-ist².

Agrigentum: ag'ri-jen'tum¹; äg'ri-gēn'tum² [Greek city of ancient Sicily; modern GIRGENTI].

agrimony: ag'ri-mo-ni¹; äg'ri-mo-ny²; not ä-grim'o-ni¹.

Agrippa: ä-grip'ə¹; ä-grip'a² [Roman statesman & general].

Agrippina: ag'ri-pai'nə¹; äg'ri-pī'na²; not ag-rip-ai'nə¹ [1. Mother of Caligula. 2. Mother of Nero].

ague: ē'giu¹; ä'gū²; not ēg'yu¹ [Chills and fever].

Agullar (Grace): ä'gī-lär¹; ä'gī-lär². In Sp. *gu* before *e* & *i* are pronounced as *g* in *go*. [English authoress of Sp. descent.]

Aguinaldo: ä'gī-nāl'do¹ or [Colloq.] ag'wi-nal'do¹; ä'gī-nāl'do² or [Colloq.] äg'wi-nāl'do² [Filipino leader].

Aguirre: ä-gī'rē¹; ä-gī'rē² [Sp. explorer].

Agulhas: ä-gül'yas¹; ä-gül'yās² [Pg., needles; cape of Southern Africa].

Agur: ē'gur¹; ä'gūr² [Bible].

Agyleus: ä-jai'yūs¹; ä-gī'yus² [In Gr. myth, Apollo].

Agynian: ä-jin'i-ən¹; ä-gŷn'i-an² [A Gnostic sect of the 7th cent.].

agyrate: ä-jai'rēt¹; ä-gŷ'rāt².

aha¹ (interj.): ä-hä¹; ä-hä².

aha² (n.): ä'ha¹; ä'hä² [Sunken fence; also, HA=HA].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Ahab: ɛ'həb¹; ǎ'hăb² [Bible].

Ahalab: ɛ'hə-lab¹; ǎ'ha-lăb² [Douai Bible].

Ahalya: ɑ-hāl'ya¹; ǎ-hāl'yă² [In Hindu legend, a beautiful woman; wife of Rishi Gautama].

Ahara: ə-har'ə¹; a-hăr'a² [Douai Bible].

Aharah: ə-har'a¹; a-hăr'ă² [Bible].

Aharehel: ə-har'ɪ-hel¹; a-hăr'e-hĕl² [Douai Bible].—**Aharhel:** ə-hăr'hel¹; a-hăr'hĕl² [Bible].

Ahasai: ə-hĕ'sai¹ or ə-has'ɪ-ai¹; a-hă'si² or a-hăs'a-ī² [Bible].

Ahasbai: ə-has'bai¹ or ə-has'bi-ai¹; a-hăs'bi² or a-hăs'ba-ī² [Bible].

Ahasthari: ə-has'fhə-roi¹; a-hăs'tha-rī² [Douai Bible].

Ahasuerus: ə-haz'yū-ī'rus¹; a-hă's'yū-ēr'ūs² [1. The legendary Wandering Jew. 2. One of several Median or Persian kings].

Ahava: ə-hĕ'və¹; a-hă'va² [Bible].

Ahaz: ɛ'haz¹; ǎ'hăz² [Bible].

Ahazi: ə-hĕ'zai¹; a-hă'zī² [Douai Bible].

Ahaziah: ɛ'hə-zai'a¹; ǎ'ha-zī'ă² [Bible].

Ahban: ǎ'ban¹; ǎ'băn² [Bible].

Aher: ɛ'hĕr¹; ǎ'hĕr² [Bible].

Ahi¹: ɛ'hai¹; ǎ'hī² [Bible].

ahi²: ǎ-hī¹; ǎ-hī² [Hawaiian fish].

Ahia: ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Ahiāh:** ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Bible].

Ahialon: ə-hai'ə-lən¹; a-hī'a-lŏn² [Douai Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'əm¹; a-hī'am² [Bible].

Ahiān: ə-hai'en¹; a-hī'an² [Bible].

Ahiās: ə-hai'əs¹; a-hī'as² [Douai Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'ĕām² [Douai Bible].

Ahiezer: ɛ'hai-ī'zer¹; ǎ'hī-ĕ'zer² [Bible].

Ahihud: ə-hai'hud¹; a-hī'hūd² [Bible].

Ahiyah: ə-hai'ja¹; a-hī'jă² [Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'kām² [Bible. Compare AHICAM].

Ahilud: ə-hai'lud¹; a-hī'lūd² [Bible].

Ahimaaz: ə-him'ə-az¹; a-hīm'a-ăz² [Bible].

Ahiman: ə-hai'mən¹; a-hī'man² [Bible].

Ahimelech: ə-him'ɪ-lek¹; a-hīm'e-lĕĕ² [Bible].

Ahimoth: ə-hai'məth¹; a-hī'mōth² [Bible].

Ahinadab: ə-hin'ə-dab¹; a-hĭn'a-dăb² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Ahinoam: ə-hin'ō-am¹; a-hīn'ō-ām² [Bible].

Ahio: ə-hai'ō¹; a-hī'ō² [Bible].

Ahton: ə-hai'an¹; a-hī'on² [Douai Bible].

Ahir: ə-hīr¹; a-hīr² [Hindu caste].

Ahira: ə-hai'rā¹; a-hī'ra² [Bible].

Ahiram: ə-hai'rām¹; a-hī'ram² [Bible].—**Ahiramites:** ə-hai'rām-aits¹; a-hī'ram-its² [Bible].

Ahsahar: ə-his'a-hār¹; a-hīs'a-hār² [Douai Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahsamach: ə-his'a-mak¹; a-hīs'a-māe² [Bible].

Ahsar: ə-hai'sar¹; a-hī'sār² [Douai Bible].

Ahshahar: ə-hīsh'a-hūr¹ or ə-hai'shə-hūr¹; a-hīsh'a-hār² or a-hī'sha-hār² [Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahshar: ə-hai'shar¹; a-hī'shār² [Bible. Compare AHISAR].

Ahithophel: ə-hīth'o-fel¹; a-hīth'o-fēl² [Bible. Compare АИТТОФЕЛ].

Ahitob: ə-hai'teb¹; a-hī'tōb² [Apocrypha].

Ahitub: ə-hai'tub¹; a-hī'tūb² [Bible].

Ahiud: ə-hai'ud¹; a-hī'ūd² [Douai Bible].

Ahlab: ā'lab¹; ā'lāb² [Bible].

Ahlai: ā'lai¹; ā'li² [Bible].

Ahlquist: āl'kwist¹; āl'kwist² [Finnish philologist].

Ahmadabad: ā'ma-da-būd'¹; ā'ma-dā-bād'² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahmednagar: ā'med-nug'er¹; ā'mēd-nūg'ar² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahoah: ə-hō'a¹; a-hō'a² [Bible].

Ahoe: ə-hō'i¹; a-hō'e² [Douai Bible].

Ahohite: ə-hō'hait¹; a-hō'hit² [Bible].

Aholah: ə-hō'la¹; a-hō'lā² [Bible].

Aholiab: ə-hō'li-ab¹; a-hō'li-āb² [Bible].

Aholibah: ə-hel'i-ba¹ or ə-hō'li-ba¹; a-hōl'i-ba² or a-hō'li-ba² [Bible].

Aholibamah: ə-hel'i-bē'ma¹; a-hōl'i-bā'mā² [Bible].

Ahriman: ā'ri-mən¹; ā'ri-man² [In Persian myth, the ruler of the domain of darkness].

Ahuizotl: ā'hwit-zō'tl¹; ā'hwīt-zō'tl² [Mexican king of the 12th century].

Ahumai: ə-hiū'mai¹ or -mi-ai¹; a-hū'mī² or -ma-i² [Bible].

Ahuramazda: ā'hu-ra-maz'da¹; ā'hū-rā-māz'da² [In Zoroastrianism, the Supreme God].

Ahuzam, Ahuzzam: ə-hū'zam¹; a-hū'zām² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ahuzzath: ə-huz'əth¹; a-hūz'ath² [Dible].

Ahzai: ā'zai¹; ā'zi² [Bible (R. V.)].

ai: ā'i¹; ā'i² [A three-toed sloth].

AI¹: ē'ai¹ or ai¹; ā'i² or i² [1. A Bible city. 2. In Babylonian myth, the female power of the sun].

AI²: ai¹; i² [Rus. river].

Aia: ē'yə¹; ā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Aiah:** ē-ai'a¹ or ē'yə¹; ā-i'a² or ā'ya² [Bible].

Aialon: ē'yə-len¹; ā'ya-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Aiantea: ē'yan-ti'yə¹; ā'yān-tē'ya² [Festivals observed in Greek antiquity]

Alath: ē-ai'ath¹ or ē'ya'ath¹; ā-i'āth² or ā'yāth² [Bible].

Aīda: ā-i'də¹; ā-i'də² [Title of an opera by Verdi, and the name of its heroine, an Ethiopian captive].

aide=de-camp: ēd'=dē-kamp¹ or (Fr.) ēd'=dē-kān¹; ād'=de-cāmp² or (Fr.) ād'=de-cān². *E. & I.* ēd'/de-keñ¹; *M.* ed'/dē-kañ¹ or (Fr.) ēd'/dē-keñ¹; *S.* ēd'/de-keñ¹; *Wr.* ēd'/kēñ¹. The *e* of the penultima is weak and should not be rendered long *ē* as by some phoneticists. Walker (1806) recorded the Fr. pronunciation and remarked: *Aid-de-camp* . . . like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dict. p. 15 (1806).

aide=mémoire [F.]: ēd"mē"mwūr¹; ād"-mē"mwār² [An aid to memory].

Aidoneus: ē'i-dō'ni-us¹; ā'i-dō'ne-ūs² [In Gr. myth, Hades or Pluto].

alglet: ē'glet¹; ā'glēt² [In heraldry, an eaglet].

Algion: ē'glōn¹; ā'glōn² [Fr., the eaglet. Cognomen of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte sometimes known as Napoleon II or the Duke of Reichstadt; also, title of a drama of which he is the central figure].

Aignan: ē"nyān¹; ā"nyān² [Fr. scholar; translator of Homer's "Iliad"].

algrette: ē'gret¹; ā'grēt². *C. & W.* ē-gret¹; *M.* ē'grit¹; *Wr.* ē-gret¹.

Algues=Mortes: ēg"mōrt¹; āg"mōrt² [Fr. town].

algulère: ē"gi-ār¹ or ē"gyār¹; ā"gi-ēr² or ā"gyēr² [Fr., a ewer or flagon].

alguille: ē"gwil¹ or ē'gwil¹; ā"gwil² or ā'gwil². In Fr. the final syllable is obscured, ē"gwil'ə¹.

Algullon: ē"gwī'yōn¹; ā"gwī'yōn²; not ē-gī-yōn¹ [Fr. town and dukedom].

Alja: ē-ai'ja¹ or ai'ja¹; ā-i'ja² or i'ja² [Bible].

Aljalon: ē'[or ai']jə-len¹; ā'[or i']ja-lōn² [Bible, a valley; also a city in Palestine].

Aljeleth=shahar: ai-jī'leth=shē'har¹; i-jē'leth=shā'hār² [Bible].

Aiken: ē'ken¹; ā'kēn² [Personal & place name].

Alla: ē'i-lə¹; ā-i-lə² [Douai Bible].

allanthus: ē-lan'thus¹; ā-lān'thūs².

Allath: ē'i-lath¹; ā'i-lāth² [Douai Bible].

l: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

alleron: *ē'li-ren¹* or *ē'la-rēn¹*; *ā'le-rōn²* or *ā'le-rōn²*.

Allesbury: *ēlz'bar-1¹*; *āls'bur-y²* [English family name. Corruption of AS. *Aeglesberg*. Compare *AYLESBURY*].

Aililin: *āl'yim¹*; *āl'yin²* [In Ir. legend, the daughter of Lewy].

Ailly: *ā'yī¹*; *ā'yī²* [Fr. cardinal, Pierre d'Ailly].

ailment: *ēl'mənt¹*; *āl'mənt²*. In conversation the final syllable *-ment* is obscured; seldom or never is it given the formal pronunciation *-ment¹*.

Ailsa Craig: *ēl'sə krēg¹*; *āl'sa erāg²* [Islet in Firth of Clyde].

Aimak: *ai'mak¹*; *i'māk²* [Afghan tribe].

Aimard: *ē'mār¹*; *ā'mār²* [Fr. traveler].

Ain¹: *ē'im¹*; *ā'in²* [Bible].

Ain²: *an¹*; *ān²* [Fr. river & department].

ain¹: *ēn¹*; *ān²* [Scot., own].

ain²: *ā'yin¹*; *ā'yin²* [Hebrew letter. Spelled also *ayin*].

ainé: *ē'nē¹*; *ā'ne²* [Fr., elder; as, Dumas, *ainé*].

Ainmüller: *ain'mül-ər¹*; *in'mül-ēr²* [German painter].

Aino: *ai'no¹*; *i'no²* [A people of Japan. Spelled also *Ainu*, *-nū¹*; *-ny²*].

aire: *ai'ri¹* or *ār¹*; *i're²* or *ār²* [In Ir. history, a freeman].

Aire: *ār¹*; *ār²* [Fr. town].

Airus: *ē-ai'rus¹*; *ā-i'rūs²* [Apocrypha].

Aisha or **Ayesha**: *ā'i-shā¹* or *ē'shā¹*; *ā'i-sha²* or *ā'sha²* [Mohammed's favorite wife].

aisle: *ail¹*; *il²*.

Aisne: *ēn¹*; *ān²* [Fr. river and department].

ait: *ēt¹*; *āt²* [An islet. From AS. *īget*, diminutive of *īg*, island. Sometimes written *eyot*, *ai'et¹*; *y'ōt²*].

Aitchison: *ēch'i-sən¹*; *āch'i-son²* [An English family name].

Aiton: *ē'tən¹*; *ā'tōn²* [Scottish botanist].

Aix¹: *ēks¹*; *āks²* [Fr. cathedral city].

Aix²: *ē¹*; *ā²* [Fr. island in the mouth of the Charente river off which Napoleon I surrendered to the English on the "Bellerophon" in 1815].

Aix-la-Chapelle: *ēks'=la=shā'pel¹*; *āks'=lā=chā'pēl²* [Prussian city].

Aix-les-Bains: *ēks'=lē=bañ¹*; *āks'=lē=bāñ²* [French town].

Ajaccio: *α-yā'cho¹*; *ā-yā'cho²*. In Italian the letter *j* before a vowel has the sound of *i* or *y*. [Capital of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon I.]

Ajah: *ē'ja¹*; *ā'jā²* [Bible].

Ajalon: *aj'a-lən¹*; *āj'a-lōn²* [Bible].

Ajan: *α-zūn¹*; *ā-zhān²* [Former name of east African coast from Zanzibar to Cape Guardafui].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

à la mort: *ā lā mēr*¹; *ā lā mōr*² [Fr., to the death. Formerly Anglicized and written as one word, *alamort*, then pronounced *al*¹*ā-mōrt*¹; *āl*¹*ā-mōrt*²].

Alamoth: *al*¹*ā-mēth*¹ or *mōth*¹; *āl*¹*ā-mōth*² or *mōth*² [Bible].

Alan: *al*¹*ān*¹; *āl*¹*ān*² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Alain**, *ā*¹*lan*¹; *ā*¹*lān*²; It. & Sp. **Alano**, *ā-lānō*¹; *ā-lānō*².

Aland: *ō*¹*land*¹; *ā*¹*land*². *Standard*, between *ō*¹- & *ō*¹*land*¹ [Russian island group in Gulf of Bothnia].

à l'anglaise: *ā lān*¹*glēz*¹; *ā lān*¹*glās*² [Fr., literally, "in the English style." In Fr., adjectives derived from proper nouns are correctly written with a small initial letter].

Alani: *ā-lē*¹*nai*¹; *ā-lā*¹*nī*² [An ancient nomadic people of Europe & Asia].

Al Araf: *āl ā*¹*raf*¹; *āl ā*¹*rāf*²; *not al ā*¹*rāf*¹ [In the Koran, the boundary between heaven and hell].

Alaric: *al*¹*ā-rik*¹; *āl*¹*ā-rie*² [Masculine personal name]. In Fr., *ā*¹*lā*¹*rik*¹; *ā*¹*lā*¹*rie*²; G. **Alarich**, *ālā*¹*rih*¹; *ālā*¹*rih*²; Sp. **Alarico**, *ālā*¹*ri*¹*kō*¹; *ālā*¹*ri*¹*eō*²; L. **Alaricus**, *al*¹*ā-rī*¹*kas*¹; *āl*¹*ā-rī*¹*eus*²; Dan. **Alarik**, *ālā*¹*rik*¹; *ālā*¹*rik*².

alarum: *ā-lār*¹*um*¹ or *ā-lar*¹*um*¹; *ā-lār*¹*um*² or *ā-lār*¹*um*². C., E., S., & W. prefer *ā-lar*¹*um*¹; I. *ā-lār*¹*um*¹; M. *ā-lār*¹*em*¹; W. *ā-lār*¹*em*¹. Perry (1775) favored *ā-lār*¹*em*¹.

alas: *ā-las*¹; *ā-lās*²; *not ā-las*¹.

Alastor: *ā-las*¹*tēr*¹; *ā-lās*¹*tōr*²; *not al*¹*as*¹*tēr*¹ [1. In myth, Zeus. 2. In Homer & Ovid, a Lycian slain by Odysseus].

alate: *āl*¹*ēt*¹; *āl*¹*āt*² [Winged].

alate: *ā-lēt*¹; *ā-lāt*² [Lately].

a latticino: *ā lāt*¹*tī-chī*¹*nī*¹*ō*¹; *ā lāt*¹*tī-chī*¹*nī*¹*ō*² [It., so as to resemble milk: said of glassware decoration].

alay: *ā-lē*¹; *ā-lā*² [To carve].

alaya: *ā-lā*¹*yā*¹; *ā-lā*¹*yā*² [In theosophy, the cosmic principle].

alb: *alb*¹; *ālb*²; *not āb*¹.

alba: *al*¹*bā*¹; *āl*¹*bā*² [1. The alb. 2. The white substance of the central nervous system].

alba: *āl*¹*bā*¹; *āl*¹*bā*² [A lyric poem of the troubadours].

Alba: *āl*¹*bā*¹; *āl*¹*bā*² [A town in Italy].

Alba: *al*¹*bā*¹; *āl*¹*bā*² [Gaelic name for Scotland].

Alba Longa: *al*¹*bā* *lōn*¹*gā*¹; *āl*¹*bā* *lōn*¹*gā*² [A city of ancient Latium; legendary birthplace of Romulus & Remus].

alban: *al*¹*bān*¹; *āl*¹*bān*² [A chemical product].

[Britain].

Alban: *āl*¹ or *al*¹*bān*¹; *āl*¹ or *āl*¹*bān*² [First Christian martyr in Great Britain].

Albani: *āl*¹*bā*¹*nī*¹; *āl*¹*bā*¹*nī*² [Canadian soprano: Emma Lajeunesse].

Albania: *āl*¹*bē*¹*nī*¹*ā*¹; *āl*¹*bā*¹*nī*¹*ā*² [A Balkan country].

Albany: *āl*¹*bā*¹*nī*¹; *āl*¹*bā*¹*ny*² [1. Capital of New York State. 2. Scottish dukedom].

2: ärt, äpe; fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Albany²: al'ba-nī¹; ăl'ba-ny² [The Scottish highlands: ancient name].

Albati: al-bē'tai¹; ăl-bā'ti² [A European fanatical 15th cent. sect, the White Brethren].

albatross: al'ba-trēs¹; ăl'ba-trōs². C. & W. al'ba-trēs¹; I. & S. al'ba-tres¹.
E., I., M., S., & W., agreeing with *Standard*, give to the last syllable the sound of o
in "not."

O! is it thy will

On the breezes to toss?

Or, capriciously still,

Like the lone *Albatross*,

Incumbent on night

(As she on the air)

To keep watch with delight

On the harmony there?

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Al Aaraaf* pt. II, st. 4.

albe¹: ăl-bī¹; ăl-bē² [Albeit].

albe²: al'bi¹; ăl'be² [Roman *Antiq.*, an album].

Albemarle: al'bi-mār¹¹; ăl'be-mār²²; not al'bi-mār¹¹ [County, island, or sound, dukedom or earldom].

Alberic: al'ba-rik¹; ăl'be-rīe² [Masculine personal name].

Alberich: ăl'ber-ih¹; ăl'bēr-ih² [In Ger. myth, a vassal of the Nibelungen kings; also, a dwarf in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"]. See AUBREY.

Alberico: See AUBREY.

Alberoni: ăl'bē-rō'nī¹; ăl'be-rō'nī² [It. cardinal & statesman].

Albers: ăl'barz¹; ăl'bers²; not ăl'bærz¹ [Ger. physician].

Albert: al'bert¹; ăl'bert² [Masculine proper name]. Fr. al'bār¹; ăl'bēr²;
Sw. ăl'bert¹; ăl'bērt²; It. & Sp., **Alberto**: ăl-ber'to¹; ăl-bēr'to²; L., **Albertus**: al-būr'tus¹; ăl-bēr'tūs².

Alberta: al-būr'ta¹; ăl-bēr'ta² [Feminine proper name and Canadian province].

Alberti: ăl-ber'tī¹; ăl-bēr'tī² [1. Dutch theologian. 2. Ger. anatomist. 3. It. architect or painter].

albertite: al'bert-ait¹; ăl'bert-it².

Albertville¹: al'bert-vil¹; ăl'bert-vīl² [A town in Alabama].

Albertville²: al'bār'vīl¹; ăl'bēr'vīl² [A town in France].

albertype: al'ber-taip¹; ăl'ber-tīp².

Albi: ăl'bī¹; ăl'bi² [Fr. cathedral city whence came the Albigenes].

Albigenses: al'bi-jen'siz¹; ăl'bi-gēn'sēs² [A sect of religious reformers of the 11th to the 13th centuries: named from ALBI].

Albinen: ăl-bī-nen¹; ăl-bī-nēn² [Swiss mountain village].

albino: al-bai'no¹; ăl-bī'no². C., I., M., S., W., & W., -nō¹. E. & W. give al-bī'no¹, and M. al-bīn'o¹ as alternative.

Alboni: ăl-bō'nī¹; ăl-bō'nī² [It. contralto].

alborak: al'bo-rak¹; ăl'bo-rāk². E. al-bēr'ak¹; I. & S. al'bō-rak¹ [Ar., the white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven].

Albrecht: al'brēht¹; ăl'brēht².

Albuera: ăl'bu-ē'ra¹; ăl'bu-ē'rā²; not al-bwē'ra¹ [Sp. town].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*.

Albufeira: *äl'bu-fē'i-ra*¹; *äl'bu-fē'i-rä*² [Pg. seaport].

albuginea: *äl'biu-jin'i-a*¹; *äl'bū-ġin'e-a*²; *not* *äl'biu-jin'i-a*¹—the penultimate is obscure.

albumen: *äl-biū'men*¹; *äl-bū'mēn*².

albumin: *äl-biū'min*¹; *äl-bū'min*².

albuminuria: *äl-biū'mi-niū'ri-a*¹; *äl-bū'mi-nū'ri-a*².—Note that the primary stress is on the antepenult.

Albuquerque: *äl'bū-ker'kē*¹; *äl'by-kēr'ke*² [Pg. navigator].

Albuquerque: *äl'bū-kūr'ki*¹; *äl'by-kēr'ke*². *Standard* *äl'biū-kūr'ki*¹. [City in New Mexico.]

Alburg: *äl'būrg*¹; *äl'būrg*² [Village in Vermont].

Albury: *äl'ber*¹; *äl'bēr-y*² [Town in New South Wales].

Albyn: *äl'bin*¹, *äl'bŷn*² [Scottish name for Scotland].

alcabala: *äl'ka-vū'la*¹; *äl'kā-vā'lā*². In Sp. *b* when between vowels becomes a bilabial *v* having the sound of *b* softened by not bringing the lips into firm contact [Sp. tax].

Alcæus: *äl-sī'us*¹; *äl-çē'ūs*² [Gr. poet].

Alcaic: *äl-kē'ik*¹; *äl-eū'ie*² [Pertaining to Alcæus].

alcalde: *äl-kāl'dē*¹ or *äl-kal'di*¹; *äl-eāl'dē*² or *äl-eāl'de*² [Sp., magistrate].

Alcámenes: *äl-kam'i-niz*¹; *äl-eām'e-nēs*² [Gr. sculptor].

Alcañiz: *äl'ka-nyīth*¹; *äl'eā-nyīth*² [Sp. town].

Alcantara: *äl-kān'ta-ra*¹; *äl-eān'tā-rā*² [Sp. monk].

Alcantarine: *äl-kan'tē-rin*¹; *äl-eān'tā-rin*² [A Franciscan of the order of Alcantara].

alcazar: *äl-kā'zar*¹ or (Sp.) *äl-kā'fhar*¹; *äl-eā'zār*² or (Sp.) *äl-eā'thār*² [Sp. or Moorish palace].

alcazava: *äl'ka-thū'va*¹; *äl'kā-thā'vā*² [Sp., fort].

Alceste: *äl'sest*¹; *äl'çest*² [Hero of Molière, *Le Misanthrope*].

Alcester: *äls'ter*¹ or *ēs'tar*¹; *äls'ter*² or *as'ter*² [Eng. town and personal name]. In England the tendency is toward shortening many of the proper names. See ALNWICK, ALNEMOUTH, ALVESTON.

Alcestis: *äl-ses'tis*¹; *äl-çes'tis*² [Class. Myth. A daughter of Pelias].

alchemic: *äl-kem'ik*¹; *äl-eēm'ie*².

alchemist: *äl'ki-mist*¹; *äl'ee-mist*²; *not* *äl'kī-mist*¹ [The *e* in this and the following word has the same sound as *e* in "valley," not as *e* in "me," as is sometimes erroneously claimed].

alchemy: *äl'ki-mi*¹; *äl'ee-my*²; *not* *äl'kī-mi*¹. See preceding.

alchitran: *äl'ki-tran*¹; *äl'ei-trān*²; *not* *äl'chi-tran*¹ [Resinous exudation from fir-trees].

Alciati: *äl-čhō'ti*¹; *äl-čhā'ti*² [It. author and jurist].

Alcibiades: *äl'si-bai'ē-diz*¹; *äl'çi-bi'a-dēs*² [Athenian general].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iŋ = feed; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Alcidas: al'si-das¹; ɔl'ci-dās² [Spartan naval commander].

Alcides: al-sai'diz¹; ɔl-ci'dēs² [Class. Myth. Hercules as grandson of Alcæus].

Alcimus: al'si-mus¹; ɔl'ci-mūs² [Jewish high priest & Hellenist leader].

Alcinous: al-sin'o-us¹; ɔl-çin'o-ūs² [Gr. philosopher; also a king in Homer's "Odyssey"].

Alciphron: al'si-fron¹; ɔl'ci-frōn² [Gr. sophist; also, title of poem by Moore].

Alcira: al-thi'ra¹; ɔl-thi'rā² [Sp. town].

Alcmaeon: alk-mi'en¹; ɔl-mē'ōn² [Gr. philosopher; also (Class. Myth.), leader of Epigoni against Thebes].

Alcmena, { alk-mi'na¹, -ni¹; ɔl-mē'na², -nē² [Class. Myth. Mother of

Alcmene: Hercules].

Alcock: ɔl'kək¹; ɔl'ēk² [Eng. family name].

Alcofribas Nasier: al'ko'fri'bā' nā'si'e'¹; ɔl'eo'fri'bā' nā'si'e'² [Pen-name of Francis Rabelais].

Alcoran: al'ko-rān¹; ɔl'eo-rān². *C.* al'ko-rān¹; *E.* al-kōr'an¹; *I.* al'kō-rān¹; *M.* al-ko-rān¹ or al'ko-rān¹; *S.* al'kō-rān¹; *Fr.* al'ko-ran¹. Notwithstanding the variety of pronunciations recorded by lexicographers, the pronunciation given by Worcester is followed by the majority of persons who use the word. Walker pronounces it al'kō-ran¹. Orientalists pronounce it ɔl'ko'rān¹ [Fr., the Koran, from Ar., *al*, the, & *qorān*, book].

Alcorn: ɔl'kōrn¹; ɔl'eōrn². [1. Am. statesman. 2. County in Mississippi].

alcornoque: ɔl'kōr-nō'kē¹; ɔl'eōr-nō'kē² [Sp., a S. Am. medicinal bark].

Alcott: ɔl'ket¹; ɔl'eōt² [Am. author].

alcove: al'kōv¹ or al-kōv'¹; ɔl'eōv² or ɔl'eōv'². The pronunciation recorded by Walker, who accents the final syllable, is that preferred by *M.* & recorded as prevailing in England to-day. It was indicated by all lexicographers from Perry (1775) to Webster (1828); the latter, however, accented the penult.

Alcoy: ɔl-kō'i¹; ɔl-eō'y² [Sp. town].

Alcuescar: al-kwes'kar¹; ɔl-ewes'eär² [Sp. town].

Alcuin: al'kwīn¹; ɔl'ewīn²; *not* al-kū'm¹ [Eng. scholar].

Aleyone: al-sai'o-ni¹; ɔl-çy'o-nē² [Class. Myth. Daughter of Æolus].

alcyonite: al'si-o-nait¹; ɔl'cy-o-nit² [A sponge-like fossil].

Aidan: al-dān¹; ɔl-dān² [Siberian mountain & river].

aldane: al'dēn¹; ɔl'dān² [Chemical substance].

Aldborough: ɔld'bur-o¹ or ɔl'bræ¹; ɔld'būr-o² or ɔl'bro² [Eng. town.]

Aldebaran: al-deb'ə-ran¹; ɔl-dēb'a-ran² [Ar., the follower: a star that follows the Pleiades].

Aldeburgh: ɔl'bur-o¹ or ɔl'bræ¹; ɔl'būr-o² or ɔl'bro²; *not* ɔl'da-būrg¹ [Eng. town.]

Alden: ɔl'den¹; ɔl'dēn² [Am. family & place name].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būn;*

Aldenhām: ăl'də-nām¹; ăl'de-nām²—the *h* silent [Eng. family name].

alder: ăl'dər¹; ăl'der²; *not* ăl'dər¹. Compare **ELDER**.

Alderete: ăl'dē-rē-tē¹; ăl'dē-rē-tē² [Sp. scholar].

alderman: ăl'dər-mən¹; ăl'der-mān²; *not* ăl'dər-mən¹.

aldermanic: ăl'dər-man'ik¹; ăl'der-mān'ie².

Alderney: ăl'dər-nī¹; ăl'der-ny² [Island in Eng. channel].

Aldershot: ăl'dər-shot¹; ăl'der-shōt² [Eng. town & military camp].

Aldhelm: ăld'helm¹; ăld'hēlm² [Eng. bishop].

Aldiborontiphoscophornio: ăl'di-bo-rēn'ti-fes'ko-fēr-ni-ō¹; ăl'di-bo-rēn'ti-fos'co-fēr-ni-ō² [A haughty character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotontologos"; applied by Sir Walter Scott as a nickname to James Ballantyne].

Aldine: ăl'dain¹ or ăl'dain¹; ăl'din² or ăl'din². *C., E., & M.* prefer the first; *I., S., W., & W.* favor the second. *Standard* prefers ăl'din¹; *Fallows*, ăl'din¹. The pronunciation ăl'din¹ is used by many persons. [1. Belonging to, printed by or in imitation of Aldus Manutius or his family. 2. A book printed at the Aldine press.]

Aldingar: ăl'din-gār¹; ăl'din-gār² [1. In the Percy "Reliques," a ballad about a false steward. 2. A prior in Scott's poem, "Harold the Dauntless"].

Aldini: ăl-di-nī¹; ăl-di-nī² [It. scholar or statesman].

Aldred: ăl'dred¹; ăl'drēd²; *not* ăl'dred¹ [Eng. archbishop].

Aldrich: ăl'drich¹ or ăl'drij¹; ăl'drich² or ăl'drij² [Am. author].

Aldridge: ăl'drij¹; ăl'drijdž² [Family name].

Alduin: ăl'dwīn¹; ăl'dwīn² [King of the Longobardi in 6th cent.].

Aldus: ăl'dus¹ or ăl'dus¹; ăl'dūs² or ăl'dūs² [Prenomen of MANUTIUS].

Alea: ă'lī-ə¹; ă'le-ə² [A town in ancient Arcadia].

Alecto: ə-lek'to¹; ə-lēe'to² [Class. Myth. One of the Furies].

Alectryon: ə-lek'tri-on¹; ə-lee'try-ōn² [Gr., Chanticleer].

alegar: ă'lī-gār¹ or ă'lī-gār¹; ă'lī-gār² or ă'lī-gār². *E.* ă'lī-gār¹; *I.* ă'lī-gār¹; *M., W., & W.* ă'lī-gār¹; *S.* ă'lī-gār¹ [Sour ale].

Alema: ă'lī-mā¹; ă'lī-mā² [Apocrypha].

Aleman¹: ăl'mān¹; ăl'mān² [Fr. ecclesiastic].

Aleman²: ă'lī-mān¹; ă'lī-mān² [Sp. novelist].

Alemanni¹: ă'lī-man'ci¹; ă'lī-mān'ti² [Confederation of Ger. tribes].

Alemanni²: ă'lī-mān'nī¹; ă'lī-mān'nī² [It. diplomat].

Alembert: ă'lān'bār¹; ă'lān'bēr² [Fr. philosopher & encyclopedist].

Alemeth: ă'lī-meth¹ or ə-lī'meth¹; ă'lī-mēth² or ə-lē'mēth² [Bible].

Alemtejo: ă'lān-tē'zō¹; ă'lān-tē'zho² [Pg. province].

Alençon: ə-len'sən¹ or (F.) ă'lān'sōn¹; ə-len'çon² or (F.) ă'lān'çōn² [Fr. city].

aleph: ă'lef¹; ă'lēf²; *not* ă'lef¹ [First letter of Hebrew alphabet].

2: ărt, ăpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Aleppo: ə-lep'o¹; a-lēp'o² [Turk. vilayet & city in Syria].

alert: ə-lūrt'¹; a-lērt'²; not al'ərt¹.

alerta: ə-lār'ta¹; ä-lēr'tä² [Sp. military call, "on duty"].

Alesia: ə-lī'shī-ə¹; a-lē'shī-a² [A town of ancient Gaul].

Alesius: ə-lī'shī-us¹; a-lē'shī-ūs² [Scottish divine].

Alessandria: ə'les-sūn'drī-ə¹; ä'les-sän'drī-ä² [It. province & city].

Alessandro: ə'les-sūn'dro¹; ä'les-sän'dro² [It., Alexander].

Alessun: ə'lə-sun¹; ä'le-sun² [Norw. town].

Alethea: ə'lī'-chī'ə¹ or ə-lī'chī-ə¹; ä'l'e-thē'a² or a-lē'the-a² [A feminine personal name]. Ger. ä'lē-tē'ə¹; ä'lē-tē'a²; It. **Alitea:** ä'lī-tē'ā¹; ä'lī-tē'ä²; Sp. **Aletea:** ä'lē-tē'ā¹; ä'lē-tē'ä².

alethorama: ə'lī'-tho-rā-mā¹; ä'l'e-tho-rā-ma²; not ə-lefh'o-rē-mā¹.

alethoscope: ə-lī'fho-skōp¹; a-lē'tho-seōp²; not ə-leth'o-skōp¹.

Aletium: ə-lī'shī-um¹; a-lē'shī-üm² [Ancient Calabrian town].

Aleut: ə'lī'-ūt¹; ä'l'e-ūt² [Native of the Aleutian islands].

Aleutian: ə'lī'-ū'shī-ən¹ or ə-līū'shən¹; ä'l'e-ū'shī-an² or a-lū'shan² [Alaskan islands].

Alexander: əl'egz-an'dər¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'der²; not əl'eg-zan'dər¹ [A masculine personal name]. D. & Ger. ä'lēks-än'dər¹; ä'lēks-än'der²; Fr. **Alexandre:** ä'lēks-än'drī¹; ä'lēks-än'drē²; Pg. ä'lēks-än'drē¹; ä'lēks-än'drē².

Alexander Balas: əl'egz-an'dər bē'lās¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'der bā'las² [Syrian king].

Alexandria: əl'egz-an'drī-ə¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'drī-a² [Egyptian seaport].

Bentley . . . may call it *Alexandria*, but you had better pronounce it *Alexandria*.

SAMUEL PARR quoted by Lounsbury in *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, p. 261. [H. '04.]

Alexandrina: əl'egz-an'drī-nə¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'drī-na² [Rus. feminine personal name; Alexandra].

Alexandrina: əl'egz-an'drī-nə¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'drī-na² [Lake in Australia].

Alexandrine: əl'egz-an'drīn¹ or -drīn¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'drīn² or -drīn². C. & W. əl-eg-zan'drīn¹; E. əl-eks-än'drīn¹; M. əl-igz-än'drīn¹; W. əl-igz-an'drīn¹.

Alexandrovsk: ə'l'egz-an'drōfsk¹; ä'l'ēgz-än'drōfsk² [Rus. city].

alexia: ə-leks'ī-ə¹; a-lēks'ī-a² [Inability to read correctly].

Aleyn: ə'līn¹; ä'līn² [Eng. poet].

alezan: ə'līzān¹; ä'līzän² [Fr., sorrel].

alèze: ə-lāz'¹; a-lēz'²; not ə-līz¹ [Fr., a waterproof sheet].

Alfarabius: əl'fā-rē'bi-us¹; ä'l'fa-rā'bi-ūs² [Ar. scholar and encyclopedist].

Alfaro: əl-fā'ro¹; ä'l-fā'ro²; not əl-fē'ro¹ [Sp. town].

Alfeo: əl-fē'o¹; ä'l-fē'o² [It. & Sp., ALPHEUS].

Alfieri: əl'fī-ē'rī¹; ä'l'fī-ē'rī² [It. architect or poet].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Alfonso: al-fen'so¹; ăl-fŏn'so² [Sp. masculine personal name]. **Alphonso**†.

Alford: ăl'fərd¹; ăl'ford²; *not* ăl'förd¹ [Eng. churchman].

Alford: ăl'fərd¹; ăl'förd² [Scottish town].

Alfordsville: ăl'fərdz-vil¹; ăl'fords-vil² [Village in North Carolina].

Alfred: ăl'fred¹; ăl'frĕd² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., ăl'fred¹; ăl'-frĕd²; D. & G., ăl'frēt¹; ăl'fret²; Fr. ăl'fred¹; ăl'frĕd²; It. & Sp., **Alfredo**, ăl-frĕ'do¹; ăl-frĕ'do²; L., **Alfredus**, ăl-frī'dus¹; ăl-frĕ'dūs².

al fresco: ăl fres'ko¹; ăl frĕs'eo²; *not* ăl fres'ko¹. [It., in the open air.]

Alfreton: ăl'fri-tən¹; ăl'fre-ton² [Eng. city].

Alfric: ăl'fri'k¹; ăl'friĕ² [Anglo-Saxon writer].

alga (*n. sing.*): ăl'gə¹; ăl'gə².—**algæ** (*n. pl.*), ăl'jī¹; ăl'gĕ².—**algal** (*a.*): ăl'-gəl¹; ăl'gəl².

Algardi: ăl-gūr'dī¹; ăl-gār'dī² [It. sculptor].

Algarotti: ăl'ga-ret'tī¹; ăl'gā-rōt'tī² [It. author].

algarroba: ăl'gə-rō'bə¹; ăl'gā-rō'ba² [Sp., one of several trees, as the carob].

Algarsife: ăl'gar-sif¹; ăl'gār-sif² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the elder son of Cambuscan in "The Squire's Tale"].

Algebar: ăl'jī-būr¹; ăl'ge-bār² [Ar., the giant; a constellation].

algebra: ăl'jī-brə¹; ăl'ge-bra²; *not* ăl'jī-brə¹; *nor* ăl'jī-brĕ¹. Altho the pronunciation in vogue in Walker's day was ăl'jī-brā¹, modern usage so obscures the *e* that it approximates to *i* in "habit."

algebraic: ăl'jī-brĕ'ik¹; ăl'ge-brā'ie². In *Standard & W.* the first syllable is given secondary stress, the principal stress falling on the penult.

algebraist: ăl'jī-brĕ'ist¹; ăl'ge-brā'ist². *M.* records ăl'jī-brist¹ as an alternative.

Algeciras: ăl'jī-sī'rəs¹; ăl'ge-çī'ras²; *Sp.* ăl'hĕ-çhī'ras¹; ăl'hĕ-thī'rās² [Sp. seaport].

algedo: ăl-jī'do¹; ăl-gĕ'do²; *not* ăl-gĕ'do¹.

Alger: ăl'jər¹; ăl'ger² [Am. inventor or banker].

Algernon: ăl'jər-nen¹; ăl'ger-nŏn² [Masculine personal name].

alglesia: ăl-jī'si-ə¹ or -zi-ə¹; ăl-gĕ'si-a² or -çi-a².

Algiers: ăl-jīrz¹; ăl-gĕrs² [Department or seaport of Algeria].

Algoa: ăl-gō'ə¹; ăl-gō'a² [Bay of southeastern coast of Africa].

algodon: ăl'go-thŏn¹; ăl'gō-thŏn² [Sp., the cotton-plant; cotton].

Algodones: ăl'go-dō'nez¹ or (*Sp.*) -nĕth¹; ăl'gō-dō'nĕs² or (*Sp.*) -nĕth² [Town in Chile & New Mexico].

algodonite: ăl-ged'o-nait¹; ăl-göd'o-nīt² [Mineral from Algodones, Chile].

Algonkian, } ăl-geŋ'ki-ən¹; ăl-gŏn'ki-an². In this and the following word,

Algonquian: } *qu* has the sound of *k*, *not* of *kw* [A linguistic stock of North-American Indians].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Algonkin, /al-geŋ'kɪn¹; ʌl-ɡɔŋ'kɪn² [Am. Indian of the Algonkian
Algonquin: } stock].

algor: al'ger¹; ʌl'ɡɔr² [L., cold].

algorism: al'go-rɪzm¹; ʌl'ɡo-rɪsm² [Arabic system of notation now in use].

algosis: al-ɡɔ'sɪs¹; ʌl-ɡɔ'sɪs² [Pathological condition due to the presence of algæ].

alguazil: al'ɡwa-zɪl¹; ʌl'ɡwä-zɪl² [Sp., an officer of the law]. **alguacil**†.

Alhagi: al-hē'jɔi¹; ʌl-hā'ɡɪ². C. al-haj'ɪ¹; E. a-hōg'ɪ¹; M. al-hāj'ɪ¹ [A genus of African or Asiatic shrubby plants].

Alhambraic: al'hām-brē'ɪk¹; ʌl'hām-brā'ɪe² [Relating to the Alhambra, a Moorish palace in Grenada, Spain].

Alhambresque: al'hām-bresk'¹; ʌl'hām-brēsk'². I. ʌl-ʌm'bresk¹ [Alhambraic].

Ali: ā'li¹; ʌ'li²; not ē'loi¹ [Mohammed's adopted son].

Aliah: al'ɪ-ɑ¹ or ə-loi'ɑ¹; ʌ'ɪ-ä² or a-lɪ'ä² [Bible].

Allamet: ʌ'lyɑ'mē¹; ʌ'lyä'mē² [Fr. engraver].

Allan: al'ɪ-ən¹ or ə-loi'ən¹; ʌ'ɪ-an² or a-lɪ'an² [Bible].

alias: ē'li-əs¹; ʌ'li-as²; not ā'li-əs¹; nor al'yəs¹.

All Baba: ā'li bā'ba¹; ʌ'li bā'bä². Notwithstanding the dictionaries this is very commonly pronounced al'ɪ bā'ba¹.

Allibert: ʌ'li'bār¹; ʌ'li'bär² [Fr. physician].

alibi: al'ɪ-bai¹; ʌ'ɪ-bɪ²; not al'ib-ai¹.

Allibrandi: ʌ'li-brūn'dɪ¹; ʌ'li-brän'dɪ²; not al'ɪ-bran'dɪ [It. painter].

alicant: al'ɪ-kant¹; ʌ'ɪ-känt². *Standard* al'ɪ-kənt¹; C., E., & I. al'ɪ-kant¹; M. al-ɪ-kant¹; W. al'ɪ-kənt¹.

Alicante: ʌ'li-kān'tē¹; ʌ'li-eän'tē² [Sp. province or its capital].

Alice: al'ɪs¹; ʌ'ɪq² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. ɑ'lis¹; ʌ'liq². See ELSA; ELSE; ELSJE.

Alicia: ə-lɪsh'ɪ-ə¹; a-lɪsh'ɪ-a² [L., Alice].

alidade: al'ɪ-dēd¹; ʌ'ɪ-däd²; not ʌ'li'däd¹.

alien: ē'li-en¹; ʌ'li-ən². *Standard*, C., I., S., & W. ē'lyen¹; E. ē'li-en¹; M. ē'li-en¹; W. ē'lyen¹. While in English usage this word has three syllables, in American and Scottish it has but two.

alienate: ē'li-en-ēt¹; ʌ'li-ən-ät². *Standard*, ē'lyen-ēt¹, so also most of the other dictionaries. See preceding. In Walker's time there was "a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on e in the penultimate," but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded ē'lyen-ēt¹; Perry (1775) al'ɪ-en-ēt¹.

Allgarh: al'ɪ-gur¹; ʌ'ɪ-ɡür² [A district or city of British India].

Alighieri: ʌ'li-ɡɪ-ē'rɪ¹; ʌ'li-ɡɪ-ē'rɪ². W. ʌ'li-gyē'rɪ¹ [Dante's family name].

Alima: al'ɪ-mə¹; ʌ'ɪ-ma² [Dovai Bible].

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

Ali Masjid: ā'li mus'jid¹; ā'li müs'jid² [Fort in Khaibar Pass, Peshawur, Brit. Ind.].

aliment: al'i-ment¹; āl'i-mēnt²; *not* al'im-ent¹, which is contrary to usage.

alimentation: al'i-men-tē'shən¹; āl'i-mēn-tā'shon². Compare with preceded-

alimentative: al'i-men-tē-tiv¹; āl'i-mēn-ta-tiv²; *not* al'i-men-tē'tiv². [ing.]

allimony: al'i-mo-ni¹; āl'i-mo-ny²; *not* al'i-mō'n¹; *nor* al'i-mun-i¹ as given by Walker.

allneation: ə-lin'i-ē'shən¹; ə-līn'e-ā'shon².

Alington: əl'ɪŋ-tən¹; əl'ing-ton² [English family name].

aliquant: al'i-kwənt¹; āl'i-kwant².

Aliris: al'i-ris¹; āl'i-ris² [The hero in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

Aliwal: a'li-wāl¹; ā'li-wāl² [A town in the Punjab, India].

alizarin: ə-liz'ə-rin¹; ə-liz'a-rīn². *C.* al-i-zā'rin¹; *E.* al-iz'ər-in¹; *I.* a-liz'ə-rin¹ [Orange-red dye].

aljibar: əl-hī'bar¹; āl-hī'bār² [Sp., cistern].

alkahest: əl'kə-hest¹; āl'ka-hēst²; *not* əl-kē'hest¹.

alkalamid: əl'kə-lam'id¹; āl'ka-lām'id². *C.* əl-kal'ə-mid¹ or -moid¹; *E.* əl'kəl-a-moid¹; *M.* əl'kə-lə-moid¹; *W.* əl'kəl-am'oid¹ or -id¹.

alkali: əl'kə-lai¹ or -li¹; āl'ka-lī² or -li², so also *W.*; *C., M., & W.* əl'kə-li¹; *E.* əl'kəl-i¹; *I. & S.* əl'ka-li¹. Walker gives the *i* the sound of *e* in "me."

alkalify: əl'kə-li-fai¹; āl'ka-lī-fy², so also *C., M., & W.*; *not* əl-kal'if-ai¹ *E.* əl'kəl-i-fai¹; *I.* əl'ka-li-fai¹ or əl-kal'i-fai¹; *S.* əl-kal'i-fai¹; *W.* əl-kal'i-fai¹.

alkaline: əl'kə-lain¹ or -lin¹; āl'ka-līn² or -līn², so also *W.*; *C.* əl'kə-līn¹ or -līn¹; *E.* əl'kəl-qin¹; *I.* əl'ka-lain¹; *M.* əl'kə-lain¹; *S. & W.* əl'ka-līn¹; *W.* əl'kə-lain¹ as alternative, a pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

alkalization: əl'kə-lai-zē'shən¹; āl'ka-lī-zā'shon².

alkalize: əl'kə-luiz¹; āl'ka-liz².

Alkmaar: əlk'mar¹; əlk'mär² [Dutch town].

alkyl: əl'kɪl¹; āl'kyl²; *not* əl'kail¹.

Allacci: əl-lā'chi¹; āl-lā'chī² [Gr. scholar].

allagite: əl'ə-jait¹; āl'a-gīt².

Allah: əl'la¹ or əl'ə¹; āl'lā² or āl'a² [Arabic, the Supreme Being].

Allahabad: əl'lə-hā'bad¹ or *Standard* əl'ə-hə-bād¹; āl'la-hā'bād² or āl'a-hā-bād²; *C. & Heilprin*, in "Lippincott's Gazetteer," give əl-lā-hā-bād¹; *W.* əl'a-hā-bād¹ [A division, district or its capital, in British India].

Allan: See ALAN.

allantiasis: əl'an-toi'ə-sis¹; āl'an-tī'a-sīs²; *not* əl'an-tī'ə-sis¹.

allantois: ə-lan'to-is¹; ā-lān'to-īs²; *not* ə-lan'tois¹.

Allapaha: ə-lap'ə-hē¹; ā-lāp'a-hā² [River in Georgia].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Allar: al'ar¹; ā'ār² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Allegany: al'i-gē'ni¹; ā'ē-gā'ny² [County in Maryland or New York].
The forms **Alleghany** [Mountain range or county in North Carolina or Virginia] and **Allegheny** [A geological formation, county in Pennsylvania or river in W. New York State] are pronounced as the first.

allegiance: a-li'jəns¹; ā-lē'gəns². C. ə-li'jəns¹; E. əl-li'ji-əns¹; I. al-li'-jəns¹; M. (alternative) ə-li'ji-əns¹. Standard, M., S., W., & Wr. prefer the first pronunciation given above.

allegoric: al'i-ger'ik¹; ā'ē-gōr'ie².

allegorism: al'i-go-rizm¹; ā'ē-gō-rīsm².

allegorist: al'i-go-rist¹; ā'ē-gō-rīst².

allegorize: al'i-go-raiz¹; ā'ē-gō-rīz².

allegorization: al'i-ger'i-zē'shən¹; ā'ē-gōr'i-zā'shən².

allegory: al'i-go'rī¹; ā'ē-gō'ry². Walker, E., & I. al'i-ger'i¹.

allegrettino: al'lē-gret-ti'no¹; ā'lē-g'rēt-ti'no² [It. direction in music].

allegretto: al'lē-gret'to¹; ā'lē-g'rēt'to² [It. direction in music].

Allegri: al-lē'grī¹; ā-lē'grī² [It. composer or poet].

allegro: al-lē'gro¹; ā-lē'gro² [It. direction in music].

Allegro, L': ləl-lē'gro¹; lāl-lē'gro² [Poem by Milton].

Alleine: al'in¹; ā'in² [Eng. author].

alleja: al'i-jā'¹; ā'ē-jā'²; not ə-lē'yə¹ [Silk fabric].

alleleu: al'i-lū'¹; ā'ē-lū'². Compare HALLELUJAH.

alleleuia: al'i-lū'yə¹; ā'ē-lū'ya².

allemande: ā'l'mānd'¹ or al'ə-mānd'¹; ā'l'mānd'² or ā'l'a-mānd'². C. ə-lē-mānd'¹; E. al'le-mānd'¹; I. al-li-mānd'¹; M. ə-lē-mānd'¹; W. ə'l'mānd'¹; Wr. al-i-mānd'¹ [Fr. music or dance of Ger. origin].

Allemeth: al'i-mēth¹; ā'ē-mēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Allende: əl-yen'dē¹; ā-yēn'dē² [Chilean dramatist or Mex. city].

Allenstein: ə'lēn-shtain¹; ā'lēn-shtīn² [Prus. town].

alleviative: ə-lī'vī-ə-tiv¹; ā-lī'vī-ə-tīv²; not ə-lī'vī-ē'tiv¹.

Alleyn: al'in¹; ā'yn² [Eng. actor].

Allhusen: əl-hiū'sən¹; ā-lū'sen² [Eng. family name].

Allia: al'i-ə¹; ā'i-ə² [It. river; scene of battle B. C. 390].

alliable: ə-lai'ə-bl¹; ā-lī'a-bl²; not ə-lai'ə-bl¹.

alliacious: al'i-ē'shūs¹; ā'i-ā'shūs².

Alliance¹: ə-lai'əns¹; ā-lī'əns² [U. S. city].

Alliance² [F.]: ā'lī'yāns'¹; ā'lī'yāns'². See BELLE ALLIANCE.

allicient: ə-līsh'ent¹; ā-līsh'ent².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ēr*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

Allienus: al'i-i'nus¹; ä'l'i-ē'nūs² [Roman proconsul].

Allier: ä'l'yē¹; ä'l'yē² [Fr. river or dept.].

Allingham: al'īŋ-əm¹; ä'l'ing-am²—the *h* is silent. [Anglo-*Ir.* poet].

alliterative: a-lit'ər-ə-tiv¹; ä-lit'ər-a-tiv²; *not* a-lit'ər-ē'tiv. *C.* a-lit'ər-riv¹; *E. & W.* al-lit'ər-ə-tiv¹; *I.* al-lit'ūr-ēt'iv¹; *M.* ə-lit'ər-ə-tiv¹; *S.* al-lit'ər-ē'tiv¹; *W.* a-lit'ər-i-tiv¹.

Allix: ä'liks¹; ä'liks² [Fr. preacher].

Allobroges: a-ləb'ro-jīz¹; ä-löb'ro-gēs² [Gallic nation].

Allobrological: al'o-brōg'i-kəl¹; ä'l'o-brōg'i-eal².

allocate: al'o-kēt¹; ä'l'o-eā²; *not* al-lō'kēt¹ [To place; apportion].

allochiral: al'o-kui'rəl¹; ä'l'o-ei'rəl².

alloclasite: a-lek'la-sūt¹; ä-löe'la-sīt²; *not* al'lo-klas'ait¹ [Mineral].

allogamete: al'o-gam'it¹ or -gə-mīt¹; ä'l'o-gām'ēt² or -gə-mēt² [Botanical term].

allogamy: a-leg'ə-mi¹; ä-löğ'a-mi² [Botanical fecundation].

Allom: al'am¹; ä'l'om² [Apocrypha].

Allon: al'en¹; ä'l'ön² [Bible].

Allonbachuth: al'en-bak'ufh¹; ä'l'ön-bäe'üth² [Bible]. In R. V. spelled *Allonbacuth*.

allonge: a-lunj¹; ä-löng²; *not* ə-lenj¹ [Term in law & commerce].

allopath: al'o-paθh¹; ä'l'o-päθh². See ALLOPATHY.

allopathic: al'o-paθh'ik¹; ä'l'o-päθh'ie².

allopathist: a-lep'ə-thist¹; ä-löp'a-thist²; *not* al'lō-paθh'ist¹.

allopathy: a-lep'ə-thi¹; ä-löp'a-thy² [System of medical treatment].

allopsychic: al'o-sui'kik¹; ä'l'o-sy'eie² [Term in psychology].

allotriophagy: ə-lēt'ri-ef'ə-jī¹; ə-löt'ri-ōf'a-gy²; *not* al-lō'trai-ef'ə-gī¹ [Depraved appetite]

allotrophic: al'o-tref'ik¹; ä'l'o-trōf'ie²; *not* al'lō-trōf'ik¹.

allotropic: al'o-trep'ik¹; ä'l'o-tröp'ie².

allotropism: a-lot'ro-pizm¹; ä-löt'ro-pīsm²; *not* -rō-pizm¹.

allotropy: a-lēt'ro-pī¹; ä-löt'ro-py²; *not* -rō-pī¹ [Chemical term].

alloy: ə-lei¹ or al'ei¹; ə-löy² or ä'l'öy². *C., E., I., M., S., Standard, W., & W.* give the first pronunciation for both noun and verb.

alloy (v.): ə-lei¹; ä-löy².

Allston: əl'stən¹; ä'l'ston² [Am. poet and painter].

allude: a-liūd¹; ä-lüd². The *u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule"; see also the six following words.

allure: a-liūr¹; ä-lür²; *not* a-lūr¹.

allusion: a-liū'sən¹; ä-lū'zhon². Compare ALLUDE.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃le; au = out; ɔ̃l; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; f̃hin, this.

alluvial: a-liū'vɪ-əl¹; ǎ-lū'vi-əl²; not -lū'vɪ-əl¹.

alluvion: a-liū'vɪ-ən¹; ǎ-lū'vi-ən²; not -lū'vɪ-ən¹.

alluvium: a-liū'vɪ-um¹; ǎ-lū'vi-um²; not -lū'vɪ-um¹.

ally (*n.* & *v.*): a-lai'¹; ǎ-lȳ'²; not al'l¹, nor al'lai¹, as sometimes heard. The last pronunciation is based on false analogy. Modern dictionaries (*Standard, C., & W.*) give the same pronunciation to the noun as to the verb. See quotation.

A few years ago [*circa* 1785] there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language shewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But, whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoepists in our language.—WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, page 21 (1806).

allyl: al'il¹; ǎ'l'y² [Chemical].

Alma¹: al'mə¹; ǎl'ma² [Feminine personal name].

Alma²: al'mə¹; ǎl'ma² or (Rus.) ǎl'y'-ma¹ [River in the Crimea, Russia; scene of battle in 1854].

Almack: ǎl'mak¹; al'mæ² [English family name].

Among the twenty-seven original members of *Almack's Club* [established about 1763, by William Almack in Pall Mall, London] were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox. LESLIE STEPHEN *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1, s. v. [s. E. & co. 1885].

Alma Dagh: ǎl'mə dāg¹; ǎl'ma dāg² [Syrian mountain range].

Almaden: ǎl'ma-then¹; ǎl'mä-thēn² [Sp. town].

[omy].

Almagest: al'mə-jest¹; ǎl'ma-gēst² [Title of Ptolemy's work on astron-]

almagra: al-mā'grā¹; ǎl-mä'grā² [Sp. deep-red ocher].

Almagro: al-mā'gro¹; ǎl-mä'gro² [Sp. soldiers in Peru].

[mother].

alma mater: al'mə mē'tər¹; ǎl'ma mā'ter²; not al'mə mā'tər¹ [L., fostering]

almanac: ǎl'mə-nak¹; ǎl'ma-næ².

almandite: al'mən-dait¹; ǎl'man-dīt² [A mineral, the garnet].

Almansa: al-mān'sa¹; ǎl-mān'sā² [Sp. city; scene of battle, April 25, 1707].

Almanzor: al-man'zer¹; ǎl-mān'zör² [A knight errant in Dryden's "Conquest of Granada"].

Alma-Tadema: al'mə-tad'i-mə¹; ǎl'ma-tād'e-ma² [Brit. painter, born in the Netherlands].

Almaviva: ǎl'mā'vī'vā'¹; ǎl'mä'vī'vā'² [In Beaumarchais's *Le Mariage de Figaro*, the disillusioned husband].

Almeida: al-mē'i-da¹; ǎl-mē'i-dä²; *erroneously*, al-mē'da¹ [Pg. town where Wellington defeated Massena, Aug. 5, 1811].

almemar: al-mī'mar¹; ǎl-mē'mär² [A platform in a synagog].

Almeria: al'mē-rī'a¹; ǎl'mē-rī'ä² [Sp. province or town].

Almira: al-moi'ra¹; ǎl-mī'ra² [Feminine personal name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Almodad: al-mō'dad¹; āl-mō'dād² [Bible].

Almohades: al'mo-hēdz¹ or -hadz¹; āl'mo-hāḍz² or -hāḍz² [Moslem dynasty].

Almon: al'mən¹; āl'mon² [Bible].

almond: ā'mənd¹ or al'mənd¹; ā'mond² or āl'mond². Only *Standard, C.*, & *W.* give the alternative which is preferred by *E.* as al'mund¹; *M.* & *Wr.* ā'mənd¹; *S.* & *W.* ā'mund¹; Perry (1775) recorded āl'mənd¹.

Almon=diblathaim: al'mən=dib'lə-thē'im¹; āl'mon=dīb'lə-thā'im² [Bible].

Almondsbury: əmz'bər-1; əmz'ber-y²; not ā'mənz-bār-1 [English town].

almoner: al'mən-ər¹ or ām'nər¹; āl'mon-er² or ām'ner². Compare **ALMS**.

Almonte¹: al-mōn'tē¹; āl-mōn'tē² [Mex. dictator].

Almonte²: al-mən'ti¹; āl-mōn'te² [Canadian town].

Almoravides: al-mō'rə-voidz¹; āl-mō'ra-viḍz² [Moslem dynasty].

almost: əl'mōst¹; əl'mōst²; not al-mōst².

Almqvist: əlm'kvist¹; əlm'kvist² [Swedish novelist].

alms: əmz¹; əmz².

Alnaschar: al-nāsh'ər¹ or -nas'kūr¹; āl-nāsh'ər² or -nās'ēār² [In "The Arabian Nights," the "Barber's Fifth Brother"].

Alnathan: al'nə-thən¹; āl'na-than² [Apocrypha].

Alnmouth: əl'naufh¹; āl'mouth²—the *n* is silent. [Eng. town on the Alne river]. **Alnmouth¹:**

Alnwick: an'ik¹; ān'ik²—the *l* is silent. [Eng. town].

Aloadæ: ə-lō'ə-dī¹; a-lō'a-dē² [Two giants in Gr. myth].

aloe: al'o¹; āl'o².—**aloes:** al'oz¹; āl'oṣ²; not al'o-ēz¹, nor al'o-īz¹.

Alogian: ə-lō'ji-an¹; a-lō'gi-an² [Religious sect (2d & 3d cent.)].

Alohes: ə-lō'hīz¹; a-lō'hēṣ² [Douai Bible].

aloin: al'o-in¹; āl'o-īn² [Chemical].

aloja: ə-lō'ha¹; ā-lō'hā² [Spiced liqueur].

along: ə-lōŋ¹; a-lōŋg². British lexicographers & *Wr.* uniformly give *o* the sound it has in "not," American that which it has in "or."

Alonzo: ə-lōn'zo¹; a-lōn'zo² [Masculine personal name]. See **ALPHONSO**.

Alost: ā'lōst¹; ā'lōst² [Belgian town].

Aloth: ē'lōth¹; ā'lōth² [Bible].

à l'outrance: (common but erroneous form for *Fr. à outrance*, ā ū'-trāns¹; ā ū'trāŋc²) a lū'trāns¹; ā lū'trāŋc². [name].

Aloysius: al'o-is[or -ish]i-us¹; āl'o-ys[or -ysh]i-ūs² [Masculine personal name].

alpaca: al-pak'ə¹; āl-pāc'a².

alpaga: al-pag'ə¹; āl-pāg'a²; not āl'pā'gā¹ [Fr. dress goods].

alpargata: āl'par-gā'ta¹; āl'pār-gā'tā² [Sp. sandal-like shoe].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

alpasotes: əlˈpa-sōˈtēs¹; əlˈpā-sōˈtēs² [Mex. tea].

alpestrine: əlˈpesˈtrɪn¹; əlˈpēsˈtrɪn²; *not* əlˈpesˈtrɪn¹.

Alpha: əlˈfæ¹; əlˈfɑ².

alphabetize: əlˈfæ-bə-taɪz¹; əlˈfɑ-be-tɪz². Notwithstanding that the pronunciation əlˈfæ-bet-aɪz¹ is the only one recorded by the dictionaries, that given above predominates.

Alpheus: əlˈfɪˈʊs¹; əlˈfēˈʊs² [River-god in mythology].

Alphonse: əlˈfɒns¹; əlˈfɒns² [Fr. masculine personal name].

Alphonso: əlˈfɒnˈso¹ *or* -zo¹; əlˈfɒnˈso² *or* -ʒo². L. **Alphonsus**, əlˈfɒnˈsus¹; əlˈfɒnˈsūs¹ [Masculine personal name]. Compare ALFONSO.

Alpine: əlˈpɪn¹ *or* əlˈpaɪn¹; əlˈpɪn² *or* əlˈpɪn². E., I., & M. prefer əlˈpaɪn¹; S. əlˈpɪn¹, first recorded by Enfield (1807).

Alpinus: əlˈpɪˈnūs¹; əlˈpɪˈnʊs² [It. botanist].

Alpujaras: əlˈpūˈhɑˈras¹; əlˈpuˈhɑˈräs² [Sp. mountain region].

alquiler: əlˈkɪr¹; əlˈkēr² [Pg. & Braz. measure].

Alsace: əlˈsēs¹ *or* əlˈsūs¹; əlˈsāç² *or* əlˈsāç² [Ger. imperial state]. See ELSASS; LORRAINE; LOTHERINGEN.

Alsatia: əlˈsēˈʃhi-ə¹; əlˈsāˈʃhi-ə² [Former name of Whitefriars, London].

al segno: əlˈsɛˈnyo¹; əlˈsɛˈnyo² [It., "to the sign"; a direction in music].

Alsen: əlˈzen¹; əlˈʃɛn² [Ger. island in Baltic Sea].

Alsirat: əlˈsɪˈrat¹; əlˈsɪˈrät² [In the Koran, the straight path]. **Al Sirat†.**

also: əlˈso¹; əlˈso²; *not* əlˈso¹.

Alsop: əlˈsɒp¹; əlˈsɒp². In southern Eng. əlˈsep¹; əlˈsɒp². [Family name].

Alston: əlˈstɒn¹; əlˈstɒn² [Eng. town].

Alstonia: əlˈstɒˈni-ə¹; əlˈstɒˈni-ə² [A genus of trees of the dogbane family].

alta: əlˈta¹; əlˈtā² [It., high; feminine of **alto**].

Altai: əlˈtai¹; əlˈti² [Asiatic mountain range].

Altalc: əlˈtēˈɪk¹; əlˈtāˈie² [Pertaining to the Altai Mts.].

Altair: əlˈtār¹; əlˈtār² [A star used in determining lunar distance].

Altamaha: əlˈtə-mə-hē¹; əlˈta-mə-hə²; *not* əlˈtə-mə-hā¹ [River in Georgia].

Altamont: əlˈtə-mɛnt¹; əlˈta-mɒnt² [1. Town in Illinois. 2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the alias of Amory].

Altaneus: əlˈtə-niˈʊs¹; əlˈta-nēˈʊs² [Apocrypha].

Altar: əlˈtār¹; əlˈtār² [Ecuadorian mountain].

altar: əlˈtər¹; əlˈter².

Altaschith: əlˈtasˈkɪθ¹; əlˈtāsˈeɪθ² [Bible].

Altashheth: əlˈtashˈheθ¹; əlˈtāshˈhēθ² [Bible (R. V.)].

alter¹: əlˈtər¹; əlˈter².

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

alter²: al'tar¹; öl'tar¹; äl'ter²; al'ter² [L., "other"].—**alter ego**: al'[or öl'tar eg'o¹; äl'[or al'tär'äg'o² [L., "other (or second) self"].

alterative: öl'tar-a-tiv¹; al'ter-a-tiv²; *not* öl'trö-tiv¹.

altercate: al'ter-kēt¹ or öl'tar-kēt¹; äl'ter-eät² or al'ter-eät².

altercation: al'tar-kē'shan¹ or öl'tar-kē'shan¹; äl'ter-eä'shon² or al'ter-eä'shon². *C.*, *M.*¹, & *Wr.* al-tar-kē'shan¹; *E.* öl-tar-kē'shun¹; *I.* al-tür-kē'shan¹; *M.*² öl-tar-kē'shan¹. Walker, who announced the principle that *a* followed by *ll* or *l* had the sound of *a* in "all," "bald," etc., pronounced this word al-tur-kē'shun¹.

altern: al'tarn¹ or öl'tarn¹; äl'tern² or al'tern². *I.* al'turn¹; *M.* al'türn¹; *Wr.* al-türn¹.

alternate (*a.* & *n.*): al-tür'nit¹ or öl-tür'nit¹; äl-tär'nat² or al-tär'nat². *E.* öl-tür'nit¹; *I.* & *St.* al-tür'nēt¹; *M.* al-tür'nit¹ or el-tür'nit¹. See next entry.

alternate (*v.*): al'tar-nēt¹ or öl'tar-nēt¹; äl'ter-nät² or al'ter-nät². *E.* öl-tür'nēt¹ or öl'tar-nēt¹; *I.* al'tür-nēt¹ or al-tür'nēt¹; *St.* al-tür'nēt¹; *Wr.* öl-tür'nēt¹. There is a tendency to return to the accentuation first noted by Perry (1775) äl-tür'nēt¹ for both adjective and verb. See above.

alternately: al-[or öl-]tär'nit-l¹; äl-[or al-]tär'nat-ly².

alternation: al'[or öl']tär-nē'shan¹; äl'[or al']tär-nä'shon².

alternative: al-[or öl-]tär'nä-tiv¹; äl-[or al-]tär'nä-tiv².

Althea: al-thi'a¹; äl-thē'a² [Feminine personal name]. **Althæa†**.

Althing: öl'thin¹ or al'tin¹; al'thīng² or äl'tīng² [The legislative body of Iceland].

Althorp: al'fhörp¹; äl'thörp² [English manor associated with the Spencer family].

Altisidora: al-tis'i-dō'ræ¹; äl-tis'i-dō'ra² [A damsel in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"].

altissimo: al-tis'si-mo¹; äl-tis'si-mo² [It., "highest"; a direction in music].

Altkirch: ält'kirh¹; ält'kīrh² [Alsatian town].

alto: al'to¹ or al'to¹; äl'to² or äl'to² [It., "high"; designating a voice quality].

alto-cumulus: al'to=kiū'miu-lus¹; äl'to=eū'mū-lüs² [Fleecy cloud].

Alton: öl'tøn¹; al'ton² [One of several cities in U. S. or Eng.].

Altona¹: al-tō'næ¹; äl-tō'na² [Town in N. Y. state].

Altona²: öl'to-na¹; äl'to-nä² [Town in Prussia].

Altoona: al-tū'næ¹; äl-tōō'na² [Town in Pa. or Tex.].

alto=rilievo, } öl'to=rī-lyē'vo¹ or al'to=rī-li'vō¹; äl'to=rī-lyē'vo² or äl'to=
alto=relievo, } rē-li'vō² [It., high relief].

alto-stratus: al'to-strē'tus¹; äl'to-strä'tüs² [In meteorology, a bluish-gray cloud].

altruism: al'tru-izm¹; äl'trū-īsm².

aludel: al'yu-del¹; äl'yu-dēl² [A pear-shaped vessel used in chemistry].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

alula: al'yu-lə¹; ăl'yū-la² [A tuft of feathers].

alum: al'um¹; ăl'üm².

alumina: ə-liū'mi-nə¹; ə-lū'mi-na²; *not* ə-lū'mi-nə¹.

aluminium: al'yu-min'i-um¹; ăl'yū-mīn'i-ūm². Compare ALUMINUM.

aluminum: ə-liū'mi-num¹; ə-lū'mi-nūm². Compare ALUMINIUM.

alumnæ: ə-lum'nī¹; ə-lūm'nē².—**alumni:** ə-lum'nai¹; ə-lūm'ni².

Alush: ē'lush¹; ā'lūsh² [Bible].

Alva: al'və¹ *or* (Sp.) āl'va¹; ăl'va² *or* (Sp.) ăl'vā² [Sp. general].

Alvah: al'va¹; ăl'vā² [Bible].

Alvan: al'vən¹; ăl'van² [Bible].

Alvarado¹: āl'va-rā'do¹; ăl'vā-rā'do² [Sp. soldier].

Alvarado²: al'və-rē'do¹; ăl'va-rā'do² [City in Texas].

Alvarez¹: āl'və-rez¹; ăl'va-rēz²; but commonly also, al-vā'res¹; *not* āl-vā'rezh¹
[Stage name of Albert Raymond Gourron, French operatic singer].

Alvarez²: āl'va-rezh¹; ăl'vā-rēzh² [Pg. traveler].

Alvarez³: āl'va-rezh¹; ăl'vā-rēzh² [Sp. sculptor].

Alvarez⁴: āl'va-res¹; ăl'vā-rēs² [Mex. soldier].

Alvary: al'və'ri¹; ăl'vā'ry² [Ger. tenor].

alveolar: al'vi-o-lər¹ *or* C., M., S., W., & Wr. al-vī'o-lər¹; ăl'vi-o-lar² *or* ăl'vē'o-lar²; E. al've-ō-lər¹; I. al-vī'e-lōr¹ [Pertaining to the ALVEOLUS].

alveolate: al'vi-o-lēt¹ *or* al-vī'o-lēt¹; ăl've-o-lāt² *or* ăl-vē'o-lāt² [Pitted with cells].

alveolus: al-vī'o-lus¹; ăl-vē'o-lūs² [A small cavity as of a honeycomb].

Alverstone: al'vər-stən¹; ăl'ver-ston²; *not* āl'ver-stōn¹ [Eng. jurist]. In Eng. proper names ending in -stone, as Gladstone, Folkestone, etc., the tendency is to pronounce the o as u in "tun."

Alveston: ɔ'stən¹; ă'stōn²—the *lve* are silent. [Eng. family name].

Alvin: al'vin¹; ăl'vin²; *not* āl'vin¹ [Masculine personal name].

Alvinezi: al-vīn'tsi¹; ăl-vīn'tsi² [Austrian general].

always: ɔl'wɪz¹ *or* ɔl'wēz¹; ăl'wāz² *or* ăl'wāz².

Alwin, Alwyn: al'win¹; ăl'wŷn²; *not* āl'win¹ [Masculine personal name].

Amaad: am'a-ad¹; ăm'a-ăd² [Douai Bible].

Amabel: am'ə-bel¹; ăm'a-bēl² [Feminine personal name].

amabile¹: ə-mab'i-lī¹; ə-măb'i-le² [A groove in the upper lip].

amabile²: ə-mă'bī-lē¹; ă-mă'bī-le² [It., tenderly; a direction in music].

amacrine: am'ə-kraɪn¹ *or* -krin¹; ăm'a-erɪn² *or* -erɪn² [Without long fibers].

Amad: ɛ'mad¹; ă'măd² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rŷle, cŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ɔɪl, bōy; go, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Amadatha: ə-mad'ə-fhə¹; a-măd'a-tha² [Apocrypha].

Amadathi: ə-mad'ə-fhai¹; a-măd'a-thī² [Apocrypha: Douai Bible].

Amadathus: ə-mad'ə-fhus¹; a-măd'a-thūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Amadeus: am'a-di'us¹; ăm'a-dē'ūs² [Masculine personal name].

Amadis: am'ə-dis¹; ăm'a-dīs² [Masculine personal name. **A. of Gaul**, title of Lobeira's romance of chivalry; **A. of Greece**, title of a Spanish romance attributed to Feliciano de Silva].

Amador: ā'ma-dōr¹; ă'mă-dōr² [President of Panama].

Amador: am'ə-dōr¹; ăm'a-dōr² [Californian county].

amah: ā'ma¹ or am'a¹; ă'mă² or ăm'a² [A nurse-girl in Brit. India].

Amaimon: ə-mē[or -mai'men¹; a-mă[or -mī'mōn² [In myth, a chief devil].

Amal: ē'mal¹; ă'măl² [Bible].

Amalech: am'ə-lek¹; ăm'a-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Amalek: am'ə-lek¹; ăm'a-lēk² [Bible].

Amalekite: am'ə-lek'ait¹; ăm'a-lēk'it². But ə-mal'ə-kait¹ is frequently heard. [Bible].

Amalfi: ə-mal'fi¹ or a-māl'fi¹; a-măl'fi² or ă-măl'fi² [It. seaport].

amalgam: ə-mal'gem¹; a-măl'gam² [An alloy or mixture].

amalgamate: ə-mal'gə-mēt¹; a-măl'gə-māt².

amalgamative: ə-mal'gə-mē'tiv¹; a-măl'gə-mă'tiv²; not ə-mal'gə-mə-tiv¹.

amalic: ə-mal'ik¹; a-măl'ie² [Term in chemistry].

Amalric: ā'māl'rik¹; ă'măl'rie² [Fr. theologian].

Amalrician: am'al-rīsh'en¹; ăm'al-rīsh'an² [A follower of Amalric].

Amalthea: am'al-fhī'ə¹; ăm'al-thē'a² [Name in mythology].

Amam: ē'mam¹; ă'măm² [Bible].

Aman: am'an¹; ăm'an² [Apocrypha].

aman: am'an¹; ăm'an² [Turk. blue cotton cloth].

Amana: ā'ma-nā¹; ă'mă-nă² [Braz. lake or Venez. river].

Amana: a-mā'nā¹ or am'ə-nə¹; ă-mă'nă² or ăm'a-na² [Bible].

Amanah: am'ə-nā¹; ăm'a-nă² [Bible].

Amanda: ə-man'də¹; a-măn'da² [Feminine personal name]. **Amandine**, Fr. ā'mān'din¹; ă'măn'din².

amandin: am'an-din¹; ăm'an-dīn² [Albuminous matter of sweet almonds].

Amanita: am'ə-nui'tə¹; ăm'a-nī'ta². But ə-man'ī-tə¹ has its votaries. [A genus of fungi].

amanitin: ə-man'ī-tin¹; a-măn'ī-tīn² [A fungoid poisonous principle].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

amanous: am'ə-nus¹; ʃm'a-nūs²; *not* ə-mē'nus¹ [Handless].

amanuensis: ə-man'yū-en'sis¹; a-mān'yū-ēn'sis.²

Amanvillers: ā'mūn'vil'yūr¹; ā'mān'vil'yēr². [Village near Metz: sometimes substituted for Gravelotte in naming the battle of August 18, 1870].

Amar: ā'mār¹; ā'mār² [Fr. revolutionist].

Amarant: am'ə-rant¹; ʃm'a-rānt² [In Percy's "Reliques," a giant].

amaranth: am'ə-ranth¹; ʃm'a-rānth².

amaranthine: am'ə-ran'ʃin¹; ʃm'a-rān'ʃin²; *not* -ʃhin¹.

Amariah: am'ə-rai'ɑ¹; ʃm'a-ri'ā² [Bible].

Amarias: am'ə-rai'əs¹; ʃm'a-ri'as² [Apocrypha].

Amaryllis: am'ə-ril'is¹; ʃm'a-ryl'is² [A country girl or shepherdess; also a flowering plant].

Here and there, on sandy beaches
A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew.

TENNYSON, *The Daisies* st. 4.

Amasa: am'ə-sə¹; ʃm'a-sā². Also, occasionally ə-mēsə¹ [Bible].

Amasai: am'ə-sē'ɑi¹ or am'ə-sui¹; ʃm'a-sā'ī² or ʃm'a-sī² [Bible].

Amashai: ə-māsh'ɑi¹ or ə-māsh'ɑi¹; a-māsh'a-ī² or a-māsh'ī² [Bible].

Amasia: ə-mā'si-ɑ¹; ā-mā'si-ā² [City in Asia Minor where Strabo was born].

Amasiah: am'ə-sui'ɑ¹; ʃm'a-sī'ā² [Bible].

Amasis: ə-mēs'sis¹; a-mā'sis² [Egyptian king].

amass: ə-mas¹; a-mās². To indicate the sound of the ultima with a as in "ask" is erroneous, for that symbol (ɑ) is used to indicate a sound that varies in different English-speaking regions from a in "at" to ā in "arm." While many persons say ask¹, glās¹, many more say āsk¹, glās¹, but no educated person says ə-mās¹. See ASK.

Amata: ə-mē'tɑ¹; a-mā'tɑ² [L., Amy: feminine personal name].

amateur: am'ə-tūr¹ or C., Wal., am'ə-tiūr¹; ʃm'a-tūr² or ʃm'a-tūr². *Wr.* am-ə-tiūr¹.

Amathas: am'ə-ʃas¹; ʃm'a-ʃās² [Bible].

Amatheis: am'ə-ʃhi'sis¹; ʃm'a-ʃhē'is² [Apocrypha].

Amathi: am'ə-ʃhai¹; ʃm'a-ʃhī² [Apocrypha; Douai].

Amathis: am'ə-ʃhis¹; ʃm'a-ʃhīs² [Apocrypha].

Amati: ə-mā'ti¹; ā-mā'ti² [Family of It. violin-makers].

Amato: ā'mā'tō¹; ā'mā'tō² [It. operatic singer].

amatory: am'ə-tō-ri¹; ʃm'a-tō-ry².

amaurosis: am'ə-rō'sis¹; ʃm'a-rō'sis²; *not* am-ēr-ō'sis¹ [Loss of sight].

Amaxosa: ā'mā-kō'sə¹; ā'mā-kō'sa² [Negroes of the Zulu-Kafir tribe].
In Zulu, the letter "x" is pronounced as a click which can not be reproduced phonetically in English.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūie*; but, *būrn*;

Amaziah: am'ə-zui'a¹; ăm'a-zī'a² [Bible].

Amazon¹: am'ə-zen¹; ăm'a-zōn² [Female warrior].

Amazon²: am'ə-zen¹; ăm'a-zōn². Sp., a-ma-thōn¹; Sp.=Am., a-ma-sōn¹.

Amazonas: ā'ma-zō'nas¹; ă'mă-zō'năs². In Pg. *z* when between vowels remains *z*; when final or between voiceless consonants it is equivalent to *sh*; when before a voiced consonant it equals *z* (zh). *New Standard Dict.*

Amazonomachia: am'ə-zen-o-mak'ī-a¹; ăm'a-zōn-o-măe'ī-a² [In Gr. antiquities, a battle in which the Amazons took part].

ambage: am'bij¹; ăm'bağ²; *not* am'běj¹ [winding path]. [festival].

Ambarvalia: am'bar-vē'li-a¹; ăm'bār-vā'li-a²; *not* am'bar-val'ī-a¹ [Rom.].

ambary: am-bā'ri¹; ăm-bā'ri²; *not* am'bē-ri¹ [Fibrous East-Ind. plant].

ambassador: am-bas'ə-der¹; ăm-bās'a-dōr²; *not* am-bas'ə-dūr¹.

ambergris: am'bər-grīs¹; ăm'bēr-ğrīs²; *erroneously*, am'bər-gris¹. Derived from the Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber, the *i* retains its native sound as *i* in "police."

Ambert: ān'bār¹; ăn'bēr² [Fr. town].

ambidextrous: am'bi-deks'trus¹; ăm'bi-děks'trūs²; *not* am'bi-deks'tər-us² [Able to use both hands equally well].

Ambiorix: am'bi-o-riks¹ or am-bui'o-riks¹; ăm'bi-o-rīks² or ăm-bī'o-rīks² [King of the Eburones, 54 B. C.].

Ambois: ān'bwā¹; ăn'bwā² [Name of two characters in Chapman's play, "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois"].

Amboise: ān'bwūz¹; ăn'bwāz² [Fr. town or cardinal].

Amboyna: am-bei'nə¹; ăm-bōy'na² [Island in Malaysia]. **Amboina†.**

Ambracia: am-brē'shi-a¹; ăm-brā'shi-a² [Capital of ancient Epirus].

Ambrose: am'brōz¹; ăm'brōs² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D., or Ger., **Ambrosius:** am-brō'zi-us¹; ăm-brō'si-us²; Fr. **Ambroise:** an'brwāz¹; ăn'brwāz²; It. **Ambrogio:** am-brō'ji-ō¹; ăm-brō'ği-ō²; L. **Ambrosius:** am-brō'si-us¹; ăm-brō'zhi-ūs²; Pg. **Ambrosio:** an-brō'si-ō¹; ăn-brō'si-ō²; Sp. **Ambrosio:** am-brō'si-ō¹; ăm-brō'si-ō².

ambrosia: am-brō'zi-a¹; ăm-brō'zhi-a². *E., M., & Wr.* am-brō'zi-a¹.

ambrosial: am-brō'zəl¹; ăm-brō'zhal². *M.* am-brō'zi-əl¹ or -ji-əl¹; *W.* am-brō'ji-əl¹ or -zi-əl¹.

ambulacrum: am'biu-lē'krum¹; ăm'bū-lā'erūm²; *not* am'biu-lak'rum¹ [L., a shady walk]. [ambulance].

ambulancier: am'biu-lən-sīr¹; ăm'bū-lan-ğēr² [One attached to an

ambulate: am'biu-lēt¹; ăm'bū-lāt².

ambulative: am'biu-lə-tiv¹; ăm'bū-la-tiv²; *not* am'biu-lē'tiv¹.

ambulatory: am'biu-lə-to-ri¹; ăm'bū-la-to-ry²; *not* am'biu-lē'to-ri¹.

ambuscade (*n. & v.*): am'būs-kēd¹; ăm'būs-eād² [Ambush].

ambusace: amz'ēs¹; ămz'ăğ². *I., S., & W.* emz'ēs¹; *M.* amz'ēs¹; *Wr.* emz-ēs¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

ameba: ə-mī'bə¹; a-mē'ba² [A protozoan].

amebeum: am'ɪ-bī'um¹; ʌm'e-bē'um² [A poem in dialog].

Amedatha: ə-med'ə-θə¹; a-mēd'a-tha² [Bible].

ameer: ə-mīr'¹; a-mēr'² [From the Arabic, *amir*, "ruler"].

Amelia: ə-mīl'ya¹; a-mēl'ya² [Feminine personal name]. D. & G. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a¹; ā-mā'li-a²; F. **Amélie**, ā'mē'lī'¹; ā'mē'lē'²; It. **Amalia**, a-mā'li-a¹; ā-mā'li-a²; Pg. & Sp. **Amelia**, a-mē'li-a¹; a-mē'li-a².

ameliorate: ə-mīl'yo-rēt¹; a-mēl'yo-rāt². C. ə-mī'lyə-rēt¹; E. ə-mī'li-ə-rēt¹; I. ə-mīl'yer-ēt¹; M. & Perry (1775), ə-mī'li-o-rēt¹; S. ə-mīl'yo-rēt¹; W. ə-mīl'yo-rēt¹; Wr. ə-mīl'yo-rēt¹. Of the foregoing only the *Standard* and *W.* agree.

ameliorative: ə-mīl'yo-rə-tiv¹; a-mēl'yo-ra-tiv²; not ə-mīl'yo-rē'tiv¹.

amen¹: ē'men'¹ or (*Music*) ā'men'¹; ā'mēn'² or (*Music*) ā'mēn'².

Amen²: am'en¹; ʌm'ən² [Egypt. name of the sun-god Ammon].

amenable: ə-mī'nə-bl¹; a-mē'na-bl²; not ə-men'ə-bl¹. Compare AMENITY.

amend: ə-mend'¹; a-mēnd'². Compare AMENDE.

amende: ā'mānd'¹; ā'mānd'².—**amende honorable** [F.], ā'mānd' ə'nə'-rābl¹. In most French words the *h* is silent. [Lit., "honorable reparation" or "recantation".]

amenide: ə-men'id¹; a-mēn'id² [Pertaining to the god Amen].

amenity: ə-men'i-ti¹; a-mēn'i-ty²; not ə-mī'ni-ti¹. Compare AMENABLE.

Amenophis: am'ɪ-nō'fis¹; ʌm'e-nō'fis² [One of a dynasty of Egyptian kings].

ament: am'ent¹; ʌm'ēt². *W.* gives ē'ment¹ as alternative.

amental¹: am'en-təl¹; ʌm'ən-təl² [Bearing aments].

amental²: ə-men'təl¹; a-mēn'təl² [Non-mental].

[dead].

Amenthes: ə-men'θiz¹; a-mēn'thēs² [In Egypt. myth, the world of the dead].

Amenti: ə-men'ti¹; a-mēn'ti² [The Egypt. goddess of the world of the dead].

Amergin: əm'ər-gin¹; ʌm'er-gin² [In Irish myth, a Milesian or Gaelic bard].

America: ə-mer'ī-kə¹; a-mēr'ī-ea²; not ə-mūr'ī-kə¹—the antepenult is sometimes given the sound of *e* in "over" instead of that of *e* in "pen."

Americus Vespucci: ə-mer'ī-kus ves-piū'shus¹; a-mēr'ī-eūs vēs-pū'shūs² [Amerigo Vespucci].

Amerigo Vespucci: ā'mē-rī'gō ves-pū'chī¹; ā'mē-rī'gō vēs-pū'chī² [It. navigator from whom American continent was named].

Amerindian: am'ər-in'di-ən¹; ʌm'er-īn'di-an² [American Indian].

Ames: əmz¹; ʌms²; not ē'mes¹.

[Knights of the Holy Grail].

Amfortas: am-fōr'tas¹; ʌm-fōr'tās² [In Wagner's *Parsifal*, the chief of the]

Amhara: am-hā'ra¹; ʌm-hā'rā² [Kingdom in Abyssinia].

Amharic: am-har'ik¹; ʌm-hār'ie² [The speech of the Abyssinian court].

Amherst: am'ərst¹; ʌm'erst². The *h* is silent.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

Ami: ă'mai¹; ă'mi² [Bible].

amiable: ă'mi-ə-bl¹; ă'mi-a-bl².

Amice¹: ə-mīs¹; a-mīç² [Feminine personal name].

amice²: am'is¹; ă'miç² [Ecclesiastical vestment].

Amicls: a-mi'chis¹; ă-mi'chis². Commonly mispronounced am'i-sis¹ [It. author].

amid¹: ə-mid¹; a-mīd² [Surrounded by].

amid,² **amide**: am'id¹ or am'uid¹; ă'mid² or ă'mid² [Chemical compound].

amidogen: ə-mid'o-jen¹; a-mīd'o-gēn². Compare **AMID**².

Amiel¹: ă'mi-el¹; ă'mi-ēl² [A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"].

Amiel²: ă'miēl¹; ă'miēl² [Swiss scholar].

Amiens: am'i-enz¹ or (*Fr.*) ă'mi'ān¹; ă'mi-ēns² or ă'mi'ān². *W.* a'myan¹. The pronunciation ă'mi-enz¹; ă'mi-ēns², sometimes heard, is erroneous [Fr. historic city].

Amina¹: am'i-nə¹; ă'mi-na² [In the "Arabian Nights," the half-sister of Zobeide].

Amina²: a-mi'na¹; ă-mi'nā² [The heroine of Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula"].

Aminadab: ə-min'ə-dab¹; a-mīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

amine¹: am'in¹ or -in¹; ă'min² or -in². *M.* am'ain¹ or, in combination, ə-main¹; *S.* am-in¹ [Chemical compound].

Amine²: am'i-nī¹ or ə-mīn¹; ă'mi-nē² or a-mīn² [In the "Arabian Nights," the wife of Sidi, in the "History of Sidi Nouman"].

amir: ə-mīr¹; a-mīr². Compare **AMEER**.

Amish: am'ish¹; ă'mish² [Mennonite sect].

Amitabha: am'i-tā'bā¹; ă'mi-tā'bā² [Sanskrit, "infinite light"; a Buddha of the Mahayana school].

Amital: am'i-tal¹; ă'mi-tāl² [Douai Bible].

Amitai: ə-mit'ai¹ or -i'ai¹; a-mīt'i² or -a-i² [Bible].

Amizabad: ə-miz'ə-bad¹; a-miz'a-bād² [Bible, edition of 1611].

Amjerah: ă'mjə-rā¹; ă'mjə-rā² [A state of central India].

Amluch: am'luk¹; ă'mluc² [Seaport in Anglesey].

Ammah: am'a¹; ă'mā² [Bible].

Ammaus: am'i-us¹; ă'ma-ūs² [Douai Bible].

Ammedatha: a-med'ə-thā¹; ă-mēd'a-thā² [Bible, edition of 1611].

Ammi: am'ai¹; ă'mi² [Bible].

Ammidioi: a-mid'i-oi¹; ă-mīd'i-oi² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Ammidoi: am'i-dei¹; ă'mi-doi² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Ammiel: am'ɪ-el¹; ʌm'ɪ-əl² [Bible].

Ammihel: am'ɪ-hel¹; ʌm'ɪ-həl² [Douai Bible].

Ammihud: ə-maɪ'hud¹ or am'ɪ-hud¹; a-mɪ'hūd² or ʌm'ɪ-hūd² [Bible].

Ammihur: am'ɪ-hūr¹; ʌm'ɪ-hūr² [Bible].

Aminadab: a-min'ə-dab¹; ʌ-mɪn'a-dāb² [Bible].

Aminadib: a-min'ə-dib¹; ʌ-mɪn'a-dɪb² [Bible].

Ammisaddai: am''ɪ-sad'ci¹ or am''ɪ-sad'ɪ-ci¹; ʌm''ɪ-sād'ɪ² or ʌm''ɪ-sād'a-ɪ² [Douai Bible].

Ammishaddai: am''ɪ-shad'ci¹ or am''ɪ-shad'ɪ-ci¹; ʌm''ɪ-shād'ɪ² or ʌm''ɪ-shād'a-ɪ² [Bible].

Ammiud: ə-maɪ'ud¹; ʌ-mɪ'ūd² [Douai Bible].

Ammizabad: ə-mɪz'ə-bad¹ or ə-maɪ'zə-bad¹; ʌ-mɪz'a-bād² or a-mɪ'za-bād² [Bible].

Ammon¹: am'ən¹; ʌm'on² [The Gr. & Rom. name for the Egyptian sun-god Amen].

Ammon²: ɑ'mɒn¹; ʌ'mɒn² [Ger. family name].

Ammoni: am'o-nai¹; ʌm'o-nɪ² [Douai Bible].

ammonia: a-mɒ'ni-ə¹; ʌ-mɒ'ni-a²; *not* am-mɒ'ni-ə¹.

ammoniacal: am''o-nai'ə-kəl¹; ʌm''o-nɪ'a-eal².

Ammonite: am'ən-aɪt¹; ʌm'on-ɪt² [Bible].

Ammonitess: am'ən-aɪt'es¹; ʌm'on-ɪt'ɛs² [Bible].

Ammonoosuc: am''o-nū'suk¹; ʌm''o-nōō'sūe² [Rivers in New Hampshire].

amnesia: am-nɪ'si-ə¹ or -ʒɪ-ə¹; ʌm-nē'si-a² or -ʒhi-a² [Loss of memory].

amnesty: *v. & n.*: am'nes-tɪ¹; ʌm'nɛs-ty².

amnion: am'ni-ən¹; ʌm'ni-ɒn² [A membranous sac in mammals, etc.].

amniotic: am'ni-ət'ɪk¹; ʌm'ni-ɒt'ie².

Amnon: am'nɒn¹; ʌm'nɒn² [Bible].

amœba: ə-mɪ'ba¹; a-mē'ba² [A protozoan. Compare AMEBA].

Amok: ə'mɒk¹; ʌ'mɒk² [Bible].

amole [Mex.]: ə-mɒ'le¹; ʌ-mɒ'le² [A saponaceous root or plant].

Amona: am'o-nə¹; ʌm'o-na² [Douai Bible].

amontillado: ə-mɒn'tɪl-yū'do¹; ʌ-mɒn'tɪl-yā'do². The penultimate is frequently mispronounced -lā' [Sp., a variety of sherry].

Amoret: am'o-ret¹; ʌm'o-rɛt² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of Sir Scudamore, & in Fletcher's "Faithful Sheperdess," a shepherdess loved by Perigot].

Amorite: am'o-raɪt¹; ʌm'o-rɪt² [Bible].

Amorrhœan: am'ə-rɪ'ən¹; ʌm'ə-rē'an² [Douai Bible].

Amorrhite: am'ə-raɪt¹; ʌm'ə-rɪt² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʉl, cʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

amortize: *ä-mör'tiz*¹; *ä-môr'tiz*². *W.* -*taiz*¹.

Amory: *ë'mo-rí*¹; *ä'mo-ry*² [English writer of the 18th cent. "The English Rabelais"].

Amos: *ë'mes*¹ or *ë'mas*¹; *ä'mös*² or *ä'mos*² [Bible].

Amosa: *am'o-sä*¹; *äm'o-sä*² [Douai Bible].

Amoskeag: *am-es-keg*¹; *äm-ös-këg*² [Amerind tribe friendly to the English till 1676].

Amon: *ë'men*¹; *ä'mön*² [Bible].

amour [F.]: *a'mür*¹; *ä'mür*².

amour propre [F.]: *a-mür' prö'prü*¹; *ä-mür' prö'prë*² [Self-esteem].

Amoz: *ë'möz*¹; *ä'möz*² [Bible].

amperage: *am-pir'ij*¹; *äm-për'äg*² [Electric current in amperes].

Ampère: *än'pär*¹; *än'për*² [Fr. physicist].

ampere: *am-pir*¹ or (*Fr.*) *än'pär*¹; *äm-për*² or (*Fr.*) *än'për*² [Electrical unit].

Amperian: *am-pi'ri-en*¹; *äm-pë'ri-an*² [Pertaining to Ampère].

Amphialus: *am-fai'a-lus*¹; *äm-fi'a-lüs*² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," the valorous son of Cecropia].

Amphiarus: *am'fi-a-rë'us*¹; *äm'fi-a-rä'üs*² [In Gr. myth, an Argive ruler & hero].

amphictyonic: *am-fik'ti-en'ik*¹; *äm-fie'ty-ön'ie*² [Pertaining to an amphictyony, as the Amphictyonic league, a confederacy constituted for the protection of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi and other objects].

amphictyony: *am-fik'ti-o-ni*¹; *äm-fie'ty-o-ny*² [Ancient Greek league of peoples for the protection of common interests].

amphigenous: *am-fij'i-nus*¹; *äm-fig'e-nüs*² [Produced on all sides; growing around, as a plant].

amphigonous: *am-fig'o-nus*¹; *äm-fig'o-nüs*² [Transmitting the characteristics of both parents].

amphimacer: *am-fim'a-sër*¹ or *am'fi-më'sër*¹; *äm-fim'a-çer*¹ or *am'fi-mä'çer*² [In prosody, a foot of three syllables].

First and last being long, middle short, *Amphimacer*
Strikes his thundering hoofs like a proud high-bred racer.

COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

Amphion: *am-fai'an*¹; *äm-fi'on*²; *not* *am'fi-en*¹, a pronunciation formerly common in London with the middle class.

Amphipolis: *am-fip'o-lis*¹; *äm-fip'o-lis*² [Bible].

amphiscians: *am-fish'enz*¹; *äm-fish'ang*²; *not* -*enz*¹ [The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall north or south at different seasons].

amphiscii: *am-fish'i-ci*¹; *äm-fish'i-i*² [The AMPHISCIAIANS].

amphitheater, } *am'fi-thi'a-tër*¹; *äm'fi-thë'a-ter*². The first syllable of
amphitheatre: } this word should be stressed, but the primary stress falls
on the third syllable.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; fin. this.

amphithecium: am^hfi-^hchi^hshi-um¹; äm^hfi-thē^hshi-üm² [Outer layer of cells in moss].

Amphitrite: am^hfi-trai^hti¹; äm^hfi-tri^hte². The sound that should be given to the ultima is that of *e* in "valley," not that of *e* in "me." [The goddess of the sea.]

Amphitryon: am-fit^hri-ön¹; äm-fit^hry-ön² [In Gr. myth, the foster-father of Hercules].

amphor: am^hfēr¹; äm^hför². *pl.* **amphora,** am^hfo-rä¹; äm^hfo-ra²; *not* am-fēr^hä¹ [A pitcher or jar].

Amphrysian: am-friz^hän¹; äm-frÿzh^hän² [Pertaining to the Thessalian river Amphrysus, near which Apollo attended cattle].

Amplias: am^hph-as¹; äm^hpli-äs² [Bible].

ampliation: am^hph-ē^hshän¹; äm^hpli-ā^hshon².

ampliative: am^hph-ē^htiv¹; äm^hpli-ā^htiv²; *not* am^hph-ä^htiv¹.

Ampliatu: am^hph-ē^htus¹; äm^hpli-ā^htüs² [Douai Bible].

amplification: am^hph-fi-kē^hshän¹; äm^hpli-fi-eā^hshon²; *not* -fai-kē^hshän¹.

amplificative: am^hph-fi-kē^htiv¹; äm^hpli-fi-eā^htiv²; *not* am^hph-fi-kä^htiv¹.

amplify: am^hph-fai¹; äm^hpli-fÿ².

Amram: am^hram¹; äm^hräm² [Bible].

Amramites: am^hräm-äits¹; äm^hram-its² [Bible].

Amraphel: am^hrä-fel¹ or am-rē^hfel¹; äm^hra-fēl² or äm-rā^hfēl² [Bible].

Amri: am^hrai¹; äm^hri² [In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a sobriquet for Sir Heneage Finch].

amrita: am-rī^htä¹; äm-rī^hta² [In Hindu myth, the ambrosia of immortality].

From the divine *Amrita* tree,
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality.

MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Light of the Harem* st. 11.

amt: ämt¹; ämt²; *not* amt¹. Plural **ämter:** emt^här¹; ämt^her² [Dan. or Norw. territorial division].

Amundsen: ämun-sen¹; ämun-sēn²; *not* ä-mund^hsen¹ [Norw. polar explorer].

Amur: ä-mür¹; ä-mÿr² [Rus. government & territory, & river in E. Asia].

Amurath: ä^hmü-rät¹; ä^hmÿ-rät² [Any one of several sultans of Turkey].

amurca: ä-mür^hkä¹; ä-mür^hea² [From Gr. *amorgē*, olive-lees].

amusive: ä-miü^hziv¹; ä-mü^hsiv². The pronunciation ä-miü^hsiv¹, preferred by Walker, and recorded by W., as alternative, is not registered by other dictionaries.

Amy: ä^hmi¹; ä^hmy² [Feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Aimée:** ä^hmē¹; ä^hmē²; *It.* **Amata:** ä-mä^hta¹; ä-mä^htä².

Amyas: äm^hi-äs¹; äm^hy-as² [Masculine personal name].

Amyclæan: äm^hi-klē^hän¹; äm^hy-elē^hän² [Pertaining to Amyclæ, ancient Laconian city where, according to tradition, Castor & Pollux—the *Amyclæan* brothers—were born].

l: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *gēt*; preŷ, *hīt*, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*:

Amycus: am'ī-kus¹; ām'y-eūs² [In Gr. myth, king of Bebryces].

Amzi: am'zoi¹ or am'zi¹; ām'zi² or ām'zi². [ām'yl², starchyl].

amylaceous: am'ī-lē'shūs¹; ām'y-lā'shūs² [Pertaining to **amyl**, am'il¹;

ana: ē'nə¹ or an'ə¹; ā'na² or ān'a², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.*, an'ə¹; S., ān'a¹ [Literary notes, etc.].

Anab: ē'nab¹; ā'nāb² [Bible].

Anabaptist: an'ə-bap'tist¹; ān'a-bāp'tist² [A sect in church history].

anabasis: ə-nab'ə-sis¹; a-nāb'a-sis²; *incorrectly* an-ə-bē'sis¹ [A military advance; specif., that of Cyrus, the Younger, as told by Xenophon].

anacharis: ə-nak'ə-ris¹; a-nāē'a-ris² [A water-weed].

Anacharsis: an'ə-kūr'sis¹; ān'a-eār'sis² [Scythian philosopher]. [country].

anachorism: ə-nak'o-rizm¹; a-nāē'o-rīsm² [Something foreign to a

anachronism: ə-nak'ro-nizm¹; a-nāē'ro-nīsm²; *not* an-ak'rō-nizm¹ [An error in date, as of an event]. [Bolivia].

Anaclache: α'na-klū'chē¹; ā'nā-elā'che² [Andean mountain peak in

anacclasis: ə-nak'lə-sis¹; a-nāē'la-sis² [A term in prosody from Gr. *ana*, back, and *klao*, break].

anaclastic: an'ə-klas'tik¹; ān'a-elās'tie².

anacoluthia: an'ə-ko-liū'chi-ə¹; ān'a-eō-lū'thi-a² [A change of form in grammar or rhetoric].

Anacreon: ə-nak'ri-ən¹; a-nāē're-ōn²; *not* ə-nak'ri-on¹. The penultimate syllable being unstressed, the vowel is obscured [Gr. lyric poet].

anadrom: an'ə-drēm¹; ān'a-drōm².

anadromous: ə-nad'ro-mus¹; a-nād'ro-mūs².

Anadyomene: an'ə-dai-em'ī-nī¹; ān'a-dy-ōm'e-nē². The penultimate syllable, being unstressed, is obscure; -i, *not* -ī [Aphrodite rising from the sea].

Anael: an'ī-el¹; ān'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

anæmia, anæmic. See ANEMIA; ANEMIC.

anæsthesia, anæsthetic. See ANESTHESIA; ANESTHETIC.

Anah: ē'na¹ or an'a¹; ā'nā² or ān'ā² [Bible].

Anaharath: ə-nē'hə-rəth¹; a-nā'ha-rath² [Bible].

Anahuac: a-nū'wak¹; ā-nā'wāē² [Mexican name for ancient kingdom of Mexico].

Anaia: an'ī-ai'ə¹; ān'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Anaiab: an'ī-ai'a¹ or ə-nai'a¹; ān'a-ī'ā² or a-nī'ā² [Bible].

Anak: ē'nak¹; ā'nāk² [Bible].

Anakim: an'ə-kim¹; ān'a-kīm² [Bible].

analgesia: an'al-jī'si-ə¹; ān'āl-gē'si-a² [Insensibility to pain].

analgetic: an'al-jet'ik¹; ān'āl-gēt'ie².

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

analog, analogue: an'ə-lɒɡ¹; ʌn'a-lɒɡ² [Anything similar to something else].

analogical: an'ə-lɒj'ɪ-kəl¹; ʌn'a-lɒɡ'ɪ-eəl².

analogism: ə-nal'o-jɪzm¹; a-nəl'o-ɡɪzm².

analogous: ə-nal'o-gus¹; a-nəl'o-ɡʊs² [Resembling].

analogy: ə-nal'o-jɪ¹; a-nəl'o-ɡy² [Similarity without identity].

analysis: ə-nal'ɪ-sɪs¹; a-nəl'y-sɪs²; plural -sɪz¹; -sɛz² [Minute examination].

analyst: an'ə-lɪst¹; ʌn'a-lɪst² [One who examines minutely].

Anam: a-nām¹ or an'am¹; ā-nām² or ʌn'ām² [Asiatic country].

Anamabo: Same as ANNAMABOE.

Anamelech: ə-nam'ɪ-lek¹; a-nām'e-lɛe² [Bible].

Anamese: an'ə-mɪs¹ or -mɪz¹; ʌn'a-mɛs² or -mɛz² [People of Anam].

Anamim: an'ə-mɪm¹; ʌn'a-mɪm² [Bible].

Anammelech: ə-nam'ɪ-lek¹; a-nām'e-lɛe² [Bible].

anamnesis: an'am-nɪ'sɪs¹; ʌn'ām-nɛ'sɪs² [Reproduction in memory].

anamorphosis: an'ə-mɔr'fo-sɪs¹; ʌn'a-môr'fo-sɪs². Perry (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult; *E., I. & S.* accent the first and the penultimate syllables, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849), recorded an-ə-môr-fô'sɪs¹ [Gradual change of form].

Anan: ɛ'nan¹; ā'nān² [Bible].

ananas: ə-nā'nəs¹ or ə-nŭ'nəs¹; a-nā'nas² or a-nā'nas². *C.* an-an'əs¹; *E. & M.* ən-ɛ'nəs¹; *I.* an-ɛ'nas¹ [The pineapple].

Ananî: ə-nē'noi¹; a-nā'nî² [Bible].

Anania: an'ə-noi'ə¹; ʌn'a-nî'ə² [Douai Bible]. **Ananiah:** [Bible].

Ananias: an'ə-noi'əs¹; ʌn'a-nî'as² [Bible: A Hebrew name, meaning "grace of the Lord," occurring in *Acts* v, ix, and xxiii].

Ananiel: ə-nan'ɪ-el¹; a-nān'ɪ-ɛl² [Douai Bible].

anapeltritic: an'ə-pai-rat'ɪk¹; ʌn'a-pî-răt'ɪe².

anapest: an'ə-pest¹; ʌn'a-pɛst² [A metrical foot in prosody].

anaphora: ə-naf'o-rə¹; a-nāf'o-ra² [Repetition of a word or phrase].

anaphoria: an'ə-fō'rɪ-ə¹; ʌn'a-fō'ri-a²; not ə-naf'o-rɪ-ə¹ [Tendency to turn upward].

anapodictic: an-ap'o-dɪk'tɪk¹; ʌn-āp'o-dɛ'tɪe² [Undemonstrable].

anapnotic: an'ap-tet'ɪk¹; ʌn'āp-tôt'ɪe² [Having lost inflections].

anarch: an'ər-kɪ¹; ʌn'are².

anarchic: an-ər'kɪk¹; ʌn-ār'eɪe²; not ə-nūr'kɪk¹.

[wrong].

anarchism: an'ər-kɪz-m¹; ʌn'are-ɪz-m² [Theory that all government is

anaseismic: an'ə-sɪs'mɪk¹; ʌn'a-sɪs'mie².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; full, rʏlɛ, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

l: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rule; but, börn;

Anastasia: an"əs-tē'shi-ə¹; än"as-tā'shi-a² [Feminine proper name].

Anastasius: an"əs-tē'shi-us¹ or -shūs¹; än"as-tā'shi-ūs² or -shūs² [Masculine proper name; also, one of several churchmen].

Anath¹: ē'nəth¹; ā'nath [Bible].

Anath²: a-nāt¹; ä-nāt² [In Syrian myth, a war-goddess].

anathema: ə-nath'i-mə¹; a-nāth'e-ma²; *not* ə-nath'i-mə¹.

anathema maranatha: ə-nath'i-mə mar"ə-nū'thə¹ or -nath'ə¹; a-nāth'e-ma mār"a-nā'thū² or -nāth'a² [Bible].

Anathoth: an'ə-thəth¹; än'a-thöth² [Bible].

Anathothia: an"ə-thə-thoi'ə¹; än"a-tho-thi'a² [Douai Bible].

Anathothite: an'ə-thəth-ait¹; än'a-thöth-it² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

anatomical: an"ə-təm'i-kəl¹; än"a-töm'i-eal².

anatomy: ə-nat'o-mi¹; a-nāt'o-my².

anatron: an'ə-trən¹; än'a-trön².

anatropous: ə-nat'ro-pus¹; a-nāt'ro-pūs².

Anaxagoras: an"aks-ag'o-rəs¹; än"äks-äg'o-ras². Unstressed "o" before "r" verges toward "ə". [Gr. philosopher].

Anaxilaus: an"aks-i-lē'us¹; än"äks-i-lä'üs² [Pythagorean philosopher].

Anaximander: an-aks'i-man'dər¹; än-äks'i-män'der²; *not* -im-an'dər¹ [Gr. philosopher].

Anaximenes: an"aks-im'i-niz¹; än"aks-īm'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher].

Ancæus: an-sī'us¹; än-çē'üs² [Gr. myth, a son of Poseidon].

Ancelot: aŋs'lō¹; äŋç'lō² [Fr. dramatist or his wife].

ancestor: an'ses-tər¹; än'çēs-tör².

ancestral: an-ses'trəl¹; än'çēs'tral²; formerly (1775-1827), an'ses-trəl¹.

ancestry: an'ses-tri¹; än'çēs-try².

Anchises: an-kui'siz¹; än-ei'sēs² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan prince, the father of Æneas by Aphrodite].

anchor: an'kər¹; än'eor². The pronunciation an'kər¹ recorded by some lexicographers was not recognized by Walker, in whose day the word was pronounced ank'ur¹. In view of the syllabic division and stress, the "ng" sound (heard in "sing" and "ink") is not indicated here.

Anchovia: an-kō'vi-ə¹; än-eō'vi-a² [A genus of fish].

anchovy: an-çhō'vi¹; än-çhō'vy².

ankylosis: See ANKYLOSIS.

ancien [Fr.]: an'syän¹; än'çyän². See RÉGIME.

ancient: ən'shent¹; än'shënt².

ancile: an-sai'li¹; än-çī'lē² [In Roman antiquity, a sacred shield].

ancillary: an'si-lē-rī¹; än'çī-lä-ry². In the Southern States, an'si-lär'ī¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör. wōn.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

- Ancillon:** ʌnˈsɪlˈyɒnˈ1; ʌnˈʃɪlˈyɒnˈ2 [Fr. historian or divine]. [city].
- Ancona:** an-kɒˈnə1; ʌn-eɒˈnə2. It., an-kɒˈnə1; ʌn-eɒˈnə2 [It. province or
- Ancre:** ʌnkrˈ1; ʌnerˈ2 [Fr. river tributary of the Somme].
- Ancren Riwle:** anˈkren riulˈ1; ʌnˈerɛn rülˈ2 [Lit., "Anchoresses rule," a treatise on rules of monastic life].
- and:** andˈ1 (formal) or ʌndˈ1 (colloquial); ʌndˈ2 (formal) or ʌndˈ2 (colloquial).
- Andalusia:** anˈdæ-liuˈʃhə1 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdæ-lu-ʃhiˈa1; ʌnˈdæ-luˈʃhə2 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdæ-lu-ʃhiˈa2; C. an-dæ-luˈzi-ə1 [A region in southern Spain].
- Andaman:** anˈdæ-manˈ1; ʌnˈdæ-mænˈ2. *Standard* and *C.* accent the first syllable; *W.* accents the last [Island in Bay of Bengal].
- andante:** an-dænˈtē1 or an-danˈtɪ1; ʌn-dænˈte2 or ʌn-dænˈte2 [It., moderately slow: a direction in music].
- andantino:** anˈdan-tiˈno1; ʌnˈdæn-tiˈno2 [It., not so slow as *andante*: a direction in music].
- Andean:** an-dīˈən1; ʌn-dēˈan2. *C. & M.* anˈdi-ən1.
- Andermatt:** ʌnˈdər-matˈ1; ʌnˈder-mätˈ2 [Swiss village; tourist center].
- Adernach:** ʌnˈdər-naɪˈ1; ʌnˈder-näɪˈ2 [Prussian town].
- Andes:** anˈdiz1 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdēs1; ʌnˈdēs2 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdēs2 [South American mountain range].
- Andocides:** an-desˈi-diz1; ʌn-dɔɟˈi-dēs2 [An Athenian orator].
- Andorra:** an-dērˈə1; ʌn-dôrˈa2. Often, colloquially, an-derˈə1 [Republic between France and Spain].
- Andover:** anˈdo-vərˈ1; ʌnˈdo-ver2; *not* an-doˈvər1 [Town in Mass. or N. H.].
- Andrassy:** ʌnˈdra-ʃhiˈ1; ʌnˈdrä-shyˈ2 [Hungarian statesman].
- André:** anˈdrē1 or ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdre2 or ʌnˈdre2 [Brit. major in American war of the Revolution].
- André:** See ANDREW.
- Andrea, Andreas:** See ANDREW.
- Andrée:** ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdre2 [Sw. aeronaut].
- andrea:** an-draiˈə1; ʌn-driˈa2 [In Gr. antiquities, a public repast].
- andreon:** an-draiˈən1; ʌn-driˈon2 [In Gr. antiquities, a place, as a building or room, in which andrea were held].
- Andreas.** See ANDREW.
- Andrew:** anˈdrū1; ʌnˈdru2 [A masculine personal name]. *F. & Pg.* **André,** ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdre2; *It.,* **Andrea,** an-drēˈa1; ʌn-dreˈä2; **Andreas,** Dan., an-dresˈ1; ʌn-drēsˈ2; *D. & Ger.,* ʌn-drē-asˈ1; ʌn-dre-äsˈ2; *L.,* anˈdri-asˈ1; ʌn-dre-asˈ2; *Sp.,* **Andres,** an-dresˈ1; ʌn-drēsˈ2.
- Androcles:** anˈdro-kliz1; ʌnˈdro-elēs2; *not* an-drekˈlɪz1 [Roman slave celebrated by Seneca & others]. Spelled also **Androclus** (-klus1; -elūs2).
- androgynous:** an-drejˈi-nus1; ʌn-drɔɟˈy-nūs2.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Andromache: an-drem'ə-kī¹; än-dröm'a-eē² [In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector].

Andromeda: an-drem'ı-də¹; än-dröm'e-da² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Cepheus rescued by Perseus].

Andronicus: an"dro-nai'kus¹; än"dro-nī'eūs². Commonly also an-dren'-ı-kus [Bible]. The name of the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "Titus Andronicus" is invariably pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Andros: an'dres¹; än'drös² [Eng. governor of New York].

Andvare: and-wū'rī¹; änd-wä'rē² [In Norse myth, a fish-shaped dwarf].

anecdote: an'ek-döt'ij¹; än'ēe-döt'ag². In this, and other like words, the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant: *not* an'ek-dö'tij¹. See below.

anecdotal: an'ek-döt'al¹; än'ēe-döt'al².

anecdotic: an'ek-döt'ik¹; än'ēe-döt'ie².

anecdotalist: an'ek-döt'ist¹; än'ēe-döt'ist² [One who tells short stories].

Anem: ē'nem¹; ā'nēm² [Bible].

anemia: ə-nī'mı-a¹; a-nē'mı-a² [Deficiency of blood].

anemic: ə-nī'mık¹; a-nē'mie². *C. & I.* a-nem'ik¹.

anemocinograph: an"ı-mo-sai-nı'mo-graf¹; än"e-mo-çı-nē'mo-gráf² [Wind-velocity measuring instrument].

anemograph: ə-nem'o-graf¹; a-nēm'o-gráf² [Automatic wind-recorder].

anemography: an"ı-mog'rə-fi¹; an"e-mög'ra-fy².

[ment].

anemometer: an"ı-mem'ı-tər¹; än"e-möm'e-ter² [Wind-measuring instru-
ment].

anemone: ə-nem'o-nı¹; a-nēm'o-ne² [A windflower].

Thy subtle charm is strangely given,

My fancy will not let thee be,—

Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven,

O white *anemone*!

ELAINE GOODALE *Anemone*.

anemony: ə-nem'o-nı¹; a-nēm'o-ny² [A variant spelling of preceding].

Anen: ē'nen¹; ā'nēn² [Bible].

Aner: ē'nər¹; ā'ner² [Bible].

aneroid: an'ı-reid¹; än'e-röid²; *not* ə-nı'reid¹ [Not using a fluid]. [sation].

anesthesia: an'es-thı'sı-a¹ or -zı-a¹; än'ēs-thē'sı-a² or -zhi-a² [Loss of sen-
sation].

anesthetic: an'es-thet'ik¹; än'ēs-thēt'ie².—**anesthetize:** an-es'fhi-taiz¹; än'ēs'the-tı-z².

anethol: an'ı-thöl¹ or -fhel¹; än'e-thöl² or -thöl² [A chemical compound].

Anethothite: an'ı-thē-th-ıit¹; än'e-thöth-it² [Bible].—**Anetothite:** an'ı-thē-th-ıit¹; än'e-töth-it² [Bible].

aneurism, aneurysm: an'yü-rizm¹; än'yü-rızm² [A tumor].

anew: ə-nıū¹; a-nū². Often erroneously ə-nū¹; a-nō², due to the misleading use of öö by some phoneticists as a symbol to denote the true diphthongal sound in "few," "new," etc.

Anezeh: ə-nē'zel¹; ä-ne'zē². [An Arab of the Syrian desert].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

angelitis: Same as ANGIITIS.

angel: ɛn'jɛl¹; ɛn'gɛl²; *not* ɛn'ju¹, as heard in some Southern States.

Angeles: ɔŋ'hɛ-lɛs¹; ɔŋ'hɛ-lɛs² [Chilean city]. See LOS ANGELES.

angelic: an-jel'ik¹; ɛn-gɛl'ie².

Angelica: an-jel'ik-ə¹; ɛn-gɛl'i-ə² [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angélique**, ɔn'ʒɛ'lik¹; ɔn'zhe'lik²; It. **Angelica**, ɔn-jɛ'li-kā¹; ɔn-gɛ'li-cā².

angelicize: an-jel'i-saɪz¹; ɛn-gɛl'i-ʃaɪz².

Angelina: an'ji-lai'nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-li'nə² [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angéline**, ɔn'ʒɛ'lin¹; ɛn'zhe'lin²; Ger. **Angelina**, ɔn'gɛ-li'nā¹; an'gɛ-li'nā².

Angélique. See ANGELICA.

Angell: ɛn'jɛl¹; ɛn'gɛl² [Am. family name].

Angelo: an'ji-lo¹; ɛn'gɛ-lo² [Masculine personal name].

angelot: an'ji-lɛt¹ or (Fr.) ɔn'ʒə-lɔ¹; ɛn'gɛ-lɔt² or (Fr.) ɛn'zhe-lɔ² [Anglo-Fr. coin].

angelus: an'ji-lus¹; ɛn'gɛ-lus² [L., literally, "angel": a prayer in the Roman Catholic Church].

The *Angelus*, a famous painting by J. F. Millet representing two peasants saying the angelus in the evening twilight. Millet painted the work in 1859 and sold it in 1860 for \$160. . . . It was purchased in 1890 for \$150,000. *New Standard Dictionary.*

Angerboda: ɔŋ'gər-bō'də¹; ɔŋ'ger-bō'də² [In Norse myth, a giantess of Utgard].

Angerona: an'ji-rō'nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-rō'nə² [In Roman myth, a goddess of silence or suppressed anguish].—**Angeronalia:** an'ji-ro-nɛ'li-ə¹; ɛn'gɛ-ro-nā'li-ə² [A festival held Dec. 21, in honor of Angerona].

Angers: ɔn'ʒɛ¹; ɛn'zhe² [Fr. cathedral city].

Angervadil: ɔŋ'er-vā'dil¹; ɔŋ'ɛr-vā'dil² [In Icelandic sagas, Frithiof's sword; literally, "the wader through pain and sorrow"].

Angevin: an'ji-vin¹ or (Fr.) ɔnʒ'vān¹; ɛn'gɛ-vin² or (Fr.) ɛnʒh'vān². Sometimes, but erroneously, an'ji-vin¹; ɛn'gɛ-vin² [Pertaining to Anjou, a former Fr. province, or the Plantagenets, a family that governed it]. **Angevins.**

angiectasia: an'ji-ek-tɛ'si-ə¹; ɛn'gi-ɛc-tā'si-ə² [Abnormal dilatation of blood vessels].

Angiers: ɔn'ʒyɛ¹; ɛn'zhyɛ². Variant of ANGERS.

anglitis: an'ji-ai'tis¹ or -i'tis¹; ɛn'gi-i'tis² or -i'tis² [Inflammation of a blood vessel].

angina: an'ji-nə¹ or -jai'nə¹; ɛn'gi-nə² or -gi'nə²; *not* an'jin-ə¹ [L., lit., "choke," "suffocate"].—**anginal:** an'ji-nəl¹ or an-jai'nəl¹; ɛn'gi-nəl² or ɛn-gi'nəl²; *not* an'jin-əl¹.

angina pectoris: an'ji-nə or an-jai'nə pek'to-ris¹; ɛn'gi-nə or ɛn-gi'nə pek'to-ris²; *not* an'jin-ə¹ [L., neuralgia of the heart].

angiosperm: an'ji-o-spɜrm¹; ɛn'gi-o-spɜrm².

Angiosperms are true flowering plants, often bearing bright bells or brilliant clusters of bloom. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 36 (1879).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *âr*; fat, *fâre*; fast, *ger*, *prÿy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gô*; net, *ôr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

Anglesea, Anglesey: an'gl-si¹; an'gl sy² [Island off North Wales]. In English proper names, as *Southsea*, *Chertsey*, *ea* and *ey*, derived from Anglo-Saxon, mean respectively, "stream" or "river," and "isle," "islet," or "island." Formerly pronounced to rhyme with *sea* and *key*, these suffixes are now obscured in speech.

Anglet: an'glê¹; an'glê² [Fr. town in Basses-Pyrénées].

anglet: an'glet¹; an'glêt² [A small angle or corner].

Angleterre: an'glê-tûr¹; an'glê-têr² [Fr., England].

Anglian: an'gli-an¹; an'gli-an² [One of the Angles or pertaining to them].

Anglice: an'gli-si¹; an'gli-çê² [Late Latin, in English].

Anglicism: an'gli-sizm¹; an'gli-çism².

Anglin: an'glin¹; an'glin² [Canadian family name of Irish origin].

Anglogæa: an'glo-jî¹; an'glo-gê² [In zoogeography, the Nearctic region].

Angolese: an'go-lis¹ or -liz¹; an'go-lês² or -lêš² [An inhabitant of Angola].

Angora: an-gô-ra¹; an-gô-ra²; but more commonly heard, an-gêr¹ [1. Vilayet and town in Asiatic Turkey. 2. One of a breed of cats or goats from Angora. 3. Dress-goods of wool from the Angora goat].

Angostura: an'gos-tû-ra¹; an'gos-tû-râ² [Former name of a Venezuelan town (since 1849, Ciudad Bolívar), whence a bark is derived].

Angoulême: an'gû-lêm¹; an'gû-lêm² [1. Fr. city, capital of Charente dept. 2. Ducal name of the daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette].

Angro-mainyush: an'gro-main'yûsh¹; an'gro-mîn'yûsh² [Same as **ARRIMAN**].

anguine: an'gwin¹; an'gwin² [Serpent-like].

anguish: an'gwišh¹; an'gwišh².

angular: an'giu-lêr¹; an'gû-lar².

Angus: an'gus¹ or (*Scot.*) an'us¹; an'gûs² or (*Scot.*) an'ûs² [1. In Celtic myth, a god of love. 2. A Scottish earldom. 3. A thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*].

Anhalt: an'holt¹; an'hâlt² [Ger. duchy].

anhedonia: an"hi-dô-ni-ê¹; an"he-dô-ni-a² [Loss of interest in one's personal concerns].

anhelation: an"hi-lê-shân¹; an"he-lâ-shon² [Panting].

anhidrosis: an"hi-drô-sis¹; an"hi-drô-sis² [Deficiency of perspiration].

anhydremia: an"hai-drî-mi-ê¹; an"hy-drê-mi-a² [Deficiency of serum in the blood].

anhydrous: an-hai'drus¹; an-hÿ'drûs² [Lacking water].

ani: â-nî¹; â-nî²; not ê-nai¹ [Braz. cuckoo].

Ania: â-nai¹; a-nî² [Douai Bible].

Aniam: â-nai'am¹; a-nî'am² [Bible].

anil: an'il¹; an'il² [Indigo].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

anile: an'ɪl¹ or an'auil¹; ʌn'ɪl² or ʌn'ɪl². *Standard & C.* prefer the former; *E., I., M., S., W., & W.* the latter [Feeble-minded].

anilin: an'ɪ-lɪn¹; ʌn'ɪ-lɪn². The only form of spelling recognized by *M.* is the following.

aniline: an'ɪ-lɪn¹ or -lɔɪn¹; ʌn'ɪ-lɪn² or -lɪn². Compare preceding, the more common form.

Anillero: ɔ'nɪl-vɛ'ro¹; ɔ'nɪl-yɛ'ro² [One of a Sp. conciliatory party in the revolution of 1823].

Anim: ɛ'nɪm¹; ɔ'nɪm² [Bible].

anima: an'ɪ-mə¹; ʌn'ɪ-mə².

animadversion: ʌn'ɪ-məd-vɜr'shən¹; ʌn'ɪ-məd-vɛr'shon².

animadvert: an'ɪ-məd-vɜr't¹; ʌn'ɪ-məd-vɛrt².

animacula: an'ɪ-məl'kiu-lə¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eū-lə². Derived from the Latin ANIMALCULUM, of which it is the plural, this word has been mistaken for a singular, having a plural ending in -æ. Both forms, **animacula** as a singular, and **animaculæ** as a plural, are erroneous.

animalcule: an'ɪ-məl'kiul¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eul². The ultima is sometimes erroneously pronounced -kiul-lɪ¹.

animalculum: an'ɪ-məl'kiu-lum¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eū-lum². Compare ANIMALCULA.

animalism: an'ɪ-məl-izm¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl-ɪzm².

animate (v.): an'ɪ-mēt¹; ʌn'ɪ-māt².

animate (a.): an'ɪ-mɪt¹; ʌn'ɪ-mat².

animatism: an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪzm¹; ʌn'ɪ-ma-tɪzm².

animative: an'ɪ-mē'tɪv¹; ʌn'ɪ-mā'tɪv²; not an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪv¹.

anion: an'oi-ən¹; ʌn'ɪ-ɔn²; not an'ɪ-ən¹ [In electricity, a negative ion].

anise: an'ɪs¹; ʌn'ɪs²; not ə-nɪs¹.

anissette: an'ɪ-zet¹; ʌn'ɪ-sɛt². *Standard & W.* an'ɪ-sɛt¹ [A cordial made from aniseed].

anisiac: ə-nɪs'ɪk¹; ə-nɪs'ie².

anisol: an'ɪ-sōl¹ or -sɛl¹; ʌn'ɪ-sōl² or -sōl².

anisotrope: an-oi'so-trōp¹; ʌn-ɪ'so-trōp².

Anita: ə-nɪ'tə¹; ə-nɪ'ta² [Sp. feminine personal name; also, a place name].

Anjou: ʌn'ʒu¹; ʌn'zhu² [Former Fr. province. Compare ANGEVIN]. The pronunciation an'ʒu¹, recorded by the dictionaries, is one that the author has never heard.

ankyloblepharon: ʌŋ'ki-lo-blef'ə-rən¹; ʌŋ'ki-lo-blɛf'a-rən² [Growing together of eyelids].

ankylomele: ʌŋ'ki-lo-mɪ'hɪ¹; ʌŋ'ky-lo-mɛ'le² [Growing together of fingers or toes].

ankylosis: ʌŋ'ki-lō'sɪs¹; ʌŋ'ky-lō'sɪs² [Union or growing together, as of bone].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɒle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

anlaut: ān'laut¹; ān'lout² [Ger., the initial sound of a word].

Ann, } an¹; ān² [Feminine personal name, having variant or diminutive

Anne: } forms **Anna**, **Annetta**, and **Annie**. In Dan., D., Ger., & It.,
Anna: ā'na¹; ā'nā²; Fr., **Anne**: ān¹; ān²; Lat., **Anna**: an'ə¹; ān'a²; Sp., **Ana**: ā'na¹;
ā'nā²].

anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [British-Indian nickel coin].

Anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [Bible]. Compare **ANN**.

Annaas: an'i-as¹; ān'a-ās² [Apocrypha].

Annabel: an'ə-bel¹; ān'a-bēl² [Feminine personal name].

Anna Comnena: a-nā' kəm-nī-nā¹; ā-nā' eōm-nē-na² [Byzantine princess].

Anna Karenina: a-nā' ka-rē-ni-nā¹; ā-nā' kā-rē-ni-na² [Novel by Tolstoy, and its heroine].

Annaly: an'ə-li¹; ān'a-ly² [English family name].

Annam: a-nām'¹ or an'am¹; ā-nām'² or ān'ām². Same as **ANAM**.

Annamaboe: ā'na'ma'bō'¹; ā'nā'mā'bō'² [Br. seaport on Gold Coast, Africa].

Annan: an'an¹; ān'ān² [Scot. seaport].

Anna Perenna: an'ə pi-ren'ə¹; ān'a pe-rēn'a² [In Roman myth, goddess of springtime].

Annapolis: a-nap'o-lis¹; ā-nāp'o-lis². Do not obscure the first syllable. [Capital of Maryland.]

Annar: ā'nar¹; ā'nār²; *not* an'nar¹ [In Norse myth, the spouse of Night].

Annas: an'əs¹; ān'as² [Bible].

Annatom: an'ə-təm'¹; ān'a-tōm'² [An island of New Hebrides group].

annatto: a-nat'to¹; ā-nāt'to² [A yellowish-red dye].

Anne Arundel: an ə-run'del¹; ān a-rūn'dēl² [County of Maryland]. Compare **ARUNDEL**.

Annecy: ān'si'¹; ān'çy'²; *not* an'si¹ [Fr. town].

Anne of Gelerstein: an gai'ər-stain¹; ān gē'ər-stin² [Novel by Scott and its heroine].

annerodite: a-ner'o-dait¹; ā-nēr'o-dīt² [Mineral from Annerød, Norway].

Annetta. See **ANN**.

annex (*v.*): a-neks'¹; ā-nēks'²; *not* an-neks'¹. Compare the following.

annex (*n.*): a-neks'¹ or an'eks¹; ā-nēks'² or ān'ēks². *I., S., & Wr.*, an-neks'¹.

Annias: an'i-as¹; ān'i-as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Annie Laurie: an'i lē'rī¹; ān'i lā'rī² [Title and subject of a Scot. ballad].

annihilate: a-nai'hi-lēt¹; ā-nī'hi-lāt²; *not* -hil-ēt¹, *nor* -hī-lēt¹.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

annihilative: a-nai'hi-lə-tiv¹; ă-ni'hi-la-tiv²; *not* a-nai'hi-lē-tiv¹.

Annis: an'is¹; ăn'is² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

anno Domini: an'o dem'i-nai¹; ăn'o dôm'i-ni² [L., "in the year of the Lord"].

anno Hegiræ: an'o hej'i-rī¹; ăn'o hæg'i-rē² [L., "in the year of the Light"].

annotate: an'o-tēt¹; ăn'o-tāt² [To make notes].

annotative: an'o-tə-tiv¹; ăn'o-ta-tiv²; *not* an'o-tē-tiv¹.

Annot Lyle: an'ət loi¹; ăn'ot lyl² [The heroine of Scott's "Legend of Montrose"].

annuaire [Fr.]: ăn"nyu"ār¹; ăn"nyu"ār² [An annual].

annulose: an'yu-lōs¹; ăn'yū-lōs²; *E.* an-niū-lōs¹; *I.* an'niū-lōs¹; *M.* an-yu-lōs¹; *S.* an'niū-lōz; *W.* an-ə-lōs¹ [Ringed].

annunciate: a-nun'shi-ēt¹ *or* a-nun'si-ēt¹; ă-nūn'shi-āt² *or* ă-nūn'ci-āt²; *E.* an-nun'si-ēt¹; *S.* & *W.* an-nun'shi-ēt¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. There is some evidence that the second pronunciation is gaining favor notwithstanding the following note:

When c comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ta*, *te*, *to*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fascination*, etc. WALKER A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, note 557.

annunciation: a-nun'si-ē'shən¹; ă-nūn'ci-ā'shon²; *C.* a-nun-shi-ē'shən¹; *E.* an-nun-si-ē'shun¹; *I.* an-nun'si-ē'shən¹; *S.* an-nun'shi-ē'shun¹; *W.* an-nun-shi-ē'shən¹.

annunciative: a-nun'si-ə-tiv¹; ă-nūn'ci-a-tiv²; *not* a-nun'si-ē-tiv¹.

annunciator: a-nun'si-ē'ter¹; ă-nūn'ci-ā'tōr²; *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, a-nun'shi-ē'ter¹.

Annunzio (Gabriele d'): dan-nun'dzi-ō¹; dān-nun'dzi-ō² [It. dramatist]. Compare GABRIEL.

annus: an'us¹; ăn'ūs² [L., year].—**annus mirabilis:** mī-rab'i-lis¹; mī-rāb'i-lis²; *not* mir-ab'il-is¹ [L., wonderful year].

Annuus: an'yu-us¹; ăn'yū-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Annweiler: ăn'vai-lər¹; ăn'vi-lər² [Bavarian town].

anodal: an'ō-dəl¹; ăn'ō-dal².

anode: an'ōd¹; ăn'ōd² [Electrical term].

anodic: an-əd'ik¹; ăn-ōd'ie².

anodon: an'o-den¹; ăn'o-dōn² [Toothless fresh-water mussel].

anodontia: an"o-den'shi-ə¹; ăn"o-dōn'shi-a² [Lack of teeth].

anodyne: an'o-dain¹; ăn'o-dyn² [Soothing agent].

anodynin: a-ned'i-nin¹; ă-nōd'y-nin² [A febrifuge].

anoesis: an"o-ī'sis¹; ăn"o-ē'sis² [Absence of cognition].

anoetic: an"o-et'ik¹; ăn"o-ēt'ie² [Unthinkable].

anogen: an'o-jen¹; ăn'o-gēn² [Plant growing upward].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊ; full, rʉl, cʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

anol: an'ōl¹ or -ōl¹; ān'ōl² or -ōl² [Chemical].

anomal: a-nō'mal¹; a-nō'māl² [An anomalous word].

anomali-: a-nom'ə-li¹; a-nōm'a-li² [Fr. Lat. *anomalus*, irregular].

anomalism: a-nem'ə-lizm¹; a-nōm'a-līzəm². So also accent the second syllable in **anom'alist**.

anomalous: a-nem'ə-lus¹; a-nōm'a-lūs².

anomic: a-nem'ik¹; ā-nōm'ie².

anomy: an'o-mi¹; ān'o-my².

anonym: an'o-nim¹; ān'o-nym².

anonymous: a-nen'i-mus¹; a-nōn'y-mūs².

Anopheles: ə-nef'i-liz¹; a-nōf'e-lēs² [A genus of mosquitoes].

Anos: ē'nos¹; ā'nōs² [Apocrypha].

another: an-oth'ər¹; ān-ōth'er². Altho this pronunciation is recorded by the dictionaries as in preferred use, that most frequently heard is ə-nuth'ər¹.

Anoura: ə-nū'rə¹; a-nū'ra². Same as **ANURA**.

Ansbach: āns'baḥ¹; āns'bāḥ² [Bavarian city].

anschauung: ān'shau-un¹; ān'shou-ung² [Ger., sense perception].

Anselm: an'selm¹; ān'sēlm² [Masculine personal name]. **Ansel**†.

anserine: an'sər-in¹ or -ain¹; ān'ser-īn² or -īn².

Anstruther: an'strūth-ər¹ or an'stər¹; ān'strūth-er² or ān'stər² [Scot. town].

The pronunciation of many place names is now being made to conform to the spelling.

The substitution which is now going on of the full sound of Cirencester for Cissiter, and of *Anstruther* for Anster . . . simply typifies what is taking place elsewhere in numerous cases.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, p. 203. [H. 1904.]

answer: ən'sər¹; ān'ser². The *w* now silent in this word, which we derive from AS. *andswaru* (noun), a reply, was formerly pronounced, even as it is to-day in the word *swear*].

ant: ant¹; ānt²; *not* ant¹. The pronunciation ānt, used by some persons, is a modern affectation. Compare **AUNT**; **HAUNT**.

an't, **ant**: ānt¹ or ēnt¹; ānt² or ānt². [Contraction for "are not" accepted (1) as an Eng. idiom since 1706; (2) as a colloquialism for "am not" since 1737.]

Antæus: an-ti'us¹; ān-tē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Neptune].

antanaclasis: ant'ə-nak'lə-sis¹; ant'a-nāe'la-sīs² [In rhetoric, the repetition of a word in a different sense].

Antananarivo: ān'tə-nū'nə-rī'vo¹; ān'ta-nā'na-rī'vo² [Capital of Madagascar].

antaphrodisiac: ant-af'ro-diz'i-ak¹; ānt-āf'ro-dīz'i-āe² [A check to sexual desire].

Antar: ān'tār'¹; ān'tār'² [Arab romance about a warrior of the same name].

antarchism: ant'ar-kizm¹; ānt'ār-eīzəm².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

antaretic: ant-ärk'tik¹; änt-äre'tie²; *not* ant-är'tik¹. Spelled *antartyk* by Mandeville in 1366, *antark* by Chaucer in 1391, and *antartique* by Blundevil in 1594, this word was formerly pronounced as spelled—without the medial *c*. Robert Recorde, in his "Castle of Knowledge" (1556), p. 27, used the form *Antartike*, but wrote of "the *Arctike* circle" on the same page. Holland first introduced the form *Antartike* in his translation of Pliny's "Natural History" printed in 1601. The medial *c* has been indicated as pronounced by every lexicographer since 1721, when Bailey's dictionary was published.

Antarctogea: ant-ärk'to-jī'ə¹; änt-äre'to-gē'a² [In zoogeography, a division of the earth's surface].

Antares: an-tē'riz¹; äñ-tā'rēs² [A star in the constellation Scorpio].

antasthmatic: ant'az-mat'ik¹; änt'äs-mät'ie². *C. & I.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹; *E.* an-tas-mat'ik¹; *M.* ant-as-th-mat'ik¹; *W.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹.

antecian: an-tī'shən¹; äñ-tē'shan².

antediluvial: an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹; äñ'te-di-lū'vī-əl². *E. & S.* an-te-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *I.* an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹; *M.* an'ti-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *W.* an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹.

antelope: an'ti-lōp¹; äñ'te-lōp²; *not* ant'i-lōp¹.

antennule: an-ten'yul¹; äñ-tēn'yul²; *not* an-ten'nul¹ [Small antenna].

Antenor: an-tī'nor¹; äñ-tē'nör² [1. Athenian sculptor. 2. A Trojan who counseled the return of Helen to her husband].

antependium: an'ti-pen'di-üm¹; äñ'te-pēn'di-üm² [Altar-covering].

antepenult: an'ti-pi-nult¹; äñ'te-pe-nult²; *E.* an-te-pen-ult¹; *I.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *M.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *S.* an'te-pe-nult¹; *W.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *W.* an-ti-pi-nult¹. The pronunciation an'ti-pi-nult¹ is not supported by modern usage, which obscures the penultimate syllable and places the accent on the final one.

anteri: än'te-rī¹; äñ'tē-rī² [In Egypt, a reciter of romances]. Compare ANTAR.

anthela: an-fhi'lə¹; äñ-thē'la² [In botany, inflorescence].

anthelicine: ant-hel'i-sin¹; änt-hēl'i-çin² [Pertaining to the antihelix].

antheion: ant-hī'li-ən¹; änt-hē'li-ön². *C.* ant-hī'h-ən¹; *E. & M.* an-fhi'li-ən¹; *I.* ant-hī'li-ən¹.

anthemion: an-thī'mi-ən¹; äñ-thē'mi-ön²; *not* an-thē'mi-ən¹ [Floral ornament in Gr. decoration].

Anthesteria: an'thes-tī'ri-a¹; äñ'thēs-tē'ri-a² [In Gr. antiquities, a three days' festival in honor of Dionysos].

Anthony¹: an'to-nī¹; äñ'to-ny² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D.,

Antony: {Ger., & Sw. **Anton:** än'ten¹; äñ'tön²; Fr. **Antoine:** än'twän¹; äñ'twän²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Antonio:** an-tō'nī-ō¹; äñ-tō'nī-ō².

Anthony²: an'thō-nī¹; äñ'thō-ny². **Susan Brownwell** [American reformer].

Anthothijah: an'tho-thai'ja¹; äñ'tho-thī'jä² [Bible (R. V.)].

anthracene: an'thrə-sin¹; äñ'thra-çen² [Chemical product].

anthraces (*pl.* of **anthrax**): an'thrə-siz¹; äñ'thra-çēs²; *not* an-thrē'siz¹.

anthracia: an-thrē'shī-ə¹; äñ-thrā'shi-a² [Disease characterized by ulcers].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīs, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *pōlē*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*, but, *būrn*;

anthracite: an'thrə-soit¹; än'thra-çit² [Hard coal].

anthracnose: an-thrak'nōs¹; än-thræ'nōs² [Plant disease].

anthropoid: an'thro-peoid¹; än'thro-pōid². *E.* an-thrō'peoid¹; *S.* an'thrō-peoid¹ [Manlike].

anthropometry: an'thro-pəm'i-tri¹; än'thro-pöm'e-try².

anthropomorphic: an'thro-po-mēr'fik¹; an'thro-po-môr'fie². *E.* an'thrō-pe-mōr'fik¹; *I.* an'thrō-pō-mēr'fik¹; *M.* an-thrō'po-mēr'fik¹; *S.* an'thrō-pō-mēr'tik¹.

anthromorphosis: an'thro-po-mēr'fo-sis¹; än'thro-po-môr'fo-sīs². *C.* an'thro-po-mēr-fō'sis¹; *M. & W.* an'thro-po-mēr-fō'sis¹.

anthropophagi: an'thro-pef'a-joi¹; än'thro-pōf'a-ğī². The reference commonly attributed to Shakespeare is erroneous. In his play "The Tragedie of Othello, the Moore of Venice" (act i, sc. 3, l. 143) he wrote: "... the Canibals that each others eat, The Antropophagus." (See First Folio Edition, 1623.) In an earlier edition (1604) the word is spelled *antrophague*.

anti-: an'ti-¹; än'ti-² [A Gr. preposition used for (1) against; (2) opposed to; (3) instead of; (4) opposite to, etc., and a regular English formative with the same meanings].

antialbumose: an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; än'ti-äl-bū'mōs². *C.* an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; *W.* an'ti-al'biu-mōs¹.

antibeche: an'ti-bi'kik¹; än'ti-bē'eie² [Cough remedy].

Antibes: än'tib'bi¹; än'tib'bi² [Fr. town].

antibiont: an'ti-bai'önt¹; än'ti-bi'önt² [An organism in biology].

antibiotic: an'ti-bai-et'ik¹; än'ti-bi-öt'ie² [Against life].

anticachectic: an'ti-kə-kek'tik¹; än'ti-ea-eč'e'tie² [A curative for mal-nutrition].

antichresis: an'ti-krī'sis¹; än'ti-crē'sis² [Use of property in lieu of interest, as on a mortgage].

Antichrist: an'ti-kraist¹; än'ti-erist² [Opponent of Christ (See 1 John, ii, 18)].

anticipate: an-tis'i-pēt¹; än'ti-ç'i-pāt². Also **anticipated** (-pēt'ed¹; -pāt'-ēd²); **anticipating** (-pēt'ing¹; -pāt'ing²); but **anticipation**, **anticipative** are accented on the penultimate syllable, -pā'shən¹; -pā'shon²; -pē'tiv¹; -pā'tiv².

anticous: an-tai'kus¹; än-ti'eūs² [Facing inward, as an anther].

anticyclle: an'ti-sik'hik¹; än'ti-çy'e'lie² [Term in mathematics].

anticyclone: an'ti-sai'klōn¹; än'ti-çy'elōn² [Term in meteorology].

antidromy: an-tid'ro-mi¹; än'tid'ro-my²; *not* an'ti-drō'mi¹ [Change in the ascending growth of spirals of leaves].

Antietam Creek: an-ti'təm kri'k¹; än-ti'təm erēk² [Stream in Pa. & Md.; scene of great battle Sept. 16 & 17, 1862].

antifebrile: an'ti-feb'rīl¹; än'ti-fēb'rīl² [A febrifuge].

antifermentative: an'ti-fər-men'tə-tiv¹; än'ti-fer-mēn'tə-tiv²; *not* -tē'tiv¹.

antigene: an'ti-jīn¹; än'ti-gēn² [Collective name for substances capable of causing the formation of antibodies in the system].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, pēy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

antigeny: an-tij'ɪ-nɪ¹; ʌn-tīg'e-ny² [Structural differences of individuals of different sexes]. Note accentuation of preceding.

Antigone: an-tig'o-nɪ¹; ʌn-tīg'o-ne² [1. In Gr. myth, a daughter of Œdipus & Jocasta. 2. The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy "Antigone & Œdipus"].

Antigonish: an'ti-go-nish'ɪ; ʌn'ti-gō-nish'² [District and city in Nova Scotia].

Antigonus: an-tig'o-nus¹; ʌn-tīg'o-nūs² [Ruler of Asia; the "Cyclops" or one-eyed general of Alexander; fl. 382-301 B. C.].

Antigua: an-ti'gə or -gwə¹; ʌn-ti'gə or -gwa²; not an-ti'gwa¹ [Island of Leeward group].

antihidrotic: an'ti-hi-dret'ɪk¹; ʌn'ti-hi-drōt'ie² [Deficient in or reducing perspiration].

Anti-Lebanon: an'ti-leb'ə-nen¹; ʌn'ti-lēb'a-nōn² [Mountain range in Palestine].

Anti-Libanus: an'ti-lib'ə-nus¹; ʌn'ti-līb'a-nūs². Same as ANTI-LEBANON.

antilegomena: an'ti-l-gem'ɪ-nə¹; ʌn'ti-le-gēm'e-na² [Biblical books whose place in the New Testament canon were disputed].

Antillean: an'ti-li'ən¹; ʌn'ti-lē'an² [Pertaining to the Antilles].

Antilles: an-til'iz¹; ʌn-tīl'ēs²; Fr. ʌn'tīl'¹; ʌn'tīl'² [The West Indian islands except the Bahamas].

Antilochus: an-til'o-kus¹; ʌn-tīl'o-eūs² [In Gr. myth, the avenger of Achilles].

antilogous: an-tīl'o-gus¹; ʌn-tīl'o-gūs².

antilogy: an-tīl'o-jɪ¹; ʌn-tīl'o-gy² [A self-contradiction].

antelope: an-tīl'o-pɪ¹; ʌn-tīl'o-pe². Compare ANTELOPE.

antimony: an'ti-mo-nɪ¹; ʌn'ti-mo-ny²; not an'tim-ō-nɪ¹ [A metallic element].

antimony: an-tin'o-mɪ¹; ʌn-tīn'o-my². E. an-tin'əm-ɪ; I. & S. an'ti-no-mɪ¹; Wr. an'tu-no-mɪ¹.

Antinous: an-tin'o-us¹; ʌn-tīn'o-ūs² [In classic myth, the first suitor of Penelope; killed by Ulysses].

Antioch: an'ti-ek¹; ʌn'ti-ōe² [Bible: former capital of Syria].

Antiochia: an'ti-ō'ki-ə¹; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-a² [Apocrypha].

Antiochians: an'ti-ō'ki-ənz¹; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-ənz² [Apocrypha].

Antiochis: an-tai'o-kis¹; ʌn-tī'o-eīs² [Apocrypha].

Antiochus: an-tai'o-kus¹; ʌn-tī'o-eūs²: the o as in "obey", not as in "no" [Apocrypha: one of two Syrian kings].

Antiope: an-tai'o-pɪ¹; ʌn-tī'o-pe²; not -ō-pɪ¹. [In Gr. myth, a princess of Thebes].

Antioquia: ʌn'ti-o-kī'a¹; ʌn'ti-o-kī'ä² [Dept. and city of Colombia].

Antipas: an'ti-pas¹; ʌn'ti-päs²; not an'tip-as¹ [Bible].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

l: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn,

Antipasch: an'ti-pask¹; ān'ti-pāse²; *not* an'ti-pash¹ [Sunday after Easter].

Antipater: an-tip'ā-tar¹; ān-tip'ā-ter² [Regent of Macedonia, 4th cent. B. C. Apocrypha].

antipathetic: an'ti-pā-thet'ik¹; ān'ti-pa-thēt'ie².

antipathic: an'ti-pāth'ik¹; ān'ti-pāth'ie².

antipathist: an-tip'ā-thist¹; ān-tip'ā-thist².

antipathy: an-tip'ā-thi¹; ān-tip'ā-thy².

Antipatris: an-tip'ā-tris¹; ān-tip'ā-tris² [Bible].

antipedal: an-tip'ā-dal¹; ān-tip'ā-dal²; *not* an'ti-ped'al¹, *nor* -pī'dal¹.

Antipedobaptist: an'ti-pi'do-bap'tist¹; ān'ti-pē'do-bāp'tist² [One of an Anabaptist sect in 16th cent. church history].

antiperistasis: an'ti-pi-ris'tā-sis¹; ān'ti-pe-ris'ta-sis² [Rhetorical term].

Antipatros: an-tip'ā-tres¹; ān-tip'ā-trös² [Gr., Antipater].

Antipholus: an-tif'o-lus¹; ān-tif'o-lüs² [In Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," the twin brothers Meroes].

antiphon: an'ti-fen¹; ān'ti-fön² [A response].

antiphonal: an-tif'o-nal¹; ān-tif'o-nal²; *o* as in "obey", *not* as in "no."

antiphrasis: an-tif'rā-sis¹; ān-tif'ra-sis² [Irony].

antipodal: an-tip'o-dal¹; ān-tip'o-dal².

antipode: an'ti-pōd¹; ān'ti-pōd².

antipodean: an-tip'o-dī'an¹; ān-tip'o-dē'an²; *not* an-ti-pō-dī'an¹, *nor* an-ti-pō-dī-an¹.

antipodes: an-tip'o-diz¹; ān-tip'o-dēs² [Region on the opposite side of the earth]. Enfield, in 1807, indicated an'ti-pōdz¹ and Webster followed him (1828). Walker (*Crit. Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) says:

The word is pure Latin, and when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite*, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but, as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

"To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and odd;
What other men dislike is sure to please,
Of all mankind, these dear *antipodes*,
Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,
And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."

YOUNG *Love of Fame*.

antipolo: ān'ti-pō'lo¹; ān'ti-pō'lo²; *not* an'ti-pō'lo¹ [The breadfruit-tree of the Philippine Islands]. [fever].

antipyretic: an'ti-pai-ret'ik¹; ān'ti-py-rēt'ie² [A medicine that allays

antipyrin, } an'ti-pai-rin¹; ān'ti-py-rin² [A chemical used as an anti-

antipyrine: } pyretic].

antiquarian: an'ti-kwē'ri-an¹; ān'ti-kwā'ri-an².

[kwā-rī].

antiquary: an'ti-kwē-rī¹; ān'ti-kwā-ry². In some Southern States, an'ti-

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ai-l-; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

antiquated: an'ti-kwēt'ed¹; ʌn'ti-kwāt'ed¹.

antique: an-tik'¹; ʌn-tik'²: the accepted standard pronunciation for the past 150 years.

It was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dict. of the English Language* (1755), s. v. *antique*.

Antique: an-tī'kē¹; ʌn-tī'kē² [Province in Panay, P. I.].

antiquist: an'ti-kwist¹ or an-tik'ist¹; ʌn'ti-kwist² or ʌn-tik'ist². *C.* an-ti'kist¹.

antiscians: an-ti'sh'anz¹; ʌn-ti'sh'anə² [People dwelling on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator].

anti-Semite: an'ti-sem'ait¹; ʌn'ti-sēm'it² [One opposed to the Semites or Jews].

Antisthenes: an-tis'fhi-niz¹; ʌn-tis'the-nēs² [Gr. philosopher of 4th cent.].

antithesis: an-ti'fhi'sis¹; ʌn-ti'th'e-sis² [Direct contrary].

antitoxin: an'ti-toks'in¹; ʌn'ti-tōks'in² [A defensive proteid]. **antitoxine** †.

Antium: an'shi-um¹; ʌn'shi-ūm² [Ancient city of Latium]

Antivari: ʌn'ti-vā'ri¹; ʌn'ti-vā'ri² [City of Montenegro].

antœcian: an-ti'shənz¹; ʌn-tē'shənz² [Same as ANTECIAN].

Antoine: ʌn'twān'¹; ʌn'twān'². See ANTHONY.

Antoinette: ʌn'twā'net'¹; ʌn'twā'nēt'² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Antommarchi: ʌn-təm-mār'ki¹; ʌn-tōm-mār'eī² [It. surgeon who attended Napoleon on St. Helena].

Anton: an'tən¹; ʌn'ton² [Masculine personal name]. Compare ANTHONY.

Antonia: an-tō'ni-a¹; ʌn-tō'ni-a² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Antonie:** ʌn'tō'ni¹; ʌn'tō'nē²; *Ger.* **Antonie:** an-tō'ni-a¹; ʌn-tō'ni-a²; *It. & Sp.* **Antonina:** ʌn'tō-ni'na¹; ʌn'tō-ni'nā². Compare ANTOINETTE.

Antonine: an'to-nin¹; ʌn'to-nin² [Pert. to Antoninus].

Antoninus: an'to-ni'nus¹; ʌn'to-ni'nūs² [Two Roman emperors, A. D. 138-180].

Antonio: an-tō'ni-o¹; ʌn-tō'ni-o² [Masculine personal name].

antonomasia: an'to-no-mē'zi-a¹; ʌn'to-no-mā'zhi-a². *C.* an-tən-o-mē'zi-a¹; *E.* an-tən-o-mē'zi-a¹; *I.* an-tən'o-mē'zi-a¹; *M.* an'ta-no-mē'zi-a¹; *Wr.* an-ta-nā-mē'zi-a¹ [Substitution of one name, title, etc., for another].

Antony: See under ANTHONY.

Antothijah: an'to-thai'ja¹; ʌn'to-thi'jā² [Bible].

Antothite: an'tēth-ait¹; ʌn'tōth-it² [Bible].

Antraigues: ʌn'trēg'¹; ʌn'trāg'² [Fr. diplomatist].

Antrobus: ant'ro-bus¹; ʌnt'ro-būs² [Eng. family name].

Antum: ʌn'tūm¹; ʌn'tūm² [In Babylon. myth, consort of Anu].

Anu: ā'nū¹; ʌ'nū² [In Babylon. myth, god of the heavens].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, büm;

Anub: ē'nub¹; ā'nüb² [Bible].

Anubis: ə-niū'bis¹; a-nū'bis² [Egypt. god, guardian of the dead].

Anukit: ə-nū'kit¹; ā-nū'kit² [In Egypt. myth, Libyan goddess].

Anunaki: ə'nu-nā'ki¹; ā'nū-nā'ki² [In Babylon. myth, earth demons].

Anura: ə-niū'ra¹; a-nū'ra² [In zool., an order of tailless amphibians].

Anus: ē'nus¹; ā'nūs² [Apocrypha].

Anvers (Fr.): ən"vār'¹; än"vêr'² [Antwerp].

Anversian: an-vūr'shən¹; än-vêr'shan² [Pertaining to Antwerp (Anvers)].

Anversoils (Fr.): än"vār"swä'¹; än"vêr"swä'² [A native of Antwerp].

anxiety: ən-zai'i-ti¹; än-zī'e-ty².

anxious: ənk'shus¹; änk'shüs².

any: en'i¹; ĕn'y². William Perry, in the *Royal Standard Dict.* (Edinburgh, 1775), records ē'ni¹ and an'i¹ as in use. In this respect he followed Buchanan, but these pronunciations have not been accepted as standard for at least a century.

anywhere: en'i-hwār¹; ĕn'y-hwêr². Notwithstanding a tendency in England to drop the h in such words as *what, when, where*, etc., Murray indicates it in compounds.

aorist: ē'o-ris¹; ā'o-rīst² [Gr. tense expressing past action].

Aoife: ē'fəi¹; ā'fē² [One of two maidens in Irish myth].

Aoki: ā'o-ki¹; ā'o-ki² [Jap. diplomat].

Aonia: ē-ō'ni-əi¹; ā-ō'ni-a² [Polit. div. of Greece].

Aorang: ā'o-rān'gī¹; ā'o-rān'gī² [A mountain in New Zealand].

aorta: ē-ēr'təi¹; ā-ōr'tə² [The great artery of the circulatory system].

aoudad: ā'ū-dad¹; ā'ū-dād² [The argali: incorrect form]. Compare AUDAD.

aourah: ə-ou'ra¹; ā-ou'rā² [Ar., a fish allied to the pilot-fish].

Apache: ə-päch'i¹; ə-päch'e²; W. ə-pā'chē¹ [Amerind tribe].

apagoge: əp"ə-gō'ji¹; äp"a-gō'ge².

Apame: ə-pē'mi¹ or äp"ə-mī¹; ə-pā'mē² or äp"a-mē² [Apocrypha].

Apamea: əp"ə-mī'əi¹; äp"a-mē'a² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Apam Napat: ā'pam nə-pāt'¹; ä'pām nā-pāt'² [In Per. myth, the god of the waters].

Apasha: ā'pa-ō'sha¹; ä'pā-ō'sha² [In Per. myth, the demon of drought].

aparejo: ā'pa-rē'ho¹; ä'pā-rē'ho²; not əp"ə-rē'jo¹ [Pack-saddle].

aparithmesis: əp"ə-rīth-mī'sis¹; äp"a-rīth-mē'sis². C. əp-ar-īth-mī'sis¹; I. əp-a-rīth'mī-sis¹ [Enumeration of parts].

Apelles: ə-pel'iz¹; ə-pēl'ēs² [Gr. painter of 4th cent. B. C.].

apena: ə-pi'na¹; ə-pē'na² [Gr. chariot].

Apennines: əp'e-nāinz¹; äp'ē-nīnz² [It. mountain range].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = iend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Apepi: ɑ-pē'pī¹; ǎ-pe'pī² [In Egypt. myth, a giant serpent].

aperçu (Fr.): ǎ'pār'sü'¹; ǎ'pēr'çü'²; *not* ɑ'per-sü'¹ [Glance; bird's-eye view].

aperient: ɑ-pī'ri-ent¹; ǎ-pē'ri-ent².

apéritif (Fr.): ǎ'pē'ri'tif'¹; ǎ'pe'ri'tif'² [Appetizer].

aperitive: ɑ-per'ı-tiv¹; ǎ-pēr'i-tiv² [Aperient].

aperture: ɑp'ər-čhur¹ or ɑp'ər-tiūr¹; ǎp'er-čhur² or ǎp'er-tūr².

Apet: ǎ'pet¹; ǎ'pēt² [In Egypt. myth, goddess of motherhood].

apex: ǎ'peks¹; ǎ'pēks². The Eng. *pl.* of this word is formed by adding -es, pronounced -ez¹; -ēs². Compare **APICES**.

Aphærema: ǎ-fi'ri-mə¹; ǎ-fē're-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aphæresis: Same as **APHERESIS**.

Aphara: ǎf'ə-rə¹; ǎf'a-ra² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Aphareus: ǎf'ə-rūs¹; ǎf'a-rus² [Athenian poet of 4th cent. B. C.].

Apharsachites: ǎfūr'sək-aits¹; ǎ-fār'sae-its² [Bible].

Apharsathacites: ǎf'ər-saθ'ə-saits¹; ǎf'ar-sāth'a-çits² [Douai Bible].

Apharsathchites: ǎf'ər-saθ'h'kaits¹; ǎf'ar-sāth'eits² [Bible].

Apharsites: ǎfūr'saits¹; ǎ-fār'sits² [Bible].

aphasia: ǎ-fē'ʒı-ə¹; ǎ-fā'zhi-a²; *not* ǎ-fē'sı-ə¹ [Speechlessness].

aphasy: ǎf'ə-sı¹; ǎf'a-sy². Variant of preceding.

Apheca: ǎ-fi'kə¹; ǎ-fē'ea² [Douai Bible].

Aphek: ǎ'fek¹; ǎ'fēk² [Bible].

Aphekah: ǎ-fi'ka¹; ǎ-fē'kā² [Bible].

aphellion: ǎ-fi'lı-en¹; ǎ-fē'lı-ön²; *not* ǎ-fil'yen¹, *W.* [The point in an orbit farthest from the sun].

Apherema: ǎ-fer'ı-mə¹; ǎ-fēr'e-ma² [Apocrypha].

apheresis, aphæresis: ǎ-fer'ı-sis¹; ǎ-fēr'e-sis². *C.* ǎ-fer'e-sis¹; *E.* ǎ-fer'ı-sis¹; *I. & S.* ǎ-fi're-sis¹; *M.* ǎ-fi'ri-sis¹, Sheridan (1780) recorded this, but Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), & Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation given above. [In grammar, a dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter.]

Aphera: ǎ-fer'ə¹; ǎ-fēr'a² [Apocrypha].

aphesis: ǎf'ı-sis¹; ǎf'e-sis² [In philology, a form of apheresis].

Aphia: ǎ-fıi'ə¹; ǎ-fi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Aphiah**† [Bible].

aphid: ǎf'id¹; ǎf'id², *Standard, C., & M.*; but *W.* ǎfid¹; ǎ'fid² [Plant=louse].

aphides: ǎf'i-diz¹; ǎf'ı-dēs². *Pl.* of **APHIS**.

Aphik: ǎ'fik¹; ǎ'fık² [Bible].

aphis: ǎ'fis¹; ǎ'fis² [An aphid].

aphlogistic: ǎf'lo-jis'tik¹; ǎf'lo-ğis'tie² [Flameless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

aphonia: ə-fō'ni-ə¹; ə-fō'ni-a² [Loss of voice].

aphonic: ə-fen'ik¹; ə-fön'ie² [Affected with aphonia].

aphorism: əf'o-rizm¹; əf'o-rīsm².

Aphrah: əf'rā¹; əf'rā² [Bible].

aphrasia: ə-frē'ʒi-ə¹; ə-frū'zhi-a² [Form of aphasia].

Aphrodisia: əf'ro-diz'i-ə¹; əf'ro-dīs'i-a² [Gr. festival in honor of Aphrodite].

aphrodisiac: əf'ro-diz'i-ak¹; əf'ro-dīs'i-äc².

Aphrodite: əf'ro-dai'ti¹; əf'ro-dī'tē²; *not* əf'ro-dait¹ [Gr. goddess of love].

Aphses: əf'sīz¹; əf'sēz² [Bible].

aphthong: əf'theŋ¹; əf'thōŋg², *Wr.*, *erroneously*, əf'theŋ¹ [Silent letter].

Aphuthites: ə'futh-uits¹; ə'fūth-its² [Douai Bible].

aphyllous: ə-fil'us¹; ə-fyl'ūs². *C.* ə-fil'us¹; *I.* əf'fil-us¹; *S.* əf-fil'lus¹; *Wr.* ə-til'ləs¹ [Leafless].

Apia: ā-pi'ā¹; ā-pi'ā² [Samoan sp.].

apiarian: ē'pi-ē'ri-ən¹; ā'pi-ā'ri-an² [Pert. to bees].

apiary: ē'pi-ē-ri¹; ā'pi-ā-ry²; *not* ēp'yār-¹ [Place for keeping bees].

apicad: əp'i-kad¹; əp'i-eād²; *not* ē'pi-kad¹ [Apexward].

apical: əp'i-kəl¹; əp'i-eal²; *not* ē'pi-kəl¹.

apices: əp'i-sīz¹; əp'i-ġēs² [L. plural of *apex*].

Apician: ə-pish'ən¹; ə-pish'an² [Pert. to Apicius].

Apicius: ə-pish'i-us¹; ə-pish'i-ūs² [Any one of three epicures].

apiculture: ē'pi-kul'chur¹; ā'pi-eül'chur²; but there is a tendency toward preserving the diphthongal sound of *u* in the last syllable, ē'pi-kul'tiur¹.

apiculus: ə-pik'yu-lus¹; ə-pīe'yu-lūs² [Any small apex].

apiol: əp'i-öl¹ *or* -ol¹; əp'i-öl² *or* -öl² [Oil from parsley seed].

apiology: ē'pi-öl'o-ji¹; ā'pi-öl'o-ġy² [Study of bees].

Apis: ē'pis¹; ā'pis² [Sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians].

apivorous: ə-piv'o-rus¹; ə-pīv'o-rūs²; *not* ē'pi-vō'rus¹ [Bee-eating].

aplomb (Fr.): ə'plōn¹; ā'plōn² [Self-possession].

apobates: ə-peb'ə-tīz¹; ə-pōb'a-tēs² [In Gr. antiq., a fighter beside a chariot].

Apocalypse: ə-pek'ə-lips¹; ə-pōe'a-līps² [Bible: The Book of Revelation].

apocatastasis: əp'o-kə-tas'tə-sis¹; əp'o-ea-tās'ta-sīs²; *not* əp'o-kə-tas-tē'sis¹ [Restoration of the impenitent to Divine favor].

apocopate: ə-pek'o-pēt¹; ə-pōe'o-pāt² [To cut off (a letter, syllable, etc.) from a word].

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; uu = out; oil; iū = feud; chun; go; n = sing; thin, this.

apocope: ə-pək'o-pi¹; a-pŏe'o-pe²; *not* ə-pək'ō-pi¹—the last two syllables are short [A cutting off. See APOCOPE].

Apocreo: ə-pək'ri-es¹; a-pŏe're-ōs² [In the Gr. Church, Sexagesima Sunday or the carnival week preceding it].

apocrisiary: ap'o-kris'i-ē-rī¹; āp'o-eris'i-ā-ry²; *not* -ə-rī¹ [Papal legate].

Apocrypha: ə-pək'ri-fā¹; a-pŏe'ry-fa² [Fourteen religious books included in the Septuagint and the Vulgate].

apocynin: ə-pos'i-nin¹; a-pŏç'y-nin² [Extract of Indian hemp].

apocytial: ap'o-siś'h'al¹; āp'o-ç'şh'al²; *not* ap'o-sai'ti-əl¹ [Term in biology].

apodal: ap'o-dəl¹; āp'o-dal² [Without feet or fins].

apodeictic: ap'o-daik'tik¹; āp'o-diē'tie² [Same as APODICTIC].

apodeixis: ap'o-doiks'is¹; āp'o-diks'is² [Same as APODIXIS].

apodictic: ap'o-dik'tik¹; āp'o-diē'tie² [Indisputable].

apodixis: ap'o-diks'is¹; āp'o-diks'is² [Absolute proof].

apodosis: ə-pəd'o-sis¹; a-pŏd'o-sis²: penultimate *o* short as in "obey" [Consequent proposition].

apodous: ap'o-dus¹; āp'o-dūs² [Apodal].

apogee: ap'o-jī¹; āp'o-ġē² [Term in astronomy. Figuratively, climax].

apolaustic: ap'o-lēs'tik¹; āp'o-lās'tie²; *not* -laus'tik¹ [Pleasure-loving].

Apollinaris: ə-pel'i-nē-ris¹; a-pŏl'i-nā-ris²; *not* ə-pel'in-ē-ris¹ [1. Syrian bishop, 4th cent. 2. Spring in Ahr Valley, Prussia, or its water].

Apolline: ə-pel'in¹; a-pŏl'in²; *not* ap'o-lain¹ [Relating to Apollo.]

Apollo: ə-pel'o¹; a-pŏl'o² [God of youth].

Apollo Belvedere: ə-pel'o bel'vi-dīr¹; a-pŏl'o bēl've-dēr² [Statue in Vatican, Rome].—**A. Chresterios:** kres-tī'ri-es¹; erēs-tē'rī-ōs² [Apollo of the Oracles].—**A. Citharædus:** siŋh-a-rī'dus¹; cīth-a-rē'dūs² [Statue in Vatican or at Munich].—**A. of Tenea:** ten'i-a¹; tēn'e-a² [Statue at Munich].—**A. of Thera:** thī'rē¹; thē'ra² [Statue in Athens].—**A. Sauroktonos:** sē-rek'tō-nēs¹; sā-rŏk'tō-nŏs² [Statue in Vatican].

Apollonia: ap'o-lŏ-ni-ə¹; āp'o-lŏ-ni-ə² [1. Bible city. 2. Gr. festival].

Apollonius: ap'o-lŏ-ni-us¹; āp'o-lŏ-ni-ūs² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Gr. philosopher or astronomer].

Apollophanes: ə-pel'o-fē'nīz¹ or ap'e-lef'ə-nīz¹; a-pŏl'o-fā'nēs² or āp'o-lŏf'a-nēs² [Apocrypha].

Apollo: ə-pel'ēs¹; a-pŏl'ōs² [Bible].

Apollyon: ə-pel'i-en¹ or -yən¹; a-pŏl'y-ŏn² or -yon² [The destroyer (*Rev. ix, 11*)].

apolog: ap'o-lŏg¹; āp'o-lŏġ²; *not* -lŏġ¹.

apologete: ə-pel'o-jīt¹; a-pŏl'o-ġēt².

apophasis: ə-pef'ə-sis¹; a-pŏf'a-sīs²; *not* ap'o-fē'sis¹ [Denial].

2: wŏlf. dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

apophthegm: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm². Variant of APOTHEM.

apostrophe: ap'o-sui'o-pi'sis¹; äp'o-si'o-pē'sis². *E.* ap-o-sui-ə-pi'sus¹; *I.* ap'e-sui-ō-pi'sis¹; *S.* a-pes'i-o-pi'sis¹; *W.* a-pezi-i-ə-pi'sis¹ [A figure in rhetoric].

apostasy: ə-pes'tə-si¹; a-pös'ta-sy² [Renunciation of creed].

apostate: ə-pes'tēt¹; a-pös'tāt² [A pervert].

a posteriori: ē pes-ti'ri-ō-rai¹; ä pös-tē'ri-ō-rī² [*L.*, "from that which follows": term in logic].

apostle: ə-pes'l¹; a-pös'l², *Standard, M., & W.*, but erroneously condemned by Phye; *not* ə-pēs'l¹, *nor* a-pō'sil¹, a pulpit pronunciation of Walker's time (1732-1807). The *t* is silent.

apostolic: ap'ös-tel'ik¹; äp'ös-töl'īe²; *not* ə-pes'tel-ik¹.

apostrophe: ə-pes'tro-fi¹; a-pös'tro-fe².

apothegm, apothem: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm² [A pointed truth or maxim].

apotheosis: ap'o-thi'o-sis¹; äp'o-thē'o-sis². *E.* ə-pe-th-e-ō'sis¹; *I.* ap'e-thi-ō'sis¹; *W.* ap-o-thi'ə-sis¹ [Deification]. *C.* gives ap'o-thi-ō'sis¹, and *M. & W.* ə-pe-th'i-ō'sis¹, as second choice; Entick (1764) and Barclay (1774) placed the chief stress on the penult, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844), on the antepenult.

The accentuation of the penult of *apotheosis* has made great headway of late years. It is authorized by several modern dictionaries. It is not unlikely that it may come to prevail generally. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. 3, p. 139. [*H.* '04.]

apotheosize: ap'o-thi'o-saiz¹; äp'o-thē'o-sīz² [Deify].

a potiori: ē pō'ti-ō-rai¹; ä pō'ti-ō-rī² [*L.*, "for a stronger reason": term in logic].

apotome: ə-pet'o-mi¹; a-pöt'o-me² [Term in mathematics and music].

apotome: ap'o-tōm¹; äp'o-tōm² [Mineral celestite].

apotropaion: ap'o-tro-pē'en¹; äp'o-tro-pā'ōn² [*Gr.*, an amulet].

apotropous: ə-pet'ro-pus¹; a-pöt'ro-püs² [In botany, twining away].

apoxyomenos: ə-peks'i-ēm'i-nēs¹; a-pöks'y-ōm'e-nös²; *not* ə-peks-i-ēm'i-nēs¹ [*Gr.*, a user of a flesh-scraper in a bath].

appal: ə-pāl¹; ä-pāl²; *not* ə-pal¹. Johnson advocated the spelling *appale*; Walker opposed it and said:

This word [*appal*] has been so often rhymed with *all*, *ball*, *fall*, &c., that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends, would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed, too, that spelling this word with single *l*, as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation; for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in *fall-low*, *tail-low*, &c. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 27.

Appalachian: ap'a-läch'i-an¹; äp'a-läch'i-an². *I.* ə-pa-lē'ki-an¹; *W.* ap-pa-lē'chi-an¹; *C. & W.* second choice ap'a-lē'chi-an¹ [Mountain system of eastern United States].

Appaim: ap'i-im¹; äp'a-īm² [Bible].

appanage: ap'ə-nēj¹; äp'a-näg²; *Standard* -ni¹.

apparatus: ap'ə-rē'tus¹ or ap'ə-rū'tus¹; äp'a-rä'tüs² or äp'a-rä'tüs².

apparel: ə-par'el¹; ä-pär'ēl²; *not* ə-par'el¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

apparency: a-pār'en-sɪ¹; ǎ-pār'ĕn-çy²; *not* ap-par'en-sɪ¹. Likewise, also,
apparent: a-pār'ent¹; ǎ-pār'ĕnt². *M. & W.* record a-par'ent¹ as second choice.

apparition: ap"ə-rish'en¹; ǎp"a-rish'on².

apparitor: a-par'ɪ-ter¹; ǎ-pār'ɪ-tör².

appellate (v.): ap'pel-ēt¹; ǎp'pĕl-āt² [To call by name].

appellate (a.): a-pel'ēt¹; ǎ-pĕl'āt² [Capable of being appealed to].

appellation: ap"e-lē'shən¹; ǎp"ĕ-lā'shon².

appellative: a-pel'ə-tiv¹; ǎ-pĕl'a-tiv²; *not* ap"əl-lē'tiv¹.

appellee: ap"el-lī¹; ǎp"ĕl-lē².

appellor: a-pel'er¹; ǎ-pĕl'ör². *E.* ap-pel'lör¹; *M. & W.* a-pel'ēr¹; *Wr.* ap-pel'lar¹. Formerly, when used as opposed to *appellee*, the ultima was accented.

appendage: a-pen'dij¹; ǎ-pĕn'dağ²; *not* ə-pen'dēj¹.

appendices: a-pen'di-siz¹; ǎ-pĕn'di-çēs²; *not* -dis-iz¹ [Plural of APPENDIX].

appendicitis: a-pen'di-sai'tis¹ or a-pen'di-sī'tis¹; ǎ-pĕn'di-çī'tis² or ǎ-pĕn'di-çī'tis²; *not* ap-pen-dis-ai'tis¹, as the accented vowel diphthong attracts the adjacent consonant.

Appenzell: ā"pen-tsel'¹; ǎ"pĕn-tsĕl'² [Swiss canton].

Apperley: ap'ər-lɪ¹; ǎp'er-ly² [Eng. author].

appetence: ap'ɪ-tens¹; ǎp'e-tĕnç²; *not* ap'pɪ-tens¹ as Phye says.

appetitive: ap'ɪ-tai'tiv¹; ǎp'e-tī'tiv²; *not* ap'pɪ-tai-tiv¹, for the antepenult is now obscure, not long as in Walker's day. *C.* ə-pet'ɪ-tiv¹.

Apphaim: ap'fi-im¹ or af'ɪ-im¹; ǎp'fa-ĭm² or ǎf'a-ĭm² [Douai Bible].

Apphia: ap'fi-ə¹ or af'ɪ-ə¹; ǎp'fi-a² or ǎf'ɪ-a² [Bible].

Apphus: ap'fʊs¹ or af'ʊs¹; ǎp'fʊs² or ǎf'ʊs² [Apocrypha].

Appia: ap'ɪ-ə¹; ǎp'ɪ-a² [Douai Bible].

Appian Way: ap'ɪ-ən wē¹; ǎp'ɪ-an wā² [Roman road].

Appii forum: ap'ɪ-ai fō'rum¹; ǎp'ɪ-i fō'rūm² [Bible].

Appius Claudius: ap'ɪ-us clō'di-ʊs¹; ǎp'ɪ-ūs elā'di-ūs² [Roman consul].

applicable: ap'li-kə-blɪ¹; ǎp'li-ea-blɪ²; *not* ap'plik-ə-blɪ¹, as in syllabic division the word is separated on the *i*, not the *c*.

application: ap"li-kē'shən¹; ǎp"li-eā'shon².

applicative: ap'li-kē-tiv¹; ǎp'li-eā-tiv²; *not* ap'plik-ə-tiv¹.

applicator: ap'li-kē'ter¹; ǎp'li-eā'tör².

applicatory: ap'li-kə-to-rɪ¹; ǎp'li-ea-to-ry².

appliqué: ap"li-kē'¹ or (*Fr.*) ā"pli"ke'¹; ǎp"li-ke'² or (*Fr.*) ǎ"pli"ke'² [*Fr.*, "applied": said of lace, etc., when placed on another surface].

appogiato: āp"po-jā'to¹; ǎp"po-ğā'to² [*It.*, "sustained": said of music].

appoggiatura: ap-pej"ɑ-tū'rɑ¹; ǎp-pöğ"ä-tʏ'rä² [*It.*, a grace-note in music].

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gät*; get, *grät*; hit, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; not, *ōt*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

appointé: *ā*"*poin-tē*¹; *ä*"*pöin-tē*² [In heraldry, pointed].

appointee: *a*-*poin-tī*¹; *ä*-*pöin-tē*² [One who is appointed].

Appomattox: *ap*"*o-mat'öks*¹; *äp*"*o-mät'öks*² [River and county in Va.].

apportion: *a*-*pör'shän*¹; *ä*-*pör'shon*². Notwithstanding that this is the pronunciation recorded by recent dictionaries, there is a tendency to give the sound of *o* in "or" to the penult.

appose: *a*-*pöz*¹; *ä*-*pös*².

apposite: *ap*"*o-zit*¹; *äp*"*o-sīt*²: the *o* as in "obey," not as in "go."

appraiser: *a*-*prēz'är*¹; *ä*-*präs'er*².

appreciable: *a*-*prī'shi-ä-bl*¹; *ä*-*prē'shi-a-bl*².

appreciate: *a*-*prī'shi-ēt*¹; *ä*-*prē'shi-ät*².

appreciation: *a*-*prē'shi-ē'shän*¹; *ä*-*prē'shi-ä'shon*².

appreciative: *a*-*prī'shi-ä-tiv*¹; *ä*-*prē'shi-a-tiv*²; not *-ē'tiv*¹.

apprehend: *ap*"*rī-hend*¹; *äp*"*re-hënd*²; not *ap*"*rē-hend*¹ as frequently heard. The pronunciation *ap*"*rī-hend*¹, recorded by Walker, is now seldom or never heard.

apprehension: *ap*"*rī-hen'shän*¹; *äp*"*re-hën'shon*². See preceding.

apprehensive: *ap*"*rī-hen'siv*¹; *äp*"*re-hën'siv*². See APPREHEND.

apprentice: *a*-*prēn'tis*¹; *ä*-*prēn'tiç*²: modern usage obscures the first *p* in this word and its derivatives.

approach: *a*-*prōch*¹; *ä*-*prōch*².

approve: *ap*"*ro-bēt*¹; *äp*"*ro-bāt*².

approbation: *ap*"*ro-bē'shän*¹; *äp*"*ro-bā'shon*²: note principal stress is on the penult. See next.

approbative: *ap*"*ro-bē'tiv*¹; *äp*"*ro-bā'tiv*². In this word secondary stress is put on the penult. *W.*, however, gives the *a* as obscure.

appropriate (*v.*): *a*-*prō'pri-ēt*¹; *ä*-*prō'pri-ät*². Distinguish this from the next word [To take possession of].

appropriate (*a.*): *a*-*prō'pri-it*¹; *ä*-*prō'pri-at*². The last syllable is obscure [Suitable; fitting].

appropriative: *a*-*prō'pri-ä-tiv*¹; *ä*-*prō'pri-a-tiv*².

appropriator: *a*-*prō'pri-ē'ter*¹; *ä*-*prō'pri-ä'tör*².

approximate (*v.*): *a*-*preks'i-mēt*¹; *ä*-*pröks'i-mät*². Distinguish this from the next.

approximate (*a.*): *a*-*preks'i-mit*¹; *ä*-*pröks'i-mat*². The last syllable is [obscure].

approximation: *a*-*preks'i-mē'shän*¹; *ä*-*pröks'i-mā'shon*². The main stress is on the penult.

approximative: *a*-*preks'i-mä-tiv*¹; *ä*-*pröks'i-ma-tiv*². The penult is ob- [scure].

appui: *ā*"*pwī*¹; *ä*"*pwī*² [Fr., "support"].

Appuldurcombe: *ap*"*äl-dür-kūm*¹; *äp*"*ul-dür-əqm*² [Eng. manor on Isle of Wight.]

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

appulse: ap'uls¹ or a-puls'¹; āp'uls² or ā-puls'². The latter is preferred in England and was recorded by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844); but the former was supported by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). [Approach.]

appurtenance: a-pūr'ti-nəns¹; ā-pūr'te-nanç². The penult *e* is obscure.

Aprémont: ā'prē'mōn'¹; ā'prē'mōn'² [Fr. village].

apricot: ē'pri-ket¹ or ap'ri-ket¹; ā'pri-eōt² or āp'ri-eōt²: the first is favored by all dictionaries, but *E.* gives ēp'ri-ket¹. [used in logic]

a priori: ē prai-ō'rai¹; ā pri-ō'ri² [L., proceeding "from what is before"]:

apron: ē'prən¹; ā'pron²—a pronunciation first indicated by Sheridan (1780) and supported by Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). Altho the pronunciation ē'pərn¹ is recorded by the *Standard*, C., M., & W. it is a mere survival of the pronunciation of the word when spelled **aperne** and **apurn**, forms in vogue in the 16th century. The spelling *apron* is the result of the dropping of the initial *n* in the original word *naperon* (1307), *napron* (1400), when an *apron* was substituted for a *naperon*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded the pronunciation ē'purn¹ for *apurn*, and Walker cited *citron* and *saffron* as analogous, but pronounced the former sit'ren¹ & the latter scif'furn¹. The word *iron* is a true analogon.

apropos: ap'ro'pō'¹; āp'ro'pō'². This word is derived from Fr. *à propos*, "to (the) purpose," and altho in Fr. words nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress, to an English ear, the chief stress falls on the final syllable. Following the analogy of English, Phye places the chief stress on the first syllable.

apse: aps¹; āps².

Apsheon: āp'shē-rōn'¹; āp'shē-rōn'² [Cape in Caspian sea].

apsides: ap'si-diz¹; āp'si-dēs² [L. pl. of APSIS].

apt: apt¹; āpt².

Apt: āpt¹; āpt² [Fr. town].

aptitude: ap'ti-tiūd¹; āp'ti-tūd². The last syllable is a diphthong consisting of open short vowel *i* and a fully rounded *u* pronounced as *ew* in "few," or as *u* in "pupil." Careless speakers pronounce this syllable without the short vowel *i* sound, giving the *u* the sound it has in "rule."

aptote: ap'tōt¹; āp'tōt²; *not* ap-tō'ti¹ [L., noun without case-endings].

Ap=uat: āp'=wāt'¹; āp'=wāt'²; *not* ap'=yu-at¹ [Egypt. god].

Apuleius: ap'yu-lī'us¹; āp'yu-lē'ūs² [Roman satirist of 2d cent. B. C.].

Apulia: ə-piū'hī-ə¹; ə-pū'li-a² [Ancient It. province].

apyretic: ap'i-ret'ik¹; āp'y-rēt'ie²; *not* ə-pai'ri-tik¹ [Feverless].

apyrexia: ap'i-reks'ī-ə¹; āp'y-rēks'ī-a² [Absence of fever]. [dies].

apyrotype: ə-pai'ro-taip¹; ə-py'ro-typ² [Type cut from cold metal with

apyrous: ə-pai'rūs¹; ə-py'rūs² [Unchanged by heat].

aqua: ē'kwā¹; ā'kwā²; *not* ak'wā¹ [L., water].—**a. fontana:** fən-tā'nā¹; fōn-tā'nā² [L., spring water].—**a. regia:** rī'ji-ə¹; rē'gi-ə² [L., nitrohydrochloric acid].

—**a. Tofana:** to-fā'nā¹; to-fā'nā² [L., liquid poison compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in 17th cent.].—**a. vitæ:** vai'ti¹; vi'tē² [L., distilled spirits].

aquamarine: ē'kwā-mā-rīn'¹; ā'kwa-mā-rīn'² [Bluish-green color].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; inŭ; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

aquarelle: ak^hwā-rel¹ or (*Fr.*) ā^hkwā^hrel¹; āk^hwa-rēl² or (*Fr.*) ā^hkwā^hrēl² [*Fr.*, a water=color].

aquarian: ə-kwē^hri-an¹; a-kwā^hri-an².

aquarium: ə-kwē^hri-um¹; a-kwā^hri-um².

Aquarius: ə-kwē^hri-us¹; a-kwā^hri-ūs² [Sign of zodiac; constellation].

aquatic: ə-kwat^hik¹; a-kwāt^hie².

aquatint: ē^hkwə-tint¹; ā^hkwa-tint².

aquavalent: ə-kwāv^hə-lent¹ or ē^hkwā^hvē-lent¹; a-kwā^hvā-lēnt² or ā^hkwa^hvā-lēnt². Compare EQUIVALENT.

Aquaviva: ā^hkwa-vī^hva¹; ā^hkwā^h-vī^hvā² [*It.* priest].

aqueeduct: ak^hwi-dukt¹; āk^hwe-dūet²; not ak^hwi^hdukt¹: the *e* is unstressed.

aqueous: ē^hkwi-us¹; ā^hkwe-ūs²; not ē^hkwī^hus¹, nor ak^hwi-us¹.

aquiculture: ē^hkwi-kul^hchur¹ or -tiur¹; ā^hkwi-eül^hchur² or -tūr².

aquiferous: ə-kwif^hər-us¹; a-kwif^her-ūs².

[scholar, 2d cent.].

Aquila: ak^hwi-lə¹; āk^hwi-la² [1. A helper of Paul. *Rom.* xvi, 3. 2. A Hebrew

aquiline: ak^hwi-lin¹ or -loin¹; āk^hwi-lin² or -lin². Modern phonetists and lexicographers favor the first, as did Walker (1791) and Smart (1840); but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), favored the last.

Aquinas: ə-kwai^hnas¹; a-kwī^hnas² [Eminent *It.* schoolman of 13th cent.].

aquiparous: ə-kwip^hər-us¹; a-kwī^hpā-rūs²; not ē^hkwi-pār^hus¹.

Aquiry: ə-kī^hrī¹; ā^hkī^hrī² [*So. Am.* river].

Aquitania: ak^hwi-tē^hm-ə¹; āk^hwi-tā^hni-a²; not ak^hti-tē^hni-a¹.

Aquitaine: ak^hwi-tē^hn¹; āk^hwi-tā^hn²; not a^hki-tē^hn¹ [*Rom.* prov. of Gaul; also, *Fr.* duchy united with Eng., 1154 to 1451].

Ar: ār¹; ār² [*Bible*].

Ara: ē^hrā¹; ā^hra² [1. *Bible*. 2. In *Gr.* myth, the goddess of retribution].

Araas: ar¹-as¹; ār^ha-as² [*Douai Bible*].

Arab: ar^həb¹; ār^hab². The pronunciation ē^hrāb¹, Worcester's second choice, is now obsolete.

araba¹: ə-rū^hbə¹; a-rā^hba² [*Ar.*, a cart].

araba²: ar^hə-bə¹; ār^ha-ba² [*Sp.-Am.* howling monkey].

Arabah: ar^hə-ba¹; ār^ha-bā² [*Bible*].

Arabaji: ar^hə-bū^hjī¹; ār^ha-bā^hjī² [*Turk.* driver of an araba].

Arabattine: ar^hə-ba-tai^hnī¹; ār^ha-bā^h-tī^hnē² [*Apocrypha*].

Arabella: ar^hə-bel^hə¹; ār^ha-bēl^ha² [*Feminine personal name*]. *D.* & *It.* ā^hra-bel^hat¹; ā^hrā-bēl^hā²; *Arabelle*, *F.* ā^hrā^hbel^hat¹; ā^hrā^hbēl^hat²; *Ger.* ā^hra-bel^hat¹; ā^hrā-bēl^ha²; *Arabela*, *Sp.* ā^hra-bēl^hat¹; ā^hrā-bēl^hā².

arabesque: ar^hə-besk^hat¹; ār^ha-bēsk^hat².

Arabi: ar^hə-bi¹; ār^ha-bi² [*Egypt.* revolutionist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Arabia: ə-rē'bi-ə¹; a-rā'bi-a² [Asiatic country].

Arabic: ar'ə-bik¹; ʔr'a-bīe²; *not* ə-rē'bi¹. In this and kindred words, as **Arabism**, **Arabist**, the accent is on the first syllable.

Arabistan: ā'ra-bi-stān¹; ʔ'rā-bī-stān² [Per. province].

arable: ar'ə-bl¹; ʔr'a-bl².

Araby: ar'ə-bi¹; ʔr'a-by².

Arachite: ē'ra-kait¹; ā'rāe-it² [Douai Bible].

Arachne: ə-rak'ni¹; a-rāe'ne² [In myth, a Lydian girl weaver].

arachnean: ar'ak-nī'en¹; ʔ'rāe-nē'an²; *not* -nē'en¹ [Gossamer].

Arachnida: ə-rak'ni-də¹; a-rāe'ni-da² [A class of arthropods].

Aracite: ē'rə-sait¹; ā'ra-çit² [Douai Bible].

Arad¹: ē'rad¹; ā'rād² [Bible].

Arad²: er-ed¹; ʔr-əd² [Hung. county & town].

Arada: ar'ə-də¹; ʔr'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Aradian: ə-rē'di-en¹; a-rā'di-an² [Douai Bible].

Aradus: ar'ə-dus¹; ʔr'a-dūs² [Apocrypha].

Araf: ā'raf¹; ʔ'rāf² [In the Koran, a partition between Heaven and Hell].

Arafat: ə-ra-fūt¹; ʔ-rā-fāt² [Sacred mountain near Mecca].

Arafura: ə-ra-fū'ra¹; ʔ-rā-fū'rā² [Sea north of Australia].

Arago: ar'ə-gō¹ *or* (*Fr.*) ā'rū'gō¹; ʔr'a-gō² *or* (*Fr.*) ʔ'rā'gō² [Fr. astronomer].

Aragon: ar'ə-gen¹; ʔr'a-gōn² [Former Sp. kingdom].

Aragona: ā'ra-gō'na¹; ʔ'rā-gō'nā² [Sicilian town].

Aragua: ə-rā'gwai¹; ʔ-rā'gwā² [Venez. state].

Araguay: ā'ra-gwai¹; ʔ'rā-gwī²; *not* -gwē¹ [Braz. river].

Arah: ē'ra¹; ā'rā² [Bible].

Araia: ar'ī-ai'ə¹; ʔr'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Aral: ar'əl¹ *or* ə-rāl¹; ʔr'al² *or* ā-rāl² [Sea of Asiatic Russia].

Araldo (It.): See HAROLD.

Aralu: ə-rā'lū¹; ʔ-rā'ly² [In Babylon. myth, the abode of the dead].

Aram: ē'rəm¹; ā'ram² [Bible].

Aram, Eugene: ē'rəm¹; ā'ram²; *not* ar'əm¹ [Eng. murderer].

Aramaic: ar'ə-mē'ik¹; ʔr'a-mā'ie² [Pales. language].

Aramean: ar'ə-mī'en¹; ʔr'a-mē'an²; *not* -mē'en¹.

Araminta: ar'ə-min'tə¹; ʔr'a-mīn'ta² [Feminine personal name].

Aramis: ar'ə-mis¹ *or* (*Fr.*) ā'rū'mis¹; ʔr'a-mis² *or* (*Fr.*) ʔ'rā'mis² [In Dumas's works, one of the Three Musketeers].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gæt*; get, *præv*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Aramitess: *ē"ram-ai'tes¹*; *ā"ram-ī'tēs²* [Bible].

Aram=Maacah: *ē"ram-mē'ə-ka¹*; *ā"rām-mā'a-cä²* [Bible].

Aram=naharaim: *ē"ram-nē'hə-rē'im¹*; *ā"rām-nā"ha-rā'im²* [Bible].

Aram=zobah: *ē"ram-zō'ba¹*; *ā"rām-zō'bä²* [Bible].

Aran¹: *ē'ran¹*; *ā'rān²* [Bible].

Aran²: *α-rūn¹*; *ä-rän²* [Valley of Pyrenees].

Aran³: *ar'en¹*; *är'an²* [Islands in Galway Bay].

Aranjuez: *α-rūn'hwēfh¹*; *ä-rän'hwäth²* [Sp. town]. In Sp. *j* equals a strong Eng. *h*.

Aransas: *α-ran'sas¹*; *α-rän'sas²* [County in Texas].

Arany: *er'en-ya¹*; *ar'an-ye²* [Hung. poet].

Arapahoe: *α-rap'ə-hō¹*; *α-rāp'a-hō²* [County in Colo., also, Amerind tribe].

arapaïma: *ar'ə-pai'mə¹*; *är'a-pi'ma²* [South Am. food fish].

Arapha: *ar'ə-fə¹*; *är'a-fa²* [Douai Bible].

Arapiles: *ā"ra-pi'lēs¹*; *ä"rä-pi'les²* [Sp. village].

arar: *är'ar¹*; *är'är²* [Mor. the sandarac-tree].

Arar: *ā"rär¹*; *ä"rär²* [Former name of river Saône].

Ararat: *ar'ə-rat¹*; *är'a-rät²* [Bible].

Ararath: *ar'ə-rath¹*; *är'a-räth²* [Apocrypha].

Arari: *ē'rə-rui¹*; *ā'ra-rī²* [Douai Bible].

Ararite: *ē'rə-rui¹*; *ā'ra-rī²* [Douai Bible].

Arathes: *α-rē'fhiz¹*; *α-rā'thēs²* [Apocrypha].

Araucan: *α-rē'kən¹*; *α-rā'ean²*.

Araucania: *ar'ə-kē'ni-ə¹*; *är'a-cā'ni-a²* [Region of southern Chile inhabited by Araucanian Indians].

Arauco: *α-rau'ko¹*; *ä-rou'eo²* [Chilean prov.].

Araunah: *α-rē'na¹*; *α-rā'nä²* [Bible].

Aravalli: *ā"rə-vā'li¹*; *ä"ra-vā'li²* [Rajputana mountain range].

Arawak: *ar'ə-wak¹*; *är'a-wāk²* [Amerind tribe].

Arba: *är'ba¹*; *är'ba²* [Bible].

Arbaces: *är-bē'siz¹*; *är-bā'çēs²* [Median soldier].

Arbah: *är'ba¹*; *är'bä²* [Bible].

Arbathite: *är'ba-th-ait¹*; *är'bäth-īt²* [Bible].

Arbatis: *är'bə-tis¹*; *är'ba-tis²* [Douai Bible].

Arbatta: *är'ba-tə¹*; *är'bä-ta²* [Apocrypha].

Arbattis: *ar-bat'is¹*; *är-bät'is²* [Apocrypha].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Arbela: ar-bi'lə¹; ər-bē'la² [Apocrypha].

[Darius, 331 B. C.].

Arbil: ar-bil'¹; ər-bil'² [Town in Kurdistan where Alexander defeated

Arbite: ər'baɪt¹; ər'bit² [Bible].

arbiter: ər'bi-tər¹; ər'bi-ter²; not ər'bit-ər¹.

arbitrage: ər'bi-trɪj¹ or -trɛj¹; ər'bi-traɪ² or -trāɪ².

arbitrament: ar-bit'rə-ment¹; ər-bīt'ra-mənt² [Decision by one appointed to settle a dispute].

arbitrarious: ər'bi-trē'ri-us¹; ər'bi-trā'ri-ūs².

arbitrary: ər'bi-trē-ri¹; ər'bi-trā-ry². In Southern States, ər'bi-trā-ri¹.

arbitrative: ər'bi-trē'tiv¹; ər'bi-trā'tiv²; not ər'bi-trā-tiv¹.

Arbonai: ar-bō'nai¹; ər-bō'na-i² [Apocrypha].

arboreal: ar-bō'ri-əl¹; ər-bō're-əl².

arborescent: ər'bo-ri'tum¹; ər'bo-rē'tum² [Botanical garden].

arborisé [Fr.]: ər'bō'rī-zē¹; ər'bō'rī-ʒē² [Marked like tree-branches].

arborist: ər'bər-ist¹; ər'bor-ist².

arborolatry: ər'bər-el'ə-tri¹; ər'bor-əl'a-try² [Tree-worship]

arborvitæ: ər'bər-vai'ti¹; ər'bor-vi'tē² [Evergreen shrub]

arbutus: ər'biut¹; ər'būt²; not ər'būt¹ [The arbutus].

Arbuthnot: ər'buθn-net¹ or (Scot.) ər-buθ'nət¹; ər'būθn-nōt² or (Scot.) ər-būθ'nōt² [Scotch physician].

arbutus: ər'biu-tus¹; ər'bū-tūs². The accentuation ər-biū'tus¹ is preferred by C. E. I., & W. I., but the first recorded is supported by *Standard, M., St., & W.* In the Latin substantive from which it (*arbutus*) came the quantity of the penult is short. . . . If we conform to the pronunciation of the original, we should be obliged to call it *arbutus*. . . . In his work on orthoepy [published 1784] Nares pointed out that the word was commonly pronounced *arbutus*, "though," he added, "*arbutus* is more proper."

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, pp. 159-160. [n. 104].

arcade: ar-kēd'¹; ər-eād'² [A covered way].

Arcadia: ar-kē'di-ə¹; ər-eā'di-a² [Gr. district; the home of pastoral poetry]. Distinguish from ACADIA.

arcane: ar-kēn'¹; ər-eān'² [Hidden].

arcinite: ər'kə-nit¹; ər'ea-nit² [Mineral sulfate].

arcenum: ar-kē'nūm¹; ər-eā'nūm² [Something hidden; a secret; a fraternal benefit society]. Plural **arcana**, -kē'nə¹; -eā'nə². [Arcadians].

Arcas: ər'kas¹; ər'eas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and ancestor of the

Arcesilaus: ar-ses'i-lē'us¹; ər-çēs'i-lā'ūs² [Gr. philosopher, 316-241 B. C.].

archagics: ar-kē'jiks¹; ər-eā'gics² [Science of leadership].

archaic: ar-kē'ik¹; ər-eā'ie².—**archaism:** ər'kē-izm¹; ər'eā-izm².

Archambault [Fr.]: See ARCHIBALD.

Archangel: ark-ēn'jel¹; ər-eān'gəl² [Rus. govt., city, and bay].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɕo, ɕem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

archangel: *ärk-än'jel*¹; *äre-än'gël*².—**archangelic:** *ärk'an-jel'ik*¹; *äre'-än-gël'ic*². Phye credits the following quotation to "The Orthoepist," a work written by Thomas E. Osmun as "Alfred Ayres."

When *arch*, signifying "chief," begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ärk*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, . . . but when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own . . . we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 354 (1791).

archbishop: *ärch"bish'öp*¹; *ärch"bish'op*².

Archdall: *ärch"däl*¹; *ärch"däl*² [English family name].

archdeacon: *ärch"dī'kn*¹; *ärch"dē'en*².

archdiocese: *ärch"dai'o-sis*¹; *ärch"dī'o-gēs*².

archduchess: *ärch"duch'es*¹; *ärch"düch'ēs*². — **archduchy:** *-duch'ı*¹; *-düch'y*².

archduke: *ärch"diük*¹; *ärch"dük*²; *not* *ärch"dük*¹.

archeion: *är-kai'en*¹; *är-ei'ön*²; *not* *är-ki'on*¹ [In Gr. antiquity, a magistracy].

Archelaus: *är"ki-lē'us*¹; *är"ee-lä'üs*² [Bible; also, a Macedonian king, died 399 B. C.].

Archenholtz: *är'hēn-hölts*¹; *är'hēn-hölts*² [Prus. soldier; historian].

archeology, archæology: *är"ki-el'o-jı*¹; *är"ee-öl'o-gy*².

archeozoic: *är"ki-o-zō'ik*¹; *är"ee-o-zō'ie*².

archetypal: *är"ki-tai'pal*¹; *är"ee-tı'pal*². *E.* *är-che-tai'pal*¹; *I.* *är'ki-taip'al*¹; *M.* *är-ket'ı-pal*¹; *S.* *är'ke-tai'pal*¹; *W.* *är'ki-taip'al*¹; *Wr.* *är'ki-tai'pal*¹.

archetype: *är"ki-taip*¹; *är"ee-tı'p*².

archeus: *är-ki'us*¹; *är-eē'üs*² [In Paracelsian philosophy, the vital principle].

Archevites: *är"ki-vaits*¹; *är"ee-vits*² [Bible].

archfiend: *ärch'find*¹; *ärch'fēnd*²; *not* *ärch-fınd*¹.

Archi: *är'kai*¹; *är'ei*² [Bible].

Archias: *är'ki-as*¹; *är'ei-as*²; *not* *är-kai'as*¹ [Gr. poet].

archiater: *är"ki-ē'tar*¹; *är"ei-ā'ter*² [Court physician].

Archibald: *är'chi-bald*¹; *är'chi-bald*² [Masculine personal name]. Fr.,

Archambault: *är'shän'bō*¹; *är'chän'bō*²; Ger., **Archimbald:** *är'him-balt*¹; *är'him-balt*²; It., **Arcibaldo:** *är'chi-bäl'do*¹; *är'chi-bäl'do*²; L., **Archibaldus:** *är'ka-bäl'dus*¹; *är'ei-bäl'düs*².

archidiaconal: *är"ki-dai-ak'o-nal*¹; *är"ei-di-äe'o-nal*². *E.* *ärk-i-dai'ak-en-al*¹; *Wr.* *är-ki-di-ak'a-nal*¹.

archididascalos: *är"ki-di-das'kə-lēs*¹; *är"ei-di-däs'ea-lös*² [Chief teacher].

archiepiscopacy: *är"ki-ı-pis'ko-pə-sı*¹; *är"ei-e-pis'eo-pa-çy*².

archierey: *är-kai'är*¹; *är-ei'er*² [In the Gr. church, the prelacy].

archil: *är'kil*¹; *är'eıl*²; *M., S., & Wr.* *är'chıl*¹ [Lichen].

Archilochian: *är"ki-lō'ki-ən*¹; *är"ei-lō'ei-an*².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Archilochus: ar-kil'o-kus¹; ār-eīl'o-eūs² [Gr. poet].

Archimago: ār'ki-mā'go¹; ār'ei-mā'go²; not ar-kim'ə-go¹; nor ār'ki-mē'-go¹ [Magician in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"].

archimandrite: ār'ki-man'druit¹; ār'ei-mān'drit².

Archimbald: See ARCHIBALD.

Archimedean: ār'ki-mī-dī'ən¹ or mī'dī-ən¹; ār'ei-me-dē'an² or mē'de-an². C., E., M., & S. accent the antepenult; "Webster's International" accents the penult, but "Webster's New International" follows the lead of the Eng. lexicographers.

Archimedes: ār'ki-mī'dīz¹; ār'ei-mē'dēs²; not ār'kim-ī'dīz¹ [Gr. mathematician].

archipelago: ār'ki-pel'ə-go¹; ār'ei-pēl'a-ġo²; not ārčh'ī-pel'ə-go¹.

Archippus: ar-kip'us¹; ār-eīp'ūs² [Gr. dramatist].

Archite: ār'kait¹; ār'eit² [Bible].

architect: ār'ki-tekt¹; ār'ei-tēt²; not ārčh'ī-tekt¹. So also all its derivatives.

architecture: ār'ki-tek'chur¹ or -tiur; ār'ei-tēe'chur² or -tūr²; not ārčh'ī-tek'chur¹.

architrave: ār'ki-trēv¹; ār'ei-trāv².

archival: ar-kai'vəl¹; ār-eī'val². M. & W. alone prefer ār'ki-vəl¹, which is recorded as second choice by *Standard, C., & I.* Why M. & W. should prefer ār'ki-vəl¹ for the adjective and ār'kai-v for the noun **archive** (which see) is difficult to explain in the face of present American and British usage. In English, we have analogous forms in *arrive, arrival; recite, recital; surprise, surprisal*, etc., but it may be pointed out that these words are derived from the Latin, while *archive* comes from the Greek. To this the genius of language replies that in the pronunciation of all English words derived from the Greek βίος, "life," the *i* has the diphthongal value ai, altho it is short in the Greek.

archive: ār'kai-v¹; ār'eiv². The form ār'kiv¹, also recorded by *Standard, C. & M.*, is seldom or never heard to-day.

archives: ār'kai-vz¹; ār'eivz². Perry (1775) preferred ār'chīvz¹, and Jones (1798), ār'kivz¹, but Walker (1791) gave ār'kaivez¹.

archivist: ār'kai-vist¹; ār'eī-vist². The pronunciation recorded by the dictionaries is ār'ki-vist¹; ār'ei-vist²—the result of the introduction of the Italian word *archivista*, by Florio, into his "New World of Words" (1611). Altho born in London, Florio was of Tuscan origin and his father was pastor of the Italian congregation in London.

archivolt: ār'ki-vōlt¹; ār'ei-vōlt²; not ār'kiv-ōlt¹. E., I., & S. ār'chī-vōlt¹ [Term in architecture].

archlute: ārčh'liūt¹; ārčh'lūt²; not ārčh'lūt¹.

Archytas: ār-kai'tas¹; ār-eī'tas² [Gr. mathematician of 4th cent.].

Archibaldo: ār'chī-bāl'do¹; ār'chī-bāl'do². See ARCHIBALD.

arciform: ār'si-fōrm¹; ār'çi-fōrm²; not ār'ki-fōrm¹.

Arcis=sur=Aube: ār'sīs'sūr-ōb¹; ār'çīs'sūr-ōb²; not ār'sī'1 [Fr. town].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thīn, thīs.

1: art¹-tie, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, bŭm;

Arcite: ār'sait¹; ār'çit² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a Theban knight; al-o, in Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite"].

Arcole: ār-kō'lē¹; ār-eō'lē²; *not* ār'kō-lē¹ [It. vil. where Napoleon def. Austrians, 1796].

arctic: ärk'tik¹; är'e'tie². Compare ANTARCTIC.

Arcturus: ark-tiū'rus¹; äre-tū'rūs²; *not* ark-tū'rus¹ [A star]

arcuate: är'kiū-ēt¹; är'eū-āt².

Arcueil-Cachan: är'küy'-kā'shūn¹; är'eüy'-eä'shān²: y as in "yet," used in the second syllable, indicates only the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation. *Standard* renders this syllable yä; yä; W. gives it as y'. In French the first element of the word has but *two* syllables as shown by C. [Fr. town].

Ard: ärd¹; ärd² [Bible].

Ardagh: ar-dä¹; är-dä² [Ir. village].

Ardat: är'dat¹; är'dät² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ardath:** ür'dath¹; är'däth² [Apocrypha].

Arda Viraf Namak: är'da vī'raf na-māk¹; är'dä vī'räf nä-māk² [The Book of Arda Viraf: a religious text of the Parsees].

Ardèche: är'dūsh¹; är'dēsh² [Fr. department].

Arden: är'den¹; är'dēn² [Eng. proper name].

Ardennes: är'den¹; är'dēn² [Fr. department]. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (1912) gives är'den¹.

Ardilaun: är'di-lēn¹; är'di-lan² [British baron].

Ardites: ärd'ait¹; ärd'its² [Bible].

Arditi: ar-dī'ti¹; är-dī'ti² [It. composer].

Ardois: är'dwā¹; är'dwä² [A system for signaling by night at sea].

Ardon: är'den¹; är'dōn² [Bible].

ardrigh: ar-drīh¹; är-drīh² [Chief king of the ancient Scots & Irish].

arduous: är'diu-us¹ or är'jū-us¹; är'dū-ūs² or är'jū-ūs²; *not* ürd'iu-us¹.

Ardwick: är'dik¹; är'dīk²—the *w* is silent [Section of Manchester, Eng.].

are (v.): är¹; är² [Pres. indic. of BE].

are (n.): är¹; är². *E.* & *M.*, är¹; *S.*, ēr¹ [A land-measure].

area: ē'ri-ə¹; ä're-a². The best Am. & Eng. usages concur; but, *E.*, är'e-ə¹.

Area: ē'ri-ə¹; ä're-a² [Douai Bible].

areal: ē'ri-əl¹; ä'ri-al²; *not* ä'ri-əl¹ [Pert. to AREA].

Arean: ē'ri-an¹; ä'ri-an²; *not* ä'ri-ən¹ [Pert. to ARES].

Areca: ar'i-kə¹ or ə-rī'kə¹; är'e-ea² or a-rē'ea² [A palm & nut].

Arecibo: ä'rē-sī'bo¹; ä'rē-çī'bo² [Porto Rican municipality].

Arecon: ar'i-ken¹; är'e-eōn² [Douai Bible].

Aree: ē'ri-ī¹; ä're-ē² [Douai Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Arel: ə-rī'loi¹; a-rē'li² [Bible].—**Arelites:** ə-rī'loits¹; a-rē'lits² [Bible].

arenaceous: ar'i-nē'shūs¹; ār'e-nā'shūs².

Arendal: ā'ren-dal¹; ā'rēn-dāl²; not ar'en-dal¹ [Norw. town].

Areoi: ā'rē-ō'i¹; ā'rē-ō'i²; not ar'i-oi¹ [Tahitian devotees].

areola: ə-rī'o-lə¹; a-rē'o-la²; the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Area of open space between veins as in leaves].

areolation: ə-rī'o-lē'shən¹; a-rē'o-lā'shən². C. ar'i-o-lē'shən¹; E. ā-r-i-ə-lē'shən¹; I. a-rī'ō-lē'shūn¹; M. ā'r'i-o-lē'shən¹; S. a-rī'ō-lē'shūn¹; W. ē'r-i-o-lē'shūn¹; Wr. ē-r-i-a-lē'shən¹. No two dictionaries agree on the pronunciation of this word.

Areopagite: ar'i-ep'ə-gait¹; ar'e-ōp'a-ġit², C., M., & W.: also, *New Standard* alternative; but ar'i-ep'a-jait¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-ġit², E., I., S., Wr., & *New Standard* preferred [A member of the Areopagus].

Areopagitic: ar'i-ep'ə-git-ik¹ or -jit-ik¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-ġit-ie² or -ġit-ie².

Areopagus: ar'i-ep'ə-gus¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-ġūs² [A hill where the ancient Athenian tribunal was held].

arepa: a-rē'pa¹; ā-re'pā²; not ə-rep'ə¹ [Turk., barley].

Arequipa: ā'rē-kī'pa¹; ā're-kī'pā² [Dept. & city in Peru].

Ares: ē'rīz¹ or a'rēs¹; ā'rēs² or ā'rēs² [In Gr. myth, the god of War; Mars].

arescent: ə-res'ent¹; a-rēs'ent² [Arid].

aretaics: ar'i-tē'iks¹; ā'r'e-tā'ies² [Virtue as a science].

Aretas: ar'i-tas¹; ā'r'e-tās² [Apocrypha].

arête: ə-rēt'¹; a-rēt'² [Fr. mountain spur].

[Alcinous].

Arete: ə-rī'ti¹; a-rē'te² [In Homer's "Odyssey," the model housewife of

Arethusa: ar'i-θiū'sə¹; ā'r'e-thū'sa² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids, or sea-nymphs].

Aretine: ar'i-tin¹; ā'r'e-tīn² [Pertaining to Arezzo].

Aretino: ā'rē-tī'no¹; ā'rē-tī'no² [It. poet].

Areuna: ə-rū'nə¹; a-ru'na² [Douai Bible].

Areus: ə-rī'us¹; a-rē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Arezzo: ə-red'zo¹; ā-rēd'zo² [It. province].

argali: ā'r'gə-lī¹; ā'r'gə-lī² [A wild sheep].

Argall: ā'r'gəl¹; ā'r'gəl² [Eng. deputy governor of Va. (1617-19)].

Argalus: ā'r'gə-lus¹; ā'r'gə-lūs² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," a young noble].

Argan: ā'r'gān¹; ā'r'gān² [Hero of Molière's "Malade Imaginaire"].

Argand: ā'r'gān¹; ā'r'gān² [Swiss chemist]. See next.

argand: ā'r'gand¹; ā'r'gānd² [A gas-burner].

Argante: ar-gan'ti¹; ā-r-gān'te² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a giantess].

Argante: ā'r'gānt¹; ā'r'gānt² [A character in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: *aristue*, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fäst*; *get*, *piēs*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *not*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

Argantes: *ar-gan'tiz*¹; *är-gän'teš*² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," an infidel hero]. **Argantež,** *ar-gän'tēž*¹; *är-gän'tež*².

Argaum: *ar-göm'*¹; *är-gäm'*²; *not ar-gä-üm'*¹ [Village in Berar, Br. Ind.].

Argean: *ar-jī'an'*¹ *or* *-gē'ön'*¹; *är-gē'an'*² *or* *-gē'an'*² [Pert. to Argo or Argos].

Argemone: *är'ji-mō'nē*¹; *är'gē-mō'nē*² [A genus of poppies]. See next.

argemony: *ar-jem'o-ni*¹; *är-gēm'o-ny*² [The prickly poppy].

Argens: *är'žän'*¹; *är'zhän'*²; *not är'jens*¹ [Fr. philos.].

Argensola: *ar'hēn-sō'la*¹; *är'hēn-sō'lä*². *g* in Spanish sometimes has the value of English *k*. [Sp. poets.]

argent: *är'jent*¹; *är'gēnt*².

Argenteuil: *är'žän'tüy'*¹; *är'zhän'tüy'*² [District in Canada; Fr. town]. See note at ARGTEIL.

argentina: *är'jen-tai'nē*¹ *or* *-tī'nē*¹; *är'gēn-tī'na*² *or* *-tī'na*² [Gilt or silvered unglazed porcelain].

Argentina: *är'jen-tī'nē*¹; *är'gēn-tī'na*²; *not -tai'nē*¹ [S. Am. republic].

argentine: *är'jen-tin*¹ *or* *-tain*¹; *är'gēn-tīn*² *or* *-tīn*²; Eng. usage favors *-tain*¹ [Silvery].

Argentine: *är'jen-tīn*¹; *är'gēn-tīn*²; rarely, *-tain*¹; *-tīn*² [S. Am. republic].

Argier: *ar-jir'*¹; *är-gür'*² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest" (act i, sc. 2), Algiers].

argil: *är'jil*¹; *är'gil*²; *not är'gil*¹ [Potters' clay].—**argillaceous:** *är'ji-lē'-shus*¹; *är'gi-lä'shüs*².

argillo: *ar-jil'o*¹; *är-gil'o*²; *not -gil'o*¹ [Vitrous compound].

Argive: *är'gai*¹ *or* *-jai*¹; *är'gī*² *or* *-gī*² [Pert. to Argos; Greek].

Argob: *är'gob*¹; *är'gōb*² [Bible].

Argolis: *är'go-lis*¹; *är'gō-lis*²; *not ar-gō'lis*¹ [District in Greece].

argon: *är'gen*¹; *är'gōn*²; *not är'gän*¹.

Argonaut: *är'go-nēt*¹; *är'gō-nät*² [1. In Gr. myth, one who sailed with Jason in the "Argo" to fetch the golden fleece. 2. (U. S.) A gold-seeker in 1849].

Argos: *är'ges*¹; *är'gös*²; *not är'gēs*¹ *nor* *är'gus*¹. Compare ARGUS.

argosy: *är'go-si*¹; *är'gō-sy*²; *not är'gə-si*¹ [A large ship].

He hath an *argosy* bound to Tripolis. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 3.

argot: *är'gō*¹ *or* *-gōt*¹; *är'gō*² *or* *-gōt*² [Fr. slang].

argumentative: *är'giu-men'tə-tiv*¹; *är'gū-mēn'ta-tiv*²; *not tē-tiv*¹.

Argus: *är'gus*¹; *är'gūs*²; *not är'gēs*¹ [In Gr. myth, a giant killed by Hermes]. Compare ARGUS.

Argyle: *är-gail*¹; *är-gyl*²; *not är'gail*¹ [Town in Nova Scotia; town in Wis.].

Argyll: Same as preceding.

Argynnis: *ar-jin'is*¹; *är-gyn'is*² [Genus of butterflies].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; uu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; Chin; ɡo, ŋ = stag; thin, this.

aria: ɑ'ri-e¹ or ɛ'ri-e¹; ɑ'ri-ä² or ɑ'ri-a² [It. melody].

Dr. Abernethy indicates the sound of the first syllable with a ² (=a¹), which he calls "intermediate." This is erroneous. See ask. He claims that "the English authorities prefer ɑ'ri-a² [=ɛ'ri-e¹]," which he characterizes as "the second choice of Webster and Century," but the fact is that E., I., and M. all give preference to ɑ'ri-ä² (=ɑ'ri-a¹).

Ariadne: ar'ri-ad'n¹ or Standard ɛ'ri-ad'n¹; ər'i-ad'ni² or ɑ'ri-äd'ne² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Minos].

Arian: ɛ'ri-en¹; ɑ'ri-an² [Pertaining to Arius; same as ARYAN].—**Arianism:** -izm¹; -izm².

Ariana: ɛ'ri-an'ə¹ or -ɛ'nə¹; ɑ'ri-än'a² or -ä'na² [Feminine personal name].

Ariarathes: ɛ'ri-ə-rē'fhiz¹; ɑ'ri-a-rā'thēs² [Apocrypha].

Arica: ɑ-rī'ka¹; ɑ-rī'că² [Chilean spt.].

arid: ar'id¹; ər'id²; not ɛ'rid¹.

Aridai: ə-rid'i-ai¹ or ar'i-dai¹; a-rid'a-i² or ər'i-di² [Bible].

Aridatha: ə-rid'ə-tha¹; a-rid'a-tha² [Bible].

Arie: ɛ'ri-e¹ or ə-ru'e¹; ɑ'ri-ē² or a-rī'ē² [Douai Bible].

Ariège: ɑ'ri'ēʒ¹; ɑ'ri'ēʒh² [Fr. dept.].

Arieh: ɛ'ri-e¹ or ə-ru'e¹; ɑ'ri-ē² or a-rī'ē² [Bible].

Ariel: ɛ'ri-el¹; ɑ'ri-əl² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a tricky spirit; also, a rebellious angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," and a sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"].

Arielites: ɛ'ri-el-aits¹; ɑ'ri-əl-its² [Douai Bible].

Aries: ɛ'ri-iz¹; ɑ'ri-ēs² [A constellation, the ram: a sign of the zodiac].

Arietid: ə-ru'i-tid¹; a-rī'e-tid² [Meteor].

Arimathea: ar'ri-mə-θi'ə¹; ər'i-ma-thē'a²; not ar'im-ə-θi'ə¹ [Bible].

Arioch: ar'i-ek¹; ər'i-ōe² [Bible].

Arion¹: ə-ru'i-en¹; a-rī'on²; not ar'i-en¹ [Gr. poet & musician].

Arion²: ar'i-en¹; ər'i-on² [Musical society].

ariose: ar'ri-ōs¹; ər'i-ōs². E. ə-r-i-ō'ze¹; I. ar'i-ōs¹; M. ar'ri-ōs¹ [Pert. to an air].

arioso: ɑ'ri-ō'so¹; ɑ'ri-ō'so² [It., melodious].

Ariosto: ɑ'ri-ēs'to¹; ɑ'ri-ōs'to² [It. poet].

Arisai: ə-ris'i-ai¹ or ar'i-sai¹; a-rīs'a-i² or ər'i-si² [Bible].

Aristæus: ar'is-ti'us¹; ər'is-tē'ūs [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian deity].

Aristarchus: ar'is-tār'kus¹; ər'is-tār'eūs² [Gr. astronomer].

Aristides: ar'is-tai'diz¹; ər'is-ti'dēs² [Gr. statesman].

Aristippus: ar'is-tip'us¹; ər'is-tīp'ūs² [Gr. philosopher].

Aristobolus: ar'is-to-bō'lus¹; ər'is-to-bō'lūs² [Douai Bible].

Aristobulus: ar'is-to-biū'lus¹; ər'is-to-bū'lūs² [Jewish philosopher].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

I: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Aristocles: ar-is'to-kliz¹; är-is'to-elēs² [Athenian sculptor 5th cent. B. C.].

aristocrat: ə-ris'to-krat¹ or ar'is-to-krat¹; a-ris'to-erāt² or är'is-to-erāt².
C, E, & M. accent the first syllable; *Standard, I., S., W., & Wr.*, the second Perry (1775) and Walker (1828) preferred ar-is-to-krat¹.

aristocratic: ar'is-to-krat'ik¹ or a-ris'to-krat'ik¹; är'is-to-erāt'ie² or är-ris'-to-erāt'ie². [B. C.]

Aristogiton: ar'is-to-jai'tən¹; är'is-to-gi'ton² [Athenian conspirator, 514

Aristodemus: ar'is-to-dī'mus¹; är'is-to-dē'mūs² [Messenian hero, 8th cent. B. C.]. [powder].

aristol: ar'is-tōl¹; är'is-tōl²: commonly, ar'is-tel¹; är'is-tōl² [Antiseptic

aristology: ar'is-tel'o-jī¹; är'is-tōl'o-gy² [Science of dining]. [680 B. C.].

Aristomenes: ar'is-təm'i-niz¹; är'is-tōm'e-nēs² [A Messenian general ab.

Aristophanes: ar'is-tef'ə-niz¹; är'is-tōf'a-nēs² [Gr. satirist].

Aristotelian: ar'is-to-ti'h-ən¹; är'is-to-tē'li-an².

Aristotle: ar'is-tet-l¹; är'is-tōt-l² [Gr. philosopher, 4th cent. B. C.].

arithmetic: ə-rith'mi-tik¹; a-rith'me-tīe²; *not* ə-reth'mə-tik¹, *nor* ar'ith-met'ik¹. See quotations.

There is a small, but a very general, deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *i* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arithmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (1806).

To this criticism Dr. Young replied:

The accent should be on the third syllable; where it is placed by the vulgar, who are often exposed to the sneers of the polite, for faithfully preserving the language from the reckless violence of ignorance and caprice.

TOWNSEND YOUNG, *New Edition of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* [Dublin, 1859.]

Arlus: ə-rai'us¹ or ē'ri-us¹; a-rī'ūs² or ā'ri-ūs² [Alexandrian presbyter of 4th cent.].

Arjuna: ur'jū-nā¹; är'ju-na² [The hero of the *Mahabharata*].

Arka: ār'kə¹; är'ka² [Phenician city].

Arkansas: ār'kən-sō¹; är'kan-sā²; *not* ar-kan'zəs¹ [A south central State, river, and county of the United States]. Compare the following.

Arkansas City: ar-kan'zəs¹; är-kän'sas² [A city in Kansas].

arkansite: ār'kən-sait¹; är'kan-sit² [A mineral].

Arkite: ār'kit¹; är'it² [Bible].

Arkona: ar-kō'nā¹; är-kō'nā² [Promontory, Rügen isl., Prus.].

Arlberg: ār'l'berh¹; är'l'bērh² [Section of Algau Alps, Austr.].

Arles: ār'l¹; är'l² [Fr. city].

arles: ār'lz¹; är'lz² (earnest=money).

Arline: ār'lin¹; är'lin² [Heroine of Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl"; kidnapped daughter of Count Arnheim].

Arlon: ār'lōn¹; är'lōn² [Capital of Luxembourg prov., Belg., entered by the Germans in 1914].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

arm: ūrm¹; ärm²; *not* ärm¹, a pronunciation frequently heard in New England.

armada: ar-mē'də¹; ärmā'də². The pronunciation ar-mā'də¹ given by the Standard as an alternative is Spanish, and was first indicated by Nathan Bailey in his *Universal Etymological Dictionary* published in 1721.

Armado: ar-mū'do¹; ärmā'do² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, an ostentatious Spaniard].

Armageddon: ar'mə-ged'den¹ or *Standard* ūr'mə-ged'en¹; ärmā-gēd'dōn,² ärmā-gēd'on² [The plain of Esdraelon, where the Israelites won victories & suffered defeats; hence, the scene of any momentous test, specif. the great decisive battle at the end of the world (*Rev. xvi, 16*)].

We seemed to see our flag unfurled,
Our champion waiting in his place
For the last battle of the world,
The Armageddon of the race.

WHITTIER *Rantoul*.

Armagh: ar-mū'¹; ärmā'² [Ir. county and city].

Armagnac: ärmā'nyūk'¹; ärmā'nyäe'² [Fr. count; constable of Fr. and leader of a faction of Orleansists against the Burgundians; died 1418].

Armand: ärmān'¹; ärmān'² [Fr. masculine personal name. See HERMAN].

Armande: ärmānd'¹; ärmānd'² [One of the wise women in Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*].

Armatoles: ärmə-tō'liz¹; ärmā-tō'lēs² [Gr. people of Epirus & Thessaly].

armature: ärmə-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; ärmā-tūr² or -chur²; *not* ärmā-tūr¹.

Armenia: ar-mi'ni-ə¹; ärmē'ni-a² [A region of Asia Minor].

Armentières: ärmān'tiär¹; ärmān'tiär² [Town in north of France occupied by Germans in 1914].

Armida: ar-mi'də¹; ärmī'dä²; *not* ar-mai'də¹ [An enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*]. When written **Armide** is pronounced as two syllables, ar'mid'¹; ärmid'².

Armidale: ärmī-dēl¹; ärmī-dāl² [Town in New South Wales].

armilause: ärmī-lō'sə¹; ärmī-lə'sə²; *not* ärmī-lau'zə¹ [A Roman tunic].

armillary: ärmī-lē-rī¹; ärmī-lä-ry²; *not* ärmīl-ē-rī¹, *nor* ar-mil'ē-rī¹.

Arminian: ar-min'i-ən¹; ärmīn'i-an². Compare ARMENIA. [Pert. to Arminius].

Arminius: ar-min'i-us¹; ärmīn'i-ūs² [1. Dutch theologian of late 16th cent. 2. See HERMAN]. In Dutch *i* in open syllables is pronounced as *i* as in "police."

armistice: ärmī-stis¹; ärmī-stīc²; *not* ar'mi-stīs¹, ärmis-tis¹ *nor* ar-mis-tis¹. *Standard, Walker, & W.* form the penult after the *i*, but *C. & I.* form it after the *s*. The first division is preferable etymologically.

Armoni: ar-mō'nai¹; ärmō'nī² [Bible].

Arna: ärnə¹; ärna² [Apocrypha].

Arnaldo [Sp.]: ar-nāl'do¹; ärnāl'do². See ARNOLD.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, pręy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn.

Arnan: ăr'nan¹; ăr'năn² [Bible].

Arnaud [Fr.]: ăr'nō¹; ăr'nō². See **ARNOLD**. **Arnaut**.

Arnauld: ăr'nō¹; ăr'nō² [Family name of Fr. ecclesiastics and nuns].

-Arnaut: ar-naut¹; ăr-nout² [An Albanian].

Arndt: ărnt¹; ărnt² [Ger. hist. & divine].

Arnold: ăr'nöld¹; ăr'nöld² [Masculine personal and also family name].
Ger., ar'nölt¹; ar'nölt²; It., **Arnoldo**, ar-nöl'do¹; ăr-nöl'do².

Arnoldine: ăr'nöld-in¹; ăr'nöld-in² [Feminine personal name]. It., **Arnoldino**, ăr'nel-dī'no¹; ăr'nöl-dī'no².

Arnold von Winkelried: ăr'nolt fon vīn'kel-rīt¹; ăr'nölt fōn vīn'kēl-rēt²
[Swiss patriot; died in battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386].

Arnon: ăr'nen¹; ăr'nōn² [Bible].

Arnould: ăr'nū¹; ăr'ny² [Fr. (1) writer; (2) actress].

Arnprior: ărn-prai'ər¹; ărn-pri'or² [Town in Ont., Canada].

Arnsberg: ărns'berh¹; ărns'bērh² [Prus. dept. & town].

Arnstadt: ărn'shtat¹; ărn'shtāt² [Ger. principality].

Arnswalde: ărns-vŭl'da¹; ărns-väl'de² [Prus. town].

Arnulf: ăr'nul¹; ăr'nŭlf² [1. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 9th cent.
2. Archbp. of Reims 989-991].

Arod: ăr'ed¹ or ă'rod¹; ăr'ōd² or ă'rōd² [Bible].

Arodi: ăr'o-dai¹ or ă-rō'dai¹; ăr'o-dī² or ă-rō'dī² [Bible].

Arodites: ăr'ed-aits¹ or ă'rod-aits¹; ăr'ōd-its² or ă'rōd-its² [Bible].

Aroer: ă-rō'ər¹; ă-rō'er² [Bible].

Aroerite: ă-rō'ər-aīt¹; ă-rō'er-īt² [Bible].

Arokszallas: ă'rök-să'lăsh¹; ă'rök-să'lăsh² [Hung. town].

Aroldo. See **HAROLD**.

Arom: ă'rēm¹; ă'rēm² [Apocrypha].

aroma: ă-rō'mă¹; ă-rō'mă². The antepenult is low and unstressed and should not be accented & pronounced ăr'ō-mă¹.

aromatize: ă-rō'mă-taiz¹; ă-rō'mă-tīz². I. gives ăr'o-mat-aiz¹ as alternative, which Wfr. prefers. Perry (1775) indicated ă-rēm'a-taiz¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), ăr'o-ma-taiz¹.

Aroostook: ă-rūs'tuk¹; ă-rōōs'tōōk²; not ă-rū'stuk¹ [River & county in Me.].

Arorite: ăr'o-raīt¹; ăr'o-rīt² [Douai Bible].

Arouet: ă'rū'ē¹; ă'rū'ē² [Family name of Voltaire].

Arpad: ăr'pad¹; ăr'păd² [Bible].

Arpád: ăr'pad¹; ăr'păd² [Founder of Hungarian kingdom, 8th cent.].

arpeggio: ar-pej'o¹; ăr-pég'o² [It., harp-like chord].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăl; mē, gēt, pręy, fēm; hīt, ăce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; eil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

Arphad: ər'fad¹; ər'fäd² [Bible: same as ARPAD].

Arphasachites: ər-fas'ə-kaits¹; ər-fäs'a-eits² [Douai Bible].

Arphaxad: ər-faks ad¹; ər-fäks'äd² [Bible].

arquebus: ər'kwī-bus¹; ər'kwe-büs². The *e* in the penult is obscure, not long as stated by some phoneticists. Same as HARQUEBUS.

arquebusier: ər'kwī-bus-ir'¹; ər'kwe-büs-ēr'². Same as HARQUEBUSIER. Following the analogy of other words derived from the French, *St.* notes that the first & the final syllables of this word are stressed. In French nearly all syllables are stressed, but in some words that have become Anglicized only certain syllables retain the stress.

Arques: ər'k¹; äre² [Fr. historic village].

arraché: ar'a-shē'¹; ər'a-she'² [Fr., uprooted; heraldic term].

arrack: ar'ak¹; ər'äk². *C., E., & W.* ar'ak¹; *M.* ə-rak'¹; *St.* ar'rak¹; *Wr.* ə-ruk'¹. Perry (1775), ar-rak'¹; Walker (1791), ar-rak'¹; but Sheridan (1783), ar'ak¹.

arrage: ar'ij¹; ər'ag² [Drift edge in mining].

Arragonese: ar'a-go-nīs'¹ or -niz'¹; ər'a-go-nēs'² or -nēs'² [Pert. to Arragon, Sp.].

Arrah: ar'a¹; ər'ä² [Bengal town; scene of heroic defense in 1857].

arraign: a-rēn'¹; ər-rān'².

Arran: ar'an¹; ər'an²; not ar-ran'¹ [Scot. isle].

arrange: a-rēn'¹; ər-räng'².

arrant: ar'ant¹; ər'ant².

arras: ar'əs¹; ər'as².

Arras: ər'räs'¹; ər'räs'² [Fr. city once famed for tapestry].

arrasene: ar'a-sin¹; ər'a-sēn² [An embroidery-thread].

arrastre: a-räs'trē¹; ər-räs'trē² [Sp., a mill; also, lighterage, storage, & haulage as of cargo].

arrear: a-rīr'¹; ər-rēr'².

arrears: a-rīr'ij¹; ər-rēr'ag²; not ar'ir-ēj¹. *Walker* ar-rī'rēj¹.

arrest: a-rest'¹; ər-rēst'²; but more commonly ə-rest'¹.

Arrest: a-rest'¹; ər-rēst'² [Ger. astronomer].

arrêt: ə-rē'¹ or ə-ret'¹; a-rē'² or a-rēt'². *C.* a-rē'¹; *I.* ə-rē'¹; *M.* ə-rā'¹; *W.* ə-rē'¹; *Wr.* ə-ret'¹ [Fr. official decree, arrest, or seizure].

They [the French] issued an *arret* ordering the seizure of British property found on board of American vessels. *IRVING Life of Washington*, vol. v, p. 243 [G. P. P. 1863.]

Arrhenius: ə-rē'ni-us¹; ər-rē'ni-us² [Sw. chemist].

arrhinia: a-rin'i-a¹; ər-rīn'i-a² [Noseless].

arrhizous: a-rui'zus¹; ər-rī'zūs² [Rootless].

Arrian: ar'i-an¹; ər'i-an² [Gr. historian of 2d cent.]. Distinguish from *ARIAN*; *ARYAN*.

z: wolf, dog; boot, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rule; but, būm;

arrière: ār'yār¹; ār'yēr². *Walker* ar-rīr¹ [Fr., the rear; in the phrase *arrière pensée*, an afterthought. See *PENSÉE*].

arriero: ār'i-ē'ro¹; ār'i-ē'ro² [Sp., a muleteer].

arroba: a-rō'ba¹; ā-rō'bā² [Sp. measure or weight].

arrogative: ar'o-gə-tiv²; ār'o-gā-tiv²; *not* ar'o-gē-tiv¹.

arrondissement: ā'rōn'dis'mān¹; ā'rōn'dis'mān². The first syllable has the sound of a in "far," not that of a in "at" [Fr. departmental subdivision].

arrowroot: ar'o-rūt¹; ār'o-rōt²; *not* ar'ər-rūt¹.

arroyo: a-rei'o¹ or a-rō'yo¹; ā-rōy'o² or ā-rō'yo² [Sp., a small stream or dry gully].

arroz basi: a-rōth' ba-sī¹; ā-rōth' bā-sī² [P. I. A drink made from fermented rice].

Arsaces: ar-sē'sīz¹ or ār'sə-sīz¹; ār-sā'çēs² or ār'sa-çēs² [Founder of Parthian kingdom, about 250 B. C.].

Arsamas: ār'zə-mās¹; ār'şā-mās² [Rus. city in Nijni-Novgorod prov.].

Arsaphes: ar-sē'fiz¹ or ār'sə-fiz¹; ār-sū'fēs² or ār'sa-fēs² [Egypt. deity].

Arsareth: ār'sə-reth¹; ār'sa-rēth² [Apocrypha].

Arsenian: ar-sī'm-an¹; ār-sē'ni-an² [A supporter of Arsenius (q. v.)].

arsenic (a.): ar-sen'ik¹; ār-sē'nīe². This is *Standard & M.* preference; but *C., I., St., & W.* ar-sen'ik¹; *Wr.* ar-sen'ik¹. See next.

arsenic (n.): ār'sə-nik¹; ār'se-nīe². *Standard, W., & Wr.* ār'si-nik¹; *C. & St.* ār'se-nik¹; *E.* ār'si-nik¹; *I.* ār'sen-ik¹; *M.* ār'snik¹. Of the early lexicographers Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulten & Knight, and Knowles, whom Murray follows, indicate a dissyllabic pronunciation. Current dictionaries indicate three syllables.

arsenious: ar-sī'nī-us¹; ār-sē'nī-ūs².

Arsenius: ar-sī'nī-us¹; ār-sē'nī-ūs² [Patriarch of Constantinople, 13th cent.].

Arsetes: ar-sī'tiz¹; ār-sē'tēs² [In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the foster-father to Clorinda].

Arsinoe: ar-sin'o-ī¹; ār-sīn'o-ē² [1. Daughter of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt. 2. In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude].

Arsiphurith: ār'si-fiūrīth¹; ār'si-fūrīth² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

arsis: ār'sis¹; ār'sis². See quotation.

The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *Arsts*, . . . also, . . . the syllable on which the emphasis falls.

KÜHNER *Greek Grammar* Edwards trans. p. 574. [A. 1853.]

Artabazus: ar'tə-bē'zus¹; ār'ta-bā'zūs² [Per. general, 331 B. C.].

Artagnan: ār'tā'nyān¹; ār'tā'nyān² [With the preposition *D'*, indicating origin or estate, the chief character, a young Gascon, in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* but not one of them].

Artaxaminous: ār'tag-zam'i-nūs¹; ār'tāg-zām'i-nūs² [In Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*, King of Utopia].

Artaxata: ar-taks'ə-tə¹; ār-tāks'a-ta² [Anc. Armenian capital: now ruins].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Artaxerxes: ăr'tag-zŭrk'sīz¹; ăr'täg-zērksēs²; *not* ăr-taks-ŭrk'sīz¹ [Either of two Per. kings].

Artedi: ar-tē'dī¹; ăr-te'dī² [Sw. naturalist].

Artegall: ăr'ti-gal¹; ăr'te-gāl²; *not* ar-ti-göl¹ [1. A legendary king of Britain. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of Justice].

Artemas: ăr'ti-məs¹; ăr'te-mas² [Bible].

Artemis: ăr'ti-mis¹; ăr'te-mis²; *not* ar-ti'mis¹ [A Gr. goddess identified by the Romans with their DIANA].

Artemisia: ăr'ti-mis'i-a¹; ăr'te-mis'i-a². *C. & Wr.* ăr-ti-miz'i-a¹; *E.* ăr-te-miz'i-a¹; *I.* ăr'ti-mis'i-a¹; *M.* ăr-ti-miz'i-a¹; *Standard* ăr'ti-mish'i-a¹; *St.* ăr'te-mis'i-a¹; *W.* ăr'ti-miz'i-a¹. [1. Queen of Halicarnassus, ally of Xerxes against Greeks 350? B. C. 2. Wife of Mausolus, King of Caria, in whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. 3. A genus of plants of the aster family]. Some phoneticists claim a different pronunciation for the personal and the plant name.

Artemus Ward: ăr'ti-mus¹; ăr'te-mūs²; *erroneously* ar-ti'mus¹ and ăr'ti-məs¹—the latter by confusion with masculine proper name **Artemas**. [Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an Am. humorist].

arterial: ar-ti'ri-al¹; ăr-tē'ri-al²; *not* ar-tŭr'i-al¹, *nor* ar'tər-i-al¹.

arteriasis: ăr'ti-rai'ə-sis¹; ăr'te-rī'a-sīs² [Degeneration of the arteries].

arteritis: ăr'ti-rai'tis¹ *or* -rī'tis¹; ăr'te-rī'tis² *or* -rī'tis² [Arterial inflammation].

Artesian: ar-ti'ʒən¹; ăr-tē'zhan² [Pert. to Artois, Fr., or to a well bored there].

Artevelde, van: ăr'ti-vel'də¹; ăr'te-vēl'de²; sometimes, but *erroneously*, ăr'tu-velt¹ [Either of two Flemish patriots].

Arthabaska: ăr'thə-bas'kə¹; ăr'tha-bās'ka² [County, Quebec prov., Canada]. See ARTHABASCA.

Arthegall: ăr'chi-gal¹; ăr'the-gāl² [Var. of ARTEGALL].

Arthemis: ăr'chi-mis¹; ăr'the-mīs²; *not*, as often heard, ar'thī-mis¹ [A butterfly, the white admiral].

arthritis: ar-čhai'tis¹ *or* -čhri'tis¹; ăr-thrī'tis² *or* -thri'tis² [Inflammation of a joint].

arthrobacterium: ăr'thro-bak-ti'ri-ŭm¹; ăr'thro-băe-tē'ri-ŭm². Note accentuation here and in the two following words.

arthrocace: ar-čhroc'ə-si¹; ăr-thrōc'ə-čē² [A disease of the joints].

arthropathy: ar-čhrep'ə-čhi¹; ăr-thrōp'a-thy² [A disease of the joints].

arthropod: ăr'thro-ped¹; ăr'thro-pōd² [An insect with jointed legs, as a spider].

Arthropoda: ar-čhrep'o-də¹; ăr-thrōp'o-da² [A subkingdom of animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, etc.].

Arthur: ăr'čhur¹; ăr'thūr² [Masculine personal name]. *F.* ăr'tŭr¹; ăr'tŭr²; *It.* **Arturo**, ar-tŭ'ro¹; ăr-tŭ'ro²; *L.* **Arthurus**, ar-čhiŭ'rus¹; ăr-thŭ'rŭs².

Arthuret: ăr'čhur-et¹; ăr'thūr-ēt² [The surname of two sisters in Scott's *Redgauntlet*].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏy; ʒo, ʒem; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

Arthurian: ar-*chiū*'ri-ən¹; ār-*thū*'ri-an²; *not* ar-*chū*'ri-ən¹. Pronounce the *u* of the antepenult as *u* in "pupil."

artiad: ār'ti-ad¹; ār'ti-ād² [Chem. element]. Compare PERISSAD.

artichoke: ār'ti-*chōk*¹; ār'ti-*chōk*². *Walker* gives ār'ti-*chōk*¹—*i* as in "police," now no longer heard.

article: ār'ti-*kl*¹; ār'ti-el²; *not* as *Walker*, ār'ti-*kl*¹, a former Scotticism now seldom if ever used.

artifice: ār'ti-*fis*¹; ār'ti-*fiç*²; *not* ar-tif'is¹, *nor* ār'tif-is¹. Always carry the *f* over to the ultima.

artificer: ar-tif'i-sər¹; ār-tif'i-çēr²; *not* ar-tif'is-ar¹.

artist: ārt'ist¹; ār'tist². Compare ARTISTE.—**artiste**: ār'tist¹; ār'tist².

artizan: ār'ti-zən¹; ār'ti-zan²; *not* ār'tiz-ən¹. *E. & M.* ār-ti-zan¹; *I. & St.* ār'ti-zan¹. *Perry, Jones, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig* accented the antepenult; *Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson*, the ultima. Spelt also **artisan**, preferred form in England.

Artois: ār'twā¹; ār'twā² [A region in N. E. France].

Artur, Arturo. See ARTHUR.

Aruboth: ə-rū'bōth¹ or ar'u-both¹; a-ryū'bōth² or ār'ū-both² [Bible].

Arum: ē'rum¹; ā'rūm²; *not* ār'um¹ [A genus of plants].

Arumah: ə-rū'mā¹; a-ryū'mā² [Bible].

Arundel: ar'un-del¹; ār'ūn-dēl² [Eng. city & earldom].

Arundel: ə-run'del¹; a-rūn'dēl² [County of central Maryland. **Anne Arundel**].

Arundelian: ar'un-dī'li-ən¹; ār'ūn-dē'li-an².

Arundell: ar'un-del¹; ār'ūn-dēl²; *not* ar'un-del¹ [Eng. rebel].

Arvad: ār'vad¹; ār'vād² [Bible].

Arvadite: ār'vad-ait¹; ār'vād-it² [Bible].

arvalan: ār'və-lan¹; ār'va-lān² [In Southey's *Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's son].

Arverni: ar-vūr'nai¹; ār-vēr'nī² [Gallic tribe].—**Arvernian**: ar-vūr'ni-ən¹; ār-vēr'ni-an².

Arviragus: ār'vi-rē'gus¹ or ar-vir'ə-gus¹; ār'vi-rā'gūs² or ār-vir'a-gūs² [1. A model husband in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, *The Franklin's Tale*. 2. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son].

Aryabhata: ār'ya-bhat'ə¹; ār'ya-bhāt'a² [Hindu mathematician of 5th & 6th centuries].

NOTE: In the Nāgarī alphabet *bha* is the twenty-fourth letter, being also the fourth of the labials and the aspirate of *b*. It is said to be pronounced like *b + h* in *club house*, as in the modern Hindu dialects. European scholars pronounce the Sanskrit sonant and surd aspirates as corresponding non-aspirates followed by *h*: as *bh* in *abhor*, but this is correct only of surd aspirates. The letter *h* is commonly pronounced like the European *h*, but this is not its true character. Natives define it as a sonant, or as between surd and sonant. According to the Paninian system, it ranks as a guttural, but one of the Pratisakhayas (Tāittirīya, II. 47) cites authorities who claim it has no relation with the guttural class and holds the same position as English *h*. Dr. W. D. Whitney points out that sonant aspirates

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

are generally described as made with a perceptible *n*-sound after the breach of sonant mute closure, but some phoneticians define the element following the mute as an emphasized utterance of the beginning of the succeeding sound. Sonant aspirates are still in use in India.

Aryan: ā'ri-ən¹; ā'ry-an². *Standard, C., & W.* ā'r'yan¹; *E.* ā'r'i-ən¹; *I.* ā'r'i-ən¹; *M.* ē'ri-ən¹; *St.* ē'ri-an¹ [A primitive Indo-European people, or their language].

arytenoid: ar'ī-tī'noid¹; ā'r'y-tē'noid². *C.* ar'ī-tī'noid¹; *E.* ā'r-i-tī'noid¹; *I.* a-rī-tī'noid¹; *M.* a-rī-tī'noid¹; *St.* a-rī'tē'noid¹; *W.* a-rī'tī'noid¹. The pronunciations of this word indicated for *M.* & *St.* on page lxi of *W.* are erroneous as to accentuation and division.

Arza: ā'r'zə¹; ā'r'za² [Bible].

Arzareth: ā'r'zə-reth¹; ā'r'za-rēth² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

as (*adv. & conj.*): az¹; ās². In Eng. *s*, following a vowel or a voiced consonant, is usually pronounced *z*, and the *z* sound is written *s* more frequently than *z*. This word is a corruption of OE. *aswa* (also), *alsa*, *alse*, *ase*, *to as*, which owes its pronunciation to the form *ase*, that dates from about 1200. Compare *ass*.

as (*n.*): as¹; ās² [Roman coin or weight].

As (*n.*): ās¹; ās² [A god in Norse myth.].

Asa: ē'sə¹; ā'sa² [Bible].

Asaa: as'ī-ə¹; ās'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Asadias: as'ə-dai'əs¹; ās'a-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

Asael: as'ī-el¹ or ē'sī-el¹; ās'a-ēl² or ā'sa-ēl² [Apocrypha].

asafetida: as'ə-fet'ī-də¹; ās'a-fēt'ī-da²; *not* -fet'id-ə¹ [An antispasmodic & stimulant].

Asahel: as'ə-hel¹ or ē'sə-hel¹; ās'a-hēl² or ā'sa-hēl² [Bible].

Asahia: as'ə-hai'ə¹; ās'a-hī'a² [Bible].

Asala: as'ī-ai'ə¹ or ə-sai'a¹; ās'a-ī'a² or a-sī'a² [Douai Bible].

Asalah: ə-sē'ya¹ or ə-sai'a¹; a-sā'yā² or a-sī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asalel-phuni: as'ə-lel-fiū'ni¹; ās'a-lēl-fū'ni² [Douai Bible].

Asana: as'ə-nə¹; ās'a-na² [Apocrypha].

asana: ə-sā'na¹; ā-sā'nā² [Tagalog name for the narra tree].

Asaph: ē'saf¹; ā'sāf² [Bible].

Asara: as'ə-rə¹; ās'a-ra² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Asarael: ə-sē'ri-el¹ or as'a-ril¹; a-sā'ra-ēl² or ās'a-rēl² [Bible].

Asaramel: ə-sar'ə-mel¹; a-sār'a-mēl² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Asareel: ə-sē'ri-el or as'ə-ril¹; a-sā're-ēl or ās'a-rēl² [Bible].

Asarel: as'ə-rel¹; ās'a-rēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asarela: as'ə-rī'la¹; ās'a-rē'lā² [Douai Bible]

Asarelah: as'ə-rī'la¹; ās'a-rē'lā² [Bible].

Asarh: ā'sar¹; ā'sār² [Third month of Hindu calendar].

Asathonthamar: as'ə-thon-thē'mar¹; ās'a-thōn-thā'mar² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʏle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Asbasareth: as-bas'ə-refh¹; ăs-bās'a-rēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asbazareth: as-baz'ə-refh¹; ăs-bāz'a-rēth² [Apocrypha].

Asbelites: as'bel-aits¹; ăs'bēl-its² [Douai Bible].

asbestos: as-bes'tas¹ or az-bes'tas¹; ăs-bēs'tos² or ăg-bēs'tos². American and Scottish lexicographers give preference to *s* in the antepenult, while the English prefer *z*. [A fireproof fibrous substance].

Asbjørnsen: as-byŭrn'sen¹; ăs-byŭrn'sēn² [Norw. naturalist].

Ascalon: as'kə-lən¹; ăs'ea-lōn² [1. In Brit. myth, the sword of St. George.
2. A Philistine city].

Ascalonites: as'kə-lən-aits¹; ăs'ea-lōn-its² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Ascanio: as-kā'nī-o¹; ăs-eā'nī-o² [A character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *The Spanish Curate*].

Ascanius: as-kē'nī-us¹; ăs-eā'nī-ūs² [In myth, a son of Æneas and Creusa].

Ascenas: as'i-nas¹; ăs'e-nas² [Douai Bible].

ascend: a-send'¹; ă-čēnd'²; *not* ə-send'¹ [Move upward].

Ascenez: as'i-nez¹; ăs'e-nēz² [Douai Bible].

ascetic: a-set'ik¹; ă-čēt'ie²; *not* as-et'ik¹—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant.

Aschaffenburg: a-shāf'en-bŭrn¹; ă-shāf'ēn-bŭrn²; *not* as-shaf'en-bŭrg¹ [Bavarian city].

Ascham: as'kəm¹; ăs'eam² [Eng. scholar of 16th cent.].

Aschersleben: ăsh'arz-lē'ben¹; ăsh'erš-le'bēn² [Mfg. town in Saxony].

ascians: ash'yanz¹; ăsh'yanš²; *not* as-si'ənz¹ [Shadowless men].

ascidian: a-sid'i-ən¹; ă-čid'i-an² [A tunicate animal or plant].

ascidiferous: as'i-dif'er-us¹; ăs'i-dŭf'er-ūs²; *not* as'id-if'ŭr-us¹.

Ascitans: a-sai'tanz¹; ă-čī'tans² [A 2d century religious sect].

ascites: a-sai'tiz¹; ă-sī'tēs² [Abdominal dropsy].

Asclepiad: as-klī'pi-ad¹; ăs-elē'pi-ăd² [A form of verse devised by ASCLE-PIADES].

Asclepiades: as'klī-pai'ə-diz¹; ăs'kle-pi'a-dēs² [Gr. poet of 2d cent. B. C.].

Asclepias: as-klī'pi-as¹; ăs-elē'pi-ăs² [Genus of plants of milkweed family].

Asclepieion: as-klī'pi-ci'en¹; ăs-elē'pi-i'ŏn² [Gr. temple of Asclepius].

Asclepius: as-klī'pi-us¹; ăs-elē'pi-ūs² [The god of the art of healing].
Spelled also *As-cle'pi-os* and *As-kle'pi-os*.

Ascoli: ăs'ko-li¹; ăs'eo-li²; *not* as'kə-li¹ [It. prov. & historic town].

ascolla: as-kō'li-ə¹; ăs-eō'li-a² [Gr. sportive dance].

Ascot: as'ket¹; ăs'eōt²; *not* as'ket¹.

Ascotan: as'ko-tān¹; ăs'eo-tān² [Lake in Chile with borate of soda crust].

Aseas: ə-sī'əs¹; a-sē'as² [Apocrypha].

Asebalm: as'i-bē'im¹; ăs'e-bā'im² [Douai Bible].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iā = few; chin; go; u = sing; this.

Asebebia: ə-seb¹-i-bai¹ə¹; a-seb²-e-bi¹ə² [Apocrypha].

Asebebias: ə-seb¹-i-bai¹əs¹; a-seb²-e-bi¹əs². Same as ASEBEBIA.

Asedoth: ə-sī¹-deth¹; a-sē²-dōth² [Douai Bible].

aseismatic: ə¹-sais-mat¹ik¹; ə²-sīs-māt²ie². *Standard*, ē²-sais-mat¹ik¹.

Asemona: as¹-i-mō¹nə¹; əs²-e-mō²na² [Douai Bible].

Asena: as¹-i-nə¹; əs²-e-na² [Douai Bible].

Asenaphar: ə-sen¹-ə-fār¹; a-sēn²-a-fār² [Douai Bible].

Asenath: as¹-i-nath¹; əs²-e-nāth² [Bible].

Aseneth: as¹-i-neth¹; əs²-e-nēth² [Bible].

Aser: ē¹sər¹; ā²ser² [Bible].

Aserer: as¹-ə-rər¹ or ə-sī¹-rər¹; əs²-e-rēr² or a-sē²-rēr² [Apocrypha].

asexual: ə-seks¹-yu-əl¹; ə-sēks²-yu-əl². *Standard*, ē-seks¹-yu-əl¹; not ə-sek¹-shiū-əl¹.

Asgard: as¹-gard¹; əs²-gārd²; not az¹-gard¹ [In Norse myth, the abode of heroes slain in battle].

Asgalan: əs¹-gə-lan¹; əs²-gə-lān² [Modern name of ASHKELON, birthplace of Herod].

Asgill: as¹-gil¹; əs²-gīl²; not az¹-jil¹, nor as¹-jil¹ [British general in Revolutionary War].

Ashan: ē¹-shən¹ or ash¹-ən¹; ā²-shan² or əsh²-an² [Bible]

Ashango: ə¹-shən¹-gō¹; ā²-shan²-gō²; but by some phoneticists recorded as ə-shān¹-go or ə-shān¹-gō¹; ə-shān²-go² or a-shān²-gō² [A pigmy tribe of the Fr. Congo].

Ashanti: ash¹-an-ti¹; əsh²-ān-tē². This word is sometimes also pronounced ə-shān¹-ti¹; ə-shān²-ti² or as by *Standard*, C, & W. ə-shān¹-ti¹ or ə-shān²-ti²; ə-shān¹-te or ə-shān²-tē, but Lippincott's *Gazetteer* gives əsh¹-ān¹-ti¹; əsh²-ān²-tē² [African kingdom or tribe]. **Ashantee.**

Asharelah: ash¹-ə-rī¹-la¹; əsh²-a-rē²-lā² [Bible].

Ashari: ə-shā¹-rī¹; ā-shā²-rī² [Mohammedan founder of a liberal religious sect].

Ashbea: ash¹-bi¹-ə¹; əsh²-be-a² [Bible].

Ashbel: ash¹-bel¹; əsh²-bēl² [Bible].—**Ashbelites:** ash¹-bel-aits¹; əsh²-bēl-its² [Bible].

Ashbourne: ash¹-būrn¹; əsh²-būrn² [Historic town in Derbyshire, Eng.]

Asnburnham: ash¹-būrn-əm¹; əsh²-būrn-am²; not ash¹-būrn-ham¹—the h of the ultima is silent [Town in Mass.; village in Ontario, Canada].

Ashby=de-la-Zouch: ash¹-bi=də-la-zūsh¹; əsh²-by=de-lā-zūch²

Ashchenaz: ash¹-ki-naz¹; əsh²-ee-nāz². Same as ASHKENAZ.

Ashcombe: ash¹-kəm¹; əsh²-eom² [Eng. family name].

Ashdod: ash¹-ded¹; əsh²-dōd² [Bible: the *Azotus* of N. T. and Septuagint].

Ashdodites: ash¹-ded-aits¹; əsh²-dōd-its² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būm;

Ashdoothites: ash'doŋh-aits¹; ash'dōth-its² [Bible].

Ashdōth=pisgah: ash'deŋh=piz/gə¹; ash'dōth=pis'ga² [Bible].

Asdud: ās'dud¹; ās'dūd² [Syrian town; ancient ASHDOD].

Asher: ash'ər¹; ash'er² [Bible].

Asherah: ash'i-ra¹; āsh'e-rā² [Bible, R. V.].

Asherim: ā-shī'rim¹; a-shē'rim² [Pl. of ASHERAH].

Asherites: ash'ər-aits¹; ash'er-its² [Bible].

Ashhur: ash'ər¹; āsh'ur²; *not* ash-hūr¹ [Bible].

Ashima: ā-shai'mā¹ *or* ash'i-mā¹; a-shī'mā² *or* āsh'i-mā² [Bible].

Ashkelon: ash'ki-lōn¹; āsh'ke-lōn² [Philistine city S. W. of Jerusalem].

Ashkenaz: ash'ki-naz¹; āsh'ke-nāz² [Bible].—**Ashkenazim:** ash'ki-naz'-im¹; āsh'ke-nāz'im²; *not* -na-zim¹ [Polish-German Jews].

Ashnah: ash'na¹; āsh'nā² [Bible].

Ashpenaz: ash'pi-naz¹; āsh'pe-nāz² [Bible].

Ashriel: ash'ri-el¹; āsh'ri-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ashtabula: ash'tə-biū'lə¹; āsh'ta-bū'la²; *not* ash'tə-bū'lə¹ [County or lake port of Ohio].

Ashtaroth: ash'tə-reŋh¹ *or* -rōŋh¹; āsh'ta-rōth² *or* -rōth² [Bible].

Ashtavakra: ash'tə-vā'krā¹; āsh'ta-vā'kra² [In Hindu myth, one of the heroes in the MAHABHARATA, which secj.

Ashterathite: ash'ti-raŋh-aŋt¹; āsh'te-rāth-it² [Bible].

Ashteroth Karnaim: ash'ti-reŋh kar-nē'im¹; āsh'te-rōth kār-nā'im² [Bible].

Ashtoreth: ash'to-reŋh¹; āsh'to-rēth² [Bible].

Ashuelot: ash'wi-let¹; āsh'we-lōt²; *not* ash'yu-ē'let¹ [River in New Hampshire].

Ashur: ash'ər¹; āsh'ur² [Bible].

Ashur=bani=pal: ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl¹; ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl² [Assyrian king of the 7th cent. B. C.].

Ashurites: ash'ər-aits¹; āsh'ur-its² [Bible].

Ashvath: ash'vath¹; āsh'vāth² [Bible].

Ash Wednesday: Properly two words, in the second of which the penultimate is accented. Compare WEDNESDAY.

Asia: ē'shā¹; ā'sha²; *not* ē'zā¹. Lippincott's *Gazetteer & W.* pronounce it in three syllables, ē'shi-ə¹ *or* ē'zi-ə¹; ā'shi-a² *or* ā'zhi-a², following the Greek & Latin practise.

Asian: ē'shən¹; ā'shan²; *not* ē'zan¹. *C.* ē'shiən¹; *I.* ē'shi-an¹; *M.* ē'shiən¹; *St.* ē'zi-an¹; *Wr.* ēsh'yən¹.

Asiatic: ē'shi-at'ik¹; ā'shi-āt'ie². *E.* ē'si-at'ik¹; *St.* ē'gi-at'ik¹.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̄ = out; ɔ̄l; ɪ̄ = feud; chin; go; ɪ̄ = sing; thin, this.

Asibias: as'ɪ-bai'əs¹; ʌs'ɪ-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Asiel: ɛ'si-el¹ or as'ɪ-el¹; ʌ'si-əl² or ʌs'ɪ-əl² [Bible].

Asima: as'ɪ-mə¹; ʌs'ɪ-ma² [Douai Bible].

asinine: as'ɪ-nɪn¹; ʌs'ɪ-nɪn²; not as'in-ɪn¹. *Standard* prefers as'ɪ-nɪn¹; but preponderance of usage, as recorded by C., E., I., M., St., W., & W., favors the diphthongal ai sound for the ultima.

Asiongaber: ɛ'si-ɔ̄n-gɛ'bər¹; ʌ'si-ɔ̄n-gā'ber² [Douai Bible].

Asipha: as'ɪ-fə¹; ʌs'ɪ-fa² [Apocrypha].

Asir: a-sir'¹; ă-sir'²; not ɛ'sir' [Independent state of W. Arabia].

ask: ask¹; ăsk². *E.* ăsk¹; *I. & S.* ask¹. This word is one of a class having a variant pronunciation which is equivalent to ă, as in "art," or a, as in "fat," but see p. xxvi.

One phoneticist designates this variant pronunciation as a "shade sound" because he asserts it "differs but slightly" from the sound of ă as in "art"; another calls it "the intermediate or transition sound" which he uses as a "compromise" between ă, as in "art," and a, as in "fat." Both these statements fail to present the fact that the symbol a¹ or a² is used to indicate two sounds, each in use by millions of English-speaking people—ask¹; ăsk² and ăsk¹; ăsk². To say that these sounds "differ but slightly" is absurd; and as to the so-called "intermediate or transition sound," there can be no intermediate where words are pronounced either short and flat or long and broad, as is the case in such words as *ask*, *bath*, *fast*, *glass*, *grass*, etc., and as for transition there can be none except by change of location or personal idiosyncrasy.

askance: ə-skans'¹; a-skāŋ². See preceding.

Askeaton: as-kē'tən¹; ʌs-kā'ton²; not as-kī'tən¹ [Town in Limerick, Ire.]

asked: askt¹; ăskt². Care should be taken to pronounce the k in this word. See AX.

Askelon: as'kɪ-lən¹; ʌs'ke-lōn² [1. Bible. 2. Ascalon].

askew (*adv.* & *a.*): ə-skiū'¹; a-skū'².

Askew (*n.*): as'kiū'¹; ʌs'kū'² [Eng. family name]. **Ascue**†.

aslant: ə-slant'¹; a-slānt'²; not a-slant'¹, for the first a is always obscure.

Aslia: as-lai'ə¹; ʌs-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Asmadai: as'mə-dai¹; ʌs'ma-dī² [A rebel angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*].

Asmodæus, } as'mo-dī'us¹; ʌs'mo-dē'ūs² [In the Book of Tobit (iii, 8), the

Asmodeus: } "King of the Demons"].

Asnaa: as'nē-ə¹; ʌs'nā-a² [Douai Bible].

Asnah: as'na¹; ʌs'nā² [Bible].

Asnapper: as-nap'ər¹; ʌs-nāp'ēr² [Bible].

Asnières: ă"nyār'¹; ă"nyêr'²; not a"nyēr'¹ [Fr. city].

Asoka: a-sō'kə¹; ă-sō'ka² [Indian ruler; promoter of Buddhism, 223 B. C.].

Asom: ɛ'səm¹; ă'sōm² [Apocrypha].

Asopus: ə-sō'pus¹; a-sō'pūs² [A river-god]. Gr. **Asōpos**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔ̄ll, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

asp: asp¹; asp². *C., E., I., & St.* asp¹. See ASK.

asparagus: as-par'ə-gus¹; äs-pär'a-güs². Probably derived from the Persian, *asparag*, sprout, this word comes to us from the Latin through the Greek *ἀσπάργος* (*asparagos*), and in 1548 was spelled *asparagus*. This form was used by Massinger in 1632, but ten years later was corrupted into *sparrow-grass*. A reversion to the original form took place about 1800, which has been preserved by educated speakers ever since.

aspartate: as-pür'tët¹; äs-pär'tät²; not as'pär-tët¹.

Aspasia: as-pë'si-a¹ or -shi-a¹; äs-pä'zhi-a² or -shi-a² [A feminine personal name].

Aspatha: as-pë'thæ¹ or as'pə-thæ¹; äs-pä'thæ² or äs'pa-thæ² [Bible].

Aspatia: as-pë'shi-a¹; äs-pä'shi-a² [The heroine of Beaumont & Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*].

Aspatia: speth'o-r¹; spëth'ö-ry² [Eng. town]. See BEAUCHAMP.

aspect: as'pekt¹; äs'peet²; not az'pekt¹.

Accented *aspect* by Shakespere, Milton, Swift, and occasionally by modern poets, but *as'pect* already in Tournour 1609. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. i, p. 492

aspen: asp'n¹; äsp'n². *M. & Wr.* asp'n.

The original substantive form (of this word) was *asp* (the name still used locally in England and W. U. S.), *aspen* being properly an adjective like "oaken."

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Aspen: as'pen¹; äs'pën² [A city in Colorado].

asperate: as'pär-ët¹; äs'per-ät²; not, as in Walker's time, as'pī-rët¹.

aspergill: as'pär-jil¹; äs'per-gil²; not as'pär-gil¹—g as in "gem," not as in "go," so also *aspergillus*.

Aspern: äs'pärn¹; äs'përn² [Aust. village where Napoleon I was defeated in 1809].

asperse: as-pürs¹; äs-përs²; not ə-spürs¹.

aspersion: as-pür'shæn¹; äs-për'shon²; not ə-spür'shæn¹.

aspersive: as-pür'siv¹; äs-për'siv²; not ə-spür'siv¹.

asphalt: as'falt¹ or as-falt¹; äs'fält² or äs-fält²; not as-fölt¹. On accentuation the dictionaries are evenly divided: *Standard, C., E., & W.* accent the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* accent the last—a fact which both W. H. P. Phylle and Dr. Abernethy ignore, the latter condemning the accenting of the last syllable. In *asphaltene, asphaltic, & asphaltum* the penultimate is accented on the *l*.

Asphar: as'far¹; äs'fär² [Apocrypha].

Asphararus: as-far'ə-sus¹; äs-fär'a-süs²; not as-für'ə-sus¹ [Apocrypha].

Asphenez: as'fi-nez¹; äs'fe-nëz² [Douai Bible].

asphodel: as'fo-del¹; äs'fo-dël²; not az'fə-del¹ [A plant of the lily family; formerly, the daffodil or narcissus. In Gr. myth, the pale flower of Hades and the dead].

And rest at last where souls unbodied dwell,

In ever-flowing meads of *Asphodel*.

HOMER *Odyssey* bk. xxiv, l. 10. [Pope's transl.]

asphyxia: as-fiks'i-a¹; äs-fyks'i-a²; not az-fiks'ya¹.

asphyxiate: as-fiks'i-ët¹; äs-fyks'i-ät²; not az-fik'shi-ët¹.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

asphyxiative: as-fiks'i-ə-tiv¹; äs-fÿks'i-a-tiv²; not az-fiks'i-ē"tiv¹, nor az-fik'shi-ē"tiv¹.

aspirant (a. & n.): as-pair'ənt¹; äs-pīr'ant². C. & M., ə-spair'ənt¹; I. & St., as-pair'ant¹. The pronunciation as-pi-rənt¹, recorded as in occasional use by C., M., & Wr., is probably due to confusion of the parent word **aspire** (as-pair'¹; äs-pīr'²) with **aspirate**. Jameson (1827) indicated it as his preference. See below.

aspirate (v., a. & n.): as'pi-rēt¹; äs'pi-rāt².

aspirin: as'pi-rin¹; äs'pi-rīn²; not az'pi-rīn' [A remedy for rheumatism].

Aspramonte: as'pra-mənt¹; äs'pra-mōnt² [A family name in Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*].

Aspramonte: əs"pra-mən'tē¹; äs"prä-mōn'tē² [An epic poem on the defeat of the Saracens by the French under Charlemagne].

Aspromonte: əs"pro-mən'tē¹; äs"pro-mōn'tē² [It. mountain & village where Garibaldi was wounded & captured, Aug. 29, 1862].

Asquith: as'kwith¹; äs'kwīth²; not az'kwīth'¹ [Family name of Eng. prime minister & statesman].

Asreel: as'ri-el¹; äs're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Asriel: as'ri-el¹; äs'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Asrielites: as'ri-el-aits¹; äs'ri-ēl-īts² [Bible].

ass: əs¹; əs². Pronounced əs¹; əs² from North Britain to the Midlands of England, but əs¹; əs², south of there and in London and southern England generally. See ASK.

Assabias: əs"ə-bai'əs¹; äs"a-bī'as² [Apocrypha].

Assad: əs'ad¹; äs'äd²; not ə-sād'¹ [A prince in one of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*].

assagai, } əs'ə-gai¹ or -i-gai¹; äs'a-ġi² or -e-ġi²; not əs'ē-gai¹, nor əs'ī-gai¹ [A

assegai: } spear as used by the Zulus].

assai (n.): ə-sai'¹; ä-sī'² [Braz. palm].

assai (adv.): əs-sā'¹; äs-sā'² [It. lit., "very," as *adagio assai*, very slow].

assall: ə-sēl'¹; ä-sāl'².

assallant: ə-sēl'ənt¹; ä-sāl'ant²; not əs-sē'lant¹.

Assalimoth: ə-sal'i-məth¹; ä-sāl'i-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Assam: ə-sam'¹; ä-sām'² [A country of Brit. India].

Assamese: əs"sə-mīs'¹; äs"sa-mēs'².

Assamias: əs"ə-mai'əs¹; äs'a-mī'as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assanias: əs"ə-naī'əs¹; äs"a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Assaphioth: əs"ə-fi-ōth'¹; äs"a-fi-ōth'² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assaremoth: əs"ə-rī-məth¹; äs"a-rē'mōth² [Apocrypha, margin].

assassin: ə-səz'in¹; ä-sās'in². Adopted from the Fr. in the 16th century, this was accented ə'sassin by Oldham in 1679, and pronounced ə'sas-sin¹ till about 1700. Walker (1791) pronounces it əs-sas'in¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1. artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn:

assassivative: a-sas'i-na-tiv¹; ā-sās'i-na-tiv²; *not* a-sas'i-nē¹tiv¹; ā-sās'-i-nā¹tiv².

assault: a-sōlt¹; ā-sālt². Derived from the Old Fr. *asaut*, later *assaut*, this word was originally pronounced as spelled, a-sēt¹, and altho the *l* was inserted in 1350, this pronunciation was retained almost till Shakespeare's time.

assay: a-sē¹; ā-sū² [Essay or test].

Assaye: a-sai¹ or as-sē¹; ā-sy² or ās-sā² [Town in India; battle, 1803].

Assedim: as'i-dim¹; ās'e-dim² [Douai Bible].

assegai: as'i-gai¹; ās'e-gī². See ASSAGAI.

Assen: ās'en¹; ās'ēn² [Dutch city with archeological remains].

assent (*v.* & *n.*): a-sent¹; ā-sēnt²; *not*, as frequently heard, as'sent¹, *nor* a-sent¹.

assert: a-sūrt¹; ā-sērt²; *not* as-sūrt¹.

assertative: a-sūrt'a-tiv¹; ā-sērt'a-tiv²; *not* as"er-tē¹tiv¹: the penult is slurred.

assertorial: as"er-tō'ri-al¹; ās"er-tō'ri-al²; *not* as"sar-tōr'i-al¹.

assess: a-ses¹; ā-sēs²; *not* as'ses¹.

assessorial: as"e-sō'ri-al¹; ās"ē-sō'ri-al².

assets: as'ets¹; ās'ēts²; *not* a-sets¹.

asseverate: a-sev'ar-ēt¹; ā-sēv'er-āt².

asseverative: a-sev'ar-a-tiv¹; ā-sēv'er-a-tiv²; *not* a-sev'ar-ē¹tiv¹.

Assheton: ash'ton¹; āsh'ton²; *not* ash'ə-tun¹ [Eng. family name].

Asshur: ash'ur¹; āsh'ūr² [Assyrian god].

Asshurim: a-shū'rim¹; ā-shū'rim² [Bible].

Assidean: as"i-dī'an¹; ās"i-dē'an² [Jewish sect].

assiduity: as"i-diū'i-ti¹; ās"i-dū'i-ty²; *not* as"si-dū'it-i¹.

assiduous: a-sid'yu-us¹; ā-sīd'yū-ūs².

assign: a-sain¹; ā-sin²; *not* as'sain¹, *nor* a-sain¹.

assignat: as'ig-nat¹ or (*Fr.*) ā'si"nyū¹; ās'ig-nāt² or (*Fr.*) ā'si"nyā²; *not* a-sin-ya¹ [F. promissory note].

assignation: as'ig-nē'shən¹; ās'ig-nā'shon².

assignee: as"i-nī¹; ās"i-nē². Note accentuation. See ASSIGN.

assigner: a-sain'ar¹; ā-sin'er².

assignment: a-sain'ment¹ or -mēt¹; ā-sin'mēnt² or -ment².

assignor: as"i-nōr¹; ās"i-nōr².

assimilate: a-sim'i-lēt¹; ā-sīm'i-lāt².

assimilation: a-sim"i-lē'shən¹; ā-sīm"i-lā'shon².

assimilative: a-sim'i-lə-tiv¹; ā-sīm'i-la-tiv²: the penult is slurred.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Assiniboia: as^uʹi-m-bɔi^əʹ; ʌs^uʹi-ni-bɔi^əʹa² [Canadian district].

Assiniboin: a-sin^uʹi-bein¹; ʌ-sin^uʹi-bɔin² [Canadian river].

Assir: as^uʹər¹; ʌs^uʹir² [Bible].

Assisi: as-si^uʹzɪ¹; ʌs-si^uʹʒɪ² [It. city, bpl. of St. Francis].

When between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, s = z. FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxv, col. 1.

assist: a-sist^uʹ¹; ʌ-sist^uʹ²; not as^uʹsist¹.

Assiut: as^uʹsɪ-ūt¹; ʌs^uʹsɪ-ut² [Egypt. prov.].

assiz: a-saiz^uʹ¹; ʌ-sɪz^uʹ²; not as^uʹaiz¹.

Assmannshausen: ʌs^uʹmanz-hau^uʹzen¹; ʌs^uʹmāns-hou^uʹʒən² [Prus. village famous for its red wines].

associate: a-so^uʹshi-ēt¹; ʌ-sō^uʹshi-āt²; not a-sō^uʹsi-ēt¹.

association: a-sō^uʹsi-ē^uʹshən¹; ʌ-sō^uʹʃi-ā^uʹshon². *C.* ə-sō-ʃi-ē^uʹshən¹; *I. & St.* ə-sō^uʹshi-ē^uʹshun¹; *M.* ə-sō^uʹshi-ē^uʹshən¹; *W.* ə-sō-ʃi-ē^uʹshən¹.

associative: a-sō^uʹshi-ə-tiv¹; ʌ-sō^uʹshi-a-tiv²; not a-sō^uʹsi-ē^uʹtiv¹.

Assollant: ə^uʹsɔl^uʹlān¹; ʌ^uʹsɔl^uʹlān² [Fr. novelist].

Assommoir: ə^uʹsɔm^uʹwār¹; ʌ^uʹsɔm^uʹwār² [Fr. lit., "bludgeon": with the definite article, the title of a novel by Emile Zola.]

assonance: as^uʹo-nəns¹; ʌs^uʹo-nanç². *Walker, I., & St.* as^uʹō-nans¹.

assort: a-sört^uʹ¹; ʌ-sört^uʹ².

assortative: a-sört^uʹə-tiv¹; ʌ-sört^uʹa-tiv²; not a-ser-tē^uʹtiv¹.

Assos: as^uʹes¹; ʌs^uʹɔs² [Bible].

Assouan, } as^uʹswān¹; ʌs^uʹswān². *Standard* as^uʹū-ān¹. [Egypt. prov., city,

Assuan: } and great dam].

Assuerus: as^uʹyu-ī^uʹrus¹; ʌs^uʹyū-ē^uʹrūs² [Apocrypha].

assume: a-siūm^uʹ¹; ʌ-sūm^uʹ²; not ə-sūm^uʹ¹.

assumption: a-sump^uʹshən¹; ʌ-sūmp^uʹshon². *I. & St.* as-sum^uʹshən¹; *M.* ə-sum^uʹshən¹. From Walker's time (1791) the English lexicographers in general have not indicated the p in the penult.

Assur: as^uʹūr¹; ʌs^uʹūr² [Apocrypha].

assurable: a-shūr^uʹə-bl¹; ʌ-shur^uʹa-bl²; not a-shiūr^uʹə-bl¹. So also **assurance**, **assurant**, **assure**, **assured**, **assurer**, etc.

Assurim: ə-siūr^uʹrim¹; a-sū^uʹrim² [Douai Bible].

Assyria: a-si^uʹri-ə¹; ʌ-sy^uʹri-a²; not a-sūr^uʹi-ə¹ [Empire S. W. Asia] See SYRIA.

Assyrian: a-si^uʹri-ən¹; ʌ-sy^uʹri-an²; not a-sūr^uʹi-ən¹. See SYRIA.

Assyriologue: a-si^uʹri-ō-lōg¹; a-sy^uʹri-ō-lōg²; not a-sūr^uʹi-ō-lōg¹.

Astacus: as^uʹtə-kus¹; ʌs^uʹta-eūs² [Anc. Bithynian city].

Astad: as^uʹtad¹; ʌs^uʹtād² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hft**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Astagoras: as-tag'-o-ras¹; äs-täg'-o-räs² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," a female fiend storm raiser].

Astaroth: as'ta-roth¹; äs'ta-röth². Same as ASHTORETH.

Astaroth=earnaïm: as'ta-roth-kär'ni-im¹; äs'ta-röth-eär'na-ïm² [Douai Bible].

Astarothite: as'ta-roth-ait¹; äs'ta-röth-ît² [Douai Bible].

Astarte: as-tär'tî¹; äs-tär'tê² [In myth, a Syro-Phenician goddess; figuratively, the moon].

astasia: as-tê'si-a¹; äs-tä'zhi-a²; *not* as-tê'si-a¹ [Want of equilibrium].

Astath: as'tath¹; äs'täth² [Apocrypha].

astatic: a-stat'ik¹; ä-stät'ie²; *not* as'ta-tik¹.

astatki: as-tat'ki¹; äs-tät'ki² [Rus., petroleum fuel-oil].

asteatosis: ä-stî'a-tô'sis¹; a-stê'a-tô'sis²; *not* as'tî-a-tô'sis¹ [Morbid condition of the skin glands].

aster: as'ter¹; äs'ter²; *not* üs'tar¹ [Garden plant].

asteraceous: as'ter-ê'shus¹; äs'ter-ä'shüs²; *not* as'ter-ê'si-us¹.

asterion: as-tî'ri-on¹; äs-tê'ri-ön² [Term in craniometry].

astern: ä-stürn¹; a-stêrn²; *not* ä-stärn¹.

Asterope: as-ter'o-pî¹; äs-tê'r'o-pê²; *not* as'ta-rô'pî¹ [One of the Pleiades].

Astharoth: ast'hä-roth¹; äst'ha-röth² [Douai Bible].

asthma: as'mæ¹; äs'ma². *Standard* (1913) & *W. az'mæ¹; C. & Wr. ast'mæ¹; E. as'mæ¹; I. & St. ast'mæ¹; M. asf'mæ¹*. Excepting *M.*, British lexicographers and *C. & Wr.* pronounce the *t* in this word, a practise that dates from *Walker* (1791). *Standard* (1893) preferred *as'mæ¹*, which is more frequently used in educated circles than *az'mæ¹*, a New England solecism.

asthmatic: as-mat'ik¹; äs-mät'ie²; *not* az-mat'ik¹. See ASTHMA.

astigmatic: as'tig-mat'ik¹; äs'tig-mät'ie². Compare accentuation with that of following word.

astigmatism: ä-stig'mæ-tizm¹; a-stig'ma-tîsm². See preceding.

Aston: as'tæn¹; äs'ton² [Eng. place and family name].

Astor: as'ter¹; äs'tor²; *not* as-ter¹ [Am. family name].

Astorax: as'ter-aks¹; äs'tor-äks² [King of Paphos in Beaumont & Fletcher's "The Man Lover"].

Astorga: as-têr'ga¹; äs-tôr'gä² [It. composer].

Astoria: as-tô'rî-a¹; äs-tô'ri-a² [Spt. in Oregon, or town in Illinois].

Astræus: as-trî'us¹; äs-trê'üs² [In Gr. myth, a Titan; son of Eos & father of the winds & the stars; lit., star-man].—**Astræa**: as-trî'a¹; äs-trê'a² [Daughter of Zeus and Themis & goddess of justice; lit., star-maiden].

astragal: as'træ-gal¹; äs'tra-ğäl² [Term in architecture & anatomy].

astragalus: as-trag'a-lus¹; äs-träğ'a-lüs². Same as preceding.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; œl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

astrakhan: as'trə-kan¹; ʌs'trə-kān² [Lamb pelts from Astrakhan, Russia, used for muffs, collars, etc.].

Astrakhan: as-trə-kan¹; ʌs-tra-kān²; *Standard* as'trə-kūn¹; ʌs-trā-kān² [Rus. govt. and city].

Astrild: ā'strild¹; ă'strild² [In Norse myth, the god of love].

astringe: as-trinj¹; ʌs-trɪŋg²; *C., I., W., Wr., & Walker.* *E. & M.* prefer ə-strinj¹; *St.* a-strinj¹.

astrigent: as-trin'jent¹; ʌs-trɪn'gent²; *not* ə-strinj'ənt¹.

astrogeny: as-trej'ə-nɪ¹; ʌs-trɔ̃g'ə-ny²—*g* as in *gem*.

astrogonic: as'tro-gen'ik¹; ʌs'tro-ġōn'ie².

astrogony: as-trog'ə-nɪ¹; ʌs-trɔ̃g'ə-ny²—*g* as in *go*.

astrologer: as-trel'ə-jər¹; ʌs-trɔ̃l'ə-ger². Note accentuation.

astrologic: as'tro-lɔ̃j'ik¹; ʌs'tro-lɔ̃g'ie². The *o* of the antepenult, being unstressed, is short, as in "obey."

astrology: as-trel'ə-jɪ¹; ʌs-trɔ̃l'ə-ġy².

astromagical: as'tro-maj'ɪ-kəl¹; ʌs'tro-măġ'i-eal².

astromancy: as'tro-man'sɪ¹; ʌs'tro-măn'ġy².

astrometry: as-trem'ɪ-trɪ¹; ʌs-trɔ̃m'e-try².

astronomer: as-tren'ə-mər¹; ʌs-trɔ̃n'ə-mer².

astronomic: as'tro-nem'ik¹; ʌs'tro-nɔ̃m'ie². The *o* of the antepenult is short, as in "obey."

Astruc: as'truk¹; ʌs'true²; *not* az'truk¹ [Fr. Bible scholar].

astucious: as-tiū'shʊs¹; ʌs-tū'shūs²; *not* as-tū'shi-us¹.

Asturian: as-tiū'ri-ən¹; ʌs-tū'ri-an² [Pert. to Asturias].

Asturias: as-tū'rɪ-as¹; ʌs-tɪ'rɪ-ās² [Span. province].

astute: as-tiūt¹; as-tūt²; *not* as-tūt¹ as frequently heard, for the sound is diphthongal. Compare ANEW.

Astyages: as-tai'ə-jɪz¹; ʌs-tɪ'a-ġēs² [Median king].

Astyanax: as-tai'ə-naks¹; ʌs-tɪ'a-năks² [In Gr. myth, the son of Hector and Andromache: hurled from the walls of Troy].

Astynome: as-tin'ə-mɪ¹; ʌs-tɪn'ə-mē² [In Homer's *Iliad*, the daughter of Chryses, and captive of Agamemnon]. Compare next.

Astynomy: as-tin'ə-mai¹; ʌs-tɪn'ə-mɪ² [Commissioners of police of ancient Athens].

Asunción: a-sūn'sɪ-ɔ̃n¹; ă-sun'ġi-ɔ̃n²—the penult is obscure [Capital of Paraguay].

asupim: ə-sup'im¹; a-sŭp'ɪm² [Bible, a store-chamber].

Asur: ē'sur¹; ă'sŭr² [Apocrypha].

Asvins: as'vinz¹ *or* ʌsh'vinz¹; ʌs'vɪŋs² *or* ʌsh'vɪŋs² [In Vedic myth, twin-brothers, gods of dawn].

1: *artistia*, *ärt*: fat, färe; *fäst*; *zet*, *präy*; *hīt*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *not*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

Aswad: *as'wad*¹; *äs'wäd*²; *not* *az'wad*¹; *nor* *az'wod*¹ [A noble in Southey's "The Rivalry"].

asymmetric: *a'si-met'rik*¹; *a'sy-mët'rie*². Note accentuation & compare following.

asymmetry: *a-sim'i-tri*¹; *a-sym'e-try*². See preceding.

asymptote: *as'ym-tōt*¹; *äs'ym-tōt*². Sheridan & Ash placed the accent on the second syllable [Teria in mathematics].

asynartete: *a-sin'er-ti*¹; *a-syn'ar-tēt*²; *not* *a-sin'ar-ti'ti*¹ [Disconnected].

Asyncritus: *a-sin'kri-tus*¹; *a-sin'er-i-tūs*² [Bible].

asyndeton: *a-sin'de-ten*¹; *a-syn'de-tōn*² [Absence of connection or connectives].

asynesia: *as'i-ni'shi-a*¹; *äs'y-nē'shi-a*²; *not* *as'i-ni'zi-a*¹ [Stupidity].

asystole: *a-sis'to-li*¹; *a-sys'to-lē*² [Condition in heart disease].

asyzygetic: *a-siz'i-jet'ik*¹; *a-syz'y-gët'ie*² [Lacking conjunction].

Ata: *ä'ta*¹; *ä'tä*²; *not* *ē'tä*¹ [Malay-Negrito tribe of P. I.].

Atacama: *ä'ta-kä'ma*¹; *ä'tä-cä'mä*² [Chilean prov.].

Atad: *ē'tad*¹; *ä'täd*² [Bible].

Atahualpa: *ä'ta-hwāl'pa*¹; *ä'tä-hwāl'pä*²; *W.ä'tä-wāl'pā*¹ [Inca of Peru].

Atala: *at'ä-lä*¹; *ät'a-lä*²; *not* *a-tä'lä*¹ [Title & heroine of a story by Chateaubriand].

Atalanta: *at'ä-lan'tä*¹; *ät'a-län'tä*². Not to be confused with ATLANTA. [In mythology, an Arcadian princess swift of foot].

Atanasio [It.]: *ä'ta-nä'si-ō*¹; *ä'tä-nä'si-ō*² [Athanasius].

Atar: *ä'tar*¹; *ä'tär*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Atara: *at'ä-rä*¹; *ät'a-rä*² [Douai Bible].

Atarah: *at'ä-rä*¹; *ät'a-rä*² [Bible].

Atargatis: *a-tär'gä-tis*¹; *a-tär'gä-tis*²; *not* *at'är-gē'tis*¹ [Syrian goddess].

Ataroth: *at'ä-röth*¹; *ät'a-röth*² [Bible].

Ataroth=adar: *at'ä-röth-ä'där*¹; *ät'a-röth-ä'där*² [Bible]. Also spelled **A. addar**: *ad'där*¹; *äd'där*².

ataunt: *a-tönt*¹; *a-tänt*², *C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.* *Standard* alone prefers *a-tänt*¹.

atavic: *a-tav'ik*¹; *a-täv'ie*². Compare with following.

atavism: *at'ä-vizm*¹; *ät'a-vism*². See preceding.

ataxia: *a-taks'i-a*¹; *a-täks'i-a*².

ataxy: *a-tak'si*¹; *a-täk'sy*². *I.* *at'aks-i*¹. Same as ATAXIA.

Atbara: *at-bä'ra*¹; *ät-bä'rä*²; *not* *at'ba-rä*¹ [Abys. river].

Atchison: *äch'i-sön*¹; *äch'i-son*² [Am. family & geog. name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

ate (imp. of EAT): et¹; ɛt², supported by March, Whitney, & Murray, is preferred by *Standard* (1893), *C.* (1891), *M.*, & *St.* The alternative ɛt¹; ɛt² is preferred by *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* and supported by William T. Harris & Benjamin E. Smith, the *Century* preference having been reversed by the latter. Compare EAT.

Ate: ɛ'ti¹ or ɔ'tē¹; ɔ'tē² or ɔ'tē² [Gr. goddess of evil].

atelectasis: at'ɪ-lek'tə-sis¹; ɔ't'e-lē'e'ta-sīs².

ateles: at'ɪ-liz¹; ɔ't'e-lēs² [A spider-monkey].

atelier. ɔ'tə-lyē¹; ɔ'te-lyē²; *not* at-e-lyē¹; *nor* a-tel'yē¹ [F. studio].

Ater: ɛ'tər¹; ɔ'ter² [Bible].

Aterezias: ɔ-ter'ɪ-zai'əs¹; a-tēr'e-zī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atergatis: ɔ-tūr'gə-tis¹; a-tēr'gə-tīs² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atesh-Ga: ɔ'tesh-gā¹; ɔ'tēsh-gā²; *not* ɔ-tesh'gə¹ [Region on Apsheron peninsula, west of Caspian sea].

Ateta: ɔ-tī'tə¹; a-tē'ta² [Apocrypha].

Ath: ɔt¹; ɔt² [Belg. town].

Athach: ɛ'ʃhak¹; ɔ'thāe² [Bible].

Athalah: ɔ-thē'ya¹; a-thā'yā² [Bible].

Athaias: ɔth'ɪ-ai'əs¹; ɔth'a-ī'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalai: ɔth'ə-lai¹; ɔth'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Athallah: ɔth'ə-lai'ɔ¹; ɔth'a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Athalias: ɔth'ə-lai'əs¹; ɔth'a-lī'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalie [Fr.]: ɔ'tā'li¹; ɔ'tā'lē². Same as ATHALIAH.

Athanai: ɔth'ə-nai¹; ɔth'a-nī² [Douai Bible].

athanasia: ɔth'ə-nē'zi-ə¹; ɔth'a-nā'zhi-ə².

Athanasian: ɔth'ə-nē'shən¹ or -ʒən¹; ɔth'a-nā'shan² or -zhan². *C.* & *M.* ɔth'ə-nē'shən¹; *E.* ɔth'ən-ē'zi-ən¹; *I.* ɔth'a-nē'si-an¹; *St.* ɔth'a-nē'zi-an¹; *W.* & *Wr.* ɔth'ə-nē'ʒən¹.

Athanasius: ɔth'ə-nē'shus¹; ɔth'a-nā'shūs² [Father of the Church].

Atharias: ɔth'ə-rai'əs¹; ɔth'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atharim: ɔth'ə-rim¹; ɔth'a-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atharoth-adar: at'ə-reth-ē'dər¹; ɔ't'a-rōth-ā'dar² [Bible].

Atharvan: ɔ-tūr'vən¹; a-tār'van²; *not* a-thar'van¹ [Anciently Iranian priestly family].

atheling: ɔth'ɪ-līn¹; ɔth'e-līng²; *not* ɛth'līn¹.

Athelstan: ɔth'el-stan¹; ɔth'el-stān² [Eng. king].

Athelstane: ɔth'el-stēn¹; ɔth'el-stān² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," athane of Coningsburgh].

Athena: ɔ-thī'nə¹; a-thē'na² [Gr. Goddess of Wisdom, etc.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt. hɒm. ɔɪ. bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Athenagoras: afh"i-nag'o-ras¹; āth"e-nāg'o-rās² [Gr. philosopher, 2d cent.].

Athenæus: afh"i-nī'us¹; āth"e-nē'ūs² [Gr. antiquarian, 3d cent.].

Athenais: afh"e-nē'is¹; ath"e-nā'is² [Athenian beauty, wife of Theodosius II].

atheneum: afh"i-nī'um¹; āth"e-nē'ūm². Spelled also **athenæum**.

Athenian: ə-thī'mi-an¹; a-thē'ni-an².

Athenobius: afh"i-nō'bi-us¹; āth"e-nō'bi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Athenodorus: ə-then"o-dō'rus¹; a-thēn"o-dō'rūs² [Gr. sculptor, 1st cent.].

Athersatha: ə-thūr'sə-tha¹; a-thēr'sa-tha² [Douai Bible].

Atherstone: afh'ər-stən¹; ath'ēr-ston² [Eng. mfg. town].

Atherton: afh'ər-tən¹; āth'ər-ton² [Am. writer; Eng. town].

Athlai: afh'h-ai¹; āth'la-i² [Bible].

athlete: afh'līt¹; āth'lēt²; *not* afh'ə-līt¹.

Athlumney: afh-lūm'nī¹; ath-lūm'ny² [Eng. family name].

Athmatha: afh'mə-tha¹; āth'ma-tha² [Douai Bible].

Athni: āt'nī¹; āt'nī² [Town in Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.].

Athol: afh'el¹; āth'ol² [Town in Mass.].

Athole: afh'el¹; āth'ol²; *not* afh'ol¹ [Scot. district]. Spelled also **Atholl**, but pronounced alike.

Athor: ā'cher¹; ā'thōr² [In Egypt. myth, Hathor, goddess of love].

Athos: afh'es¹; āth'ōs²; *not* ē'thes¹ [Headland in Saloniki vilayet].

Athtar: afh'tar¹; āth'tār² [Supreme deity of ancient Minæans of S. W. Arabia].

Athy: ə-fhai¹; a-thy²; *not* ath¹ [Ir. town].

athyreosis: ə-fhir"i-ō'sis¹; a-thy'r"e-ō'sis². Note pronunciation & accentuation of second syllable & compare with next entry.

athyria: ə-fhai'ri-ə¹; a-thy'ri-a². See preceding.

Atia: ē'shi-ə¹; ā'shi-a² [Sister of Julius Cæsar].

Atipha: at-i-fə¹; āt'i-fa² [Apocrypha].

Atlanta: at-lan'tə¹; āt-lān'ta² [Capital of Georgia]. Do not confuse with **ATALANTA**.

Atlantean: at-lan-tī'an¹; āt'lān-tē'an² [Pertaining to Atlas].

Atlantes: at-lan'tiz¹; āt-lān'tēs² [A magician in Italian romance].

Atlantic: at-lan'tik¹; āt-lān'tie²; *not* ə-tlan'tik¹.

Atlantides: at-lan'ti-diz¹; āt-lān'ti-dēs² [1. The Pleiades. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis].

atman: āt'mən¹; āt'man² [In Sanskrit, the soul or self].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

atoll: ə-tel¹ or at'el¹; a-töl² or at'öl². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C. & I.* a-tel¹; *E. & W.* ɛ'tel¹; *St.* at'el¹ [Coral reef]

atom: at'am¹; ăt'om², and **atomism:** at'am-izm¹; ăt'om-izm², but **atomic:** ə-tem'ik¹; a-töm'ie².

Atreates: ə-treb'ə-tīz¹; a-trēb'a-tēs².

Atreus: ɛ'trūs¹ or ɛ'tri-us¹; ā'trūs² or ā'tri-ūs².

Atrides: ə-trai'diz¹; a-trī'dēs² [Gr. patronymic: son of Atreus].

atrium: ɛ'tri-um¹; ā'tri-ūm². *St.* ɛ'tri-um¹ [Roman entrance-hall].

atrocious: ə-tros'ɪ-tɪ¹; a-trōç'i-ty²; *not* ə-trō'sɪ-tɪ¹ [A horrible crime].

atropin, atropine: at'ro-pin¹ or -pīn¹; ăt'ro-pīn² or -pīn². *E. & M.* prefer **atropine**, at'ro-pain¹; ăt'ro-pīn². [Fates].

Atropos: at'ro-pes¹; ăt'ro-pös²; *not* a-trō'pes¹ [In Gr. myth, one of the

atropous: at'ro-pus¹; ăt'ro-pūs² [Erect: used in botany].

Atroth: at'reth¹; ăt'rōth². Same as ATAROTH.

attaché (Fr.): ā'tā'shē¹; ā'tā'çhē²: erroneously at-ta-shē¹.

attacked: a-takt¹; ă-tăet²; *not* ə-tak'ted¹, a gross perversion.

attacus: at'ə-kus¹; ăt'a-ūs² [Bible, an edible locust].

Attai: at'ɪ-ai¹ or at'oi¹; ăt'a-i² or ăt'i² [Bible].

Attalia: at'ə-lai¹; ăt'a-lī² [Bible, seaport in Asia Minor].

Attalus: at'ə-lus¹; ăt'a-lūs² [1. Apocrypha, name in *I Macc.* xv, 22. 2. A Macedonian general, B. C. 335. 3. The first king of Pergamos, B. C. 271-197].

attar: at'ər¹; ăt'ar²; *not* at'ār¹. [Perfume of roses]. Compare OTTAR.

attavada: ăt'ə-vā'da¹; ăt'a-vā'da² [Term in Buddhism: the first of the ten chief sins—the sin of self].

attentat: ā'teñ'tā¹; ă'tañ'tā². *Standard* a-ten'tat¹; ă-tēn'tāt². Except in French, an obsolete book-word recorded by the dictionaries and pronounced by men who never heard it spoken.

Atthanga Sila: a-tāṅ'gə sī'lə¹; ă-tāṅ'gə sī'la² [Buddhist precept].

Attharates: a-thar'ə-tīz¹; ă-thār'a-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Attharías: a-thē'ri-as¹; ă-thā'ri-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Attila: at'ɪ-lə¹; ăt'i-la²: often, but erroneously, ə-tīl'ə¹ [Hunnish king].

attitude: at'ɪ-tiūd¹; ăt'i-tūd²: often erroneously at-ti-tūd¹, from an old & defective system for indicating sounds where ɔɔ was used to indicate the sound of *eu* as in "feud."

attorn: a-tūr'n¹; ă-tūr'n².

attorney: a-tūr'nɪ¹; ă-tūr'ny²; *not* ə-tēr'nɪ¹.

attribute (v.): a-trib'yut¹; ă-trib'yut². *M.* a-trib'iūt¹.

The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribute'* or *at'tribute*.
MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* s. v.

attribute (n.): at'ri-biūt¹; ăt'ri-būt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʉle, cūre, bʉt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

atoll: ə-tel'¹ or at'el'¹; a-təl'² or at'ol'². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C. & I.* a-tel'¹; *E. & W.* ē'tel'; *St.* at'el' [Coral reef].

atom: at'əm¹; ăt'om², and **atomism:** at'əm-izm¹; ăt'om-izm², but
atomic: ə-təm'ik¹; a-tōm'ic².

Atreates: ə-treb'ə-tīz¹; a-trēb'a-tēs².

Atreus: ē'trūs¹ or ē'tri-us¹; ā'trūs² or ā'tri-ūs².

Atrides: ə-troi'dīz¹; a-trī'dēs² [Gr. patronymic: son of Atreus].

atrium: ē'tri-um¹; ā'tri-ūm². *St.* ē'tri-um¹ [Roman entrance-hall].

atrocitv: ə-tres'ɪ-tɪ¹; a-trōç'ɪ-ty²; not ə-trō'sɪ-tɪ¹ [A horrible crime].

atropin, atropine: at'ro-pin¹ or -pɪn¹; ăt'ro-pɪn² or -pɪn². *E. & M.* prefer
atropine, at'ro-pain¹; ăt'ro-pɪn². [Fates].

Atropos: at'ro-pes¹; ăt'ro-pös²; not a-trō'pes¹ [In Gr. myth, one of the

atropous: at'ro-pus¹; ăt'ro-püs² [Erect: used in botany].

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attacus: at'ə-kus¹; ăt'a-eüs² [Bible, an edible locust].

Attai: at'ɪ-ai¹ or at'ai¹; ăt'a-ī² or ăt'ī² [Bible].

Attalia: at'ə-lai'ə¹; ăt'a-lī'a² [Bible, seaport in Asia Minor].

Attalus: at'ə-lus¹; ăt'a-lüs² [1. Apocrypha, name in *I Macc.* xv, 22. 2.
A Macedonian general, B. C. 335. 3. The first king of Pergamos, B. C. 271-197].

attar: at'ər¹; ăt'ar²; not at'ūr¹. [Perfume of roses]. Compare OTTAR.

attavada: ā'tə-vā'də¹; ăt'a-vā'da² [Term in Buddhism: the first of the
ten chief sins—the sin of self].

attentat: ā'ten'tā'¹; ä'tan'tä'². *Standard* a-ten'tat¹; ä-tən'tät². Except
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Atthanga Sila: a-tāṅ'gə sī'la¹; ä-tāṅ'gə sī'la² [Buddhist precept].

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attitude: at'ɪ-tiūd¹; ăt'ɪ-tūd²: often erroneously at-tɪ-tūd¹, from an old
& defective system for indicating sounds where ōō was used to indicate the sound of
eu as in "feud."

attorn: a-tūr'n¹; ăt-tūr'n².

attorney: a-tūr'nɪ¹; ăt-tūr'ny²; not ə-tōr'nɪ¹.

attribute (v.): a-trib'yut¹; ăt-trib'yut². *M.* a-trib'iūt¹.

The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribute'* or *at'tribute*.
MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* s. v.

attribute (n.): at'ri-biūt¹; ăt'ri-būt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, büt, būr; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rāle*; but, *būrn*;

Attucks: at'uks¹; āt'ūks² [American half-breed leader in Boston massacre, 1770].

attune: a-tiūn'¹; ā-tūn'²; *not* at-tiūn'¹; *nor* a-tūn'¹. In England the *u* in the penult is pronounced as *eu* in "feud." See *ATTITUDE*.

Attus: at'us¹; āt'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aubade [Fr.]: ō'bād'¹; ō'bād'² [Morning music; the antonym of *serenade*].

aubain: ō'bañ'¹; ō'bāñ'² [A resident alien subject to aubaine].

aubaine: ō'hēn'¹; ō'bān'² [Succession by the sovereign or state to a deceased alien's property].

Aube: ōb¹; ōb² [Fr. dept].

Aubenas: ō'bā-nā'¹; ō'be-nā'² [Fr. town].

Auber: ō'bār'¹; ō'bēr'²; *not* ō'ber'¹ [Fr. composer].

auberge: ō'bārġ'¹; ō'bērzh'²; *not* ō'berġ'¹ [Fr., an inn].

aubergiste: ō'bār-ġist'¹; ō'bēr-zhīst'² [Fr., an innkeeper].

aubernage: ō'bār-nāġ'¹; ō'bēr-nāzh'² [Fr., a vine-disease].

Aubert: ō'bār'¹; ō'bēr'²; *not* ō'ber'¹; *nor* ō'būrt'¹ [Fr. critic].

Aubertvilliers: ō'bār-vī'lyē'¹; ō'bēr-vī'lyē'² [Suburb of Paris, France].

Aubigné, d': dō'bī'nyē'¹; dō'bī'nyē'² [Swiss historian].

aubin: ō'bañ'¹; ō'bāñ'², *Standard, C., & W. E. & I.* prefer ō'bin¹; *M. o-ben'* [Fr., a gait of a horse].

Aubrey: ō'bri'¹; ā'bry'² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Aubri:** ō'bri'¹; ō'bri'². [sewers into Paris].

Aubriot: ō'bri'¹; ō'bri'² [Fr. publicist who in 14th cent. introduced

auburn: ō'barn¹; ā'burn²; *not* ō'būrn¹; ā'hūrn².

Auburn, . . . [in] the old sense was 'citron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown. *SKEAT Etymological Dictionary* s. v.

Aubusson: ō'bū'sōn'¹; ō'bū'sōn'² [Fr. mfg. town].

Auchinleck¹: āf'flek'¹; āf'flek'² [Scot. village].

Auchinleck²: ōn'lek¹; ōn'lek² [Scot. family name].

Auchmuty: ā'mu-ti¹ or (Sc.) āh'mū-ti¹; ā'mu-ty² or (Sc.) āh'mu-ty² [Scottish family name].

Auchterlonie: ōh'tar-lō'mi¹; āh'tēr-lō'ni² [Scot. family name].

Aucassin and Nicolette: ō'ka'saň'¹, nī'kō'let'¹; ō'eā'sāň'², nī'eō'lēt'² [Two lovers in a 13th cent. French romance].

Auch: ōsh¹; ōsh²; *not* auch¹ [Fr. town].

Auchel: ō'shel'¹; ō'shēl'²; *not* au'chel¹ [Fr. town].

Auckland: ōk'lānd¹; āk'lānd² [City of New Zealand].

au courant: ō kūrān'¹; ō eūrān'² [Fr., up with the times].

auction: ōk'shān¹; ā'e'shon²; *not* ōk'shun¹.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

audacious: ɔ̄-dē'shus¹; ɔ̄-dā'shūs².

audacity: ɔ̄-das'1-t1¹; ɔ̄-däç'i-ty².

audad: ɔ̄'ū-dad¹; ɔ̄'u-dād² [Asiatic wild sheep]. Compare Aoudad.

Aude: ɔ̄d¹; ɔ̄d²; not aud¹ [Fr. river & dept.].

Audebert: ɔ̄d'bār¹; ɔ̄d'bêr²; not ɔ̄d'ber¹ [Fr. naturalist].

audience: ɔ̄'di-ens¹; ɔ̄'di-ēnc²—so indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840) and Reid (1844) and modern lexicographers; but Sheridan (1780) recorded ɔ̄'diə¹, and Walker (1791), ɔ̄'gə-ens¹.

Audouin: ɔ̄'dū'an¹; ɔ̄'dy'än²; not ɔ̄'dwīn¹ [Fr. naturalist].

Audran: ɔ̄'drān¹; ɔ̄'drān² [Fr. composer].

Audrey: ɔ̄'dri¹; ɔ̄'dry² [A feminine personal name].

Audubon: ɔ̄'du-bən¹ or (Fr.) ɔ̄'dū'bōn¹; ɔ̄'dy-bōn² or (Fr.) ɔ̄'dū'bōn² [Am. ornithologist].

Auerbach: au'ər-baḥ¹; ou'er-bāḥ² [Ger. novelist; city in Saxony].

Auersperg: au'ər-sperḥ¹; ou'er-spērḥ² [Aust. poet].

Auerstädt: au'ər-shtēt¹; ou'er-shtāt² [Town in Saxony where Fr. defeated Prus., Oct. 14, 1806].

au fait: ɔ̄'fē¹; ɔ̄'fā² [Fr., thoroughly conversant; expert].

Aufklärung: auf'klē-ruŋ¹; ouf'klā-rung².

Aufrecht: auf'reḥt¹; ouf'rēht² [Ger. Sanskrit scholar].

Auge: ɔ̄'ji¹; ɔ̄'gē² [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian princess, the mother of Telephus].

Augean: ɔ̄-ji'an¹; ɔ̄-gē'an² [Pert. to AUGÉAS; hence, filthy].

Augeas: ɔ̄-ji'as¹; ɔ̄-gē'as² [In Gr. myth, the Argonaut King of Elis, whose stables were very filthy].

Augereau: ɔ̄'j'rō¹; ɔ̄zh'rō² [Fr. marshal].

auget: ɔ̄'jet¹ or (Fr.) ɔ̄'jē¹; ɔ̄'gēt² or (Fr.) ɔ̄'zhē²; M. ɔ̄-jē¹; W. ɔ̄-jet¹; W. ɔ̄'jē¹ [Fr., a priming-tube].

Augia: ɔ̄'ji-a¹; ɔ̄'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

Augier: ɔ̄'zyē¹; ɔ̄'zhyē² [Fr. dramatist].

auglaize: ɔ̄-glēz¹; ɔ̄-glāz² [River & co. in Ohio].

augment (v.): ɔ̄g-ment¹; ɔ̄g-mēnt²; not ɔ̄g-ment¹.

augment (n.): ɔ̄g'ment¹; ɔ̄g'mēnt².

augmentation: ɔ̄g'men-tē'shən¹; ɔ̄g'mēn-tā'shon². See the next.

augmentative: ɔ̄g-men'tə-tiv¹; ɔ̄g-mēn'ta-tiv²; not ɔ̄g'men-tē'tiv¹.

Augsburg: augz'būrḥ¹; ougṣ'būrḥ²; not ɔ̄gz'burg¹ [Bavarian city].

august (a.): ɔ̄-gust¹; ɔ̄-güst²; not ɔ̄-gust¹. Accent the last syllable.

August: ɔ̄'gust¹; ɔ̄'güst². Accent the first syllable.

z: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; oil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Augusta: ə-gus'ta¹; a-gūs'ta² [Feminine personal name]. It. au-gūs'ta¹; ou-gūs'tū². Dan., D., & Ger. **Auguste:** au-gūs'ta¹; ou-gūs'te². Fr., *ō*"güst'¹; *ō*"güst'².

Augustan: ə-gus'tən¹; a-gūs'tan²; *not* ə'gus-tən¹ [Pert. to Augustus; as, *Augustan elegance*].

Augusti: au-gūs'tī¹; ou-gūs'tī² [Ger. theologian].

Augustine: ə'gus-tīn¹, *Standard & C., or* ə-gus'tīn¹, *M., St., W., & Wr.;* a'gūs-tīn² *or* a-gūs'tīn². I. ə-gust'in¹ [Masculine personal name]. D. **Augustijn:** au'gūs-tain¹; ou'gūs-tīn²; Fr. **Augustin:** *ō*"gūs'tān¹; *ō*"gūs'tān²; Ger. au'gus-tīn¹; ou'gūs-tīn²; It. **Agostino:** ā'gos-tī'nō¹; ā'gūs-tī'nō²; Pg. **Agostinho:** ā'gos-tī'nyol¹; ā'gos-tī'nyo²; Sp. **Augustino:** au'gus-tī'no¹; ou'gūs-tī'no².

Augustinian: *ō*"gus-tīn'i-ən¹; a'gūs-tīn'i-an².

Augustinus: *ō*"gus-tai'nus¹; a'gūs-tī'nūs² [Sp. ecclesiastic of 16th cent.].

Augustus: ə-gus'tus¹; a-gūs'tūs² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., & Sw. **August:** au'gust¹; ou'gust²; D. **Augustus:** au-gūs'tus¹; ou-gūs'tus²; Fr. **Auguste:** *ō*"güst'¹; *ō*"güst'²; It. **Augusto:** au-gūs'to¹; ou'gūs'to².

auk: ək¹; ak²; *not* auk¹.

auld (Scot.): əld¹; əld²; *not* auld¹.

auletes: ə-lī'tiz¹; ə-lē'tēs² [Ancient Gr. flute-player].

Aulus Plautius: ə'lus plē'shu-us¹; ə'lūs plā'shi-ūs² [Roman general in Britain]. [commanders].

Aumale (d'): dō'māl¹; dō'māl²; *not* dō-mal¹ [Either of two Fr. ducal

aumonière: *ō*"mō'nyār¹; *ō*"mō'nyēr² [Fr., alms-bag].

Aumont: *ō*"mōn¹; *ō*"mōn² [Fr. marshal].

Aungerville: ən'jər-vīl¹; ən'ger-vīl² [Eng. scholar & chancellor].

aunt: ant¹; ant²; *not* ĕnt¹. See ANT; ASK.

U meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *ant*, the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the servile of a broad open.

ELPHINSTON *Propriety Ascertained in Her Picture* vol. i, p. 171. [1787.]

aura: ə'ra¹; ə'ra²; *not* au'ra¹ [An emanation].

Auranus: ə-rē'nus¹; ə-rā'nūs² [Apocrypha].

Aurelia: ə-rī'li-ə¹; ə-rē'li-a² [Feminine personal name]. D., Ger., It., Sp.: au-rē'li-a¹; ou-rē'li-ā²; Fr. **Auréli:** *ō*"rē'li¹; *ō*"rē'liē².

aureola: ə-rī'o-lā¹; ə-rē'o-lā²; *not* ə'rī-o-lā¹ [Radiance]. See the next.

aureole: ə'rī-ōl¹; ə're-ōl²; *not* ə-rī-ōl¹.

aureus: ə'rī-us¹; ə're-ūs²; *not* ə'rī-us¹, as the *e* is obscure [Roman coin].

au revoir: ə rə-vwār¹; ə re-vwār²; *not* ə rə-veir¹ [Fr., till we meet again]. [from ORACLE.

auricle: ə'rī-kl¹; ə'ri-ēl²; *not* ə'r-ə-kl¹ [A heart-chamber]. Distinguish

auricula: ə-rik'yū-lā¹; ə-rī'e'yū-lā² [An ear-like part].

Auriga: ə-rai'gā¹; ə-rī'gā²; *not* ə-rai'gā¹ [A constellation].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Aurillac: ɔ̃ˈrɪˈyāk¹; ɔ̃ˈrɪˈyæe² [Fr. town].

auris: ɔ̃ˈris¹; ʔˈris² [L., the ear].—**aurist:** ɔ̃ˈrist¹; ʔˈrist².

aurochs: ɔ̃ˈrɛks¹; ʔˈrɛs², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E. & W.* ɔ̃ˈræks¹; *M.* ɔ̃ˈræks¹. Murray's preference may be traced to the Ger. source *auerochs*.

Aurora: ɔ̃ˈrɔ̃ˈræ¹; ʔˈrɔ̃ˈræ² [Roman goddess of dawn].—**aurora australis:** ɔ̃ˈtrɔ̃ˈlis¹; ʔˈtrɔ̃ˈlis² [L., southern lights].—**a. borealis:** ɔ̃ˈtrɔ̃ˈlis¹; ʔˈtrɔ̃ˈlis² [L., northern lights].

Aurora Leigh: li¹; lē² [Poem by E. B. Browning].

[heirsch].

Aurora Raby: rēˈbɪ¹; rāˈby² [In Byron's "Don Juan," an English orphan

aurorean: ɔ̃ˈrɔ̃ˈri-ən¹; ʔˈrɔ̃ˈre-an² [Like the dawn; as, *aurorean* clouds].

Aurangzeb: ɔ̃ˈruŋˈzɛb¹; ʔˈrʊŋˈzɛb²; *not* ˌzɪb¹ [Mogul emperor of 17th cent.].

Available: ɔ̃ˈsɛˈbl¹; ɔ̃ˈsāˈbl² [River in N. Y. As two words **Au Sable**, having the same pronunciation, a city and river in Mich.].

Auschwitz: ɔ̃ˈshvɪts¹; ousˈshvɪts² [Galician city].

auscultation: ɔ̃ˈskulˈtɛˈʃən¹; ʔˈsɛ̃lˈtāˈʃon²; *not* ɔ̃ˈkəlˈtɛˈʃən¹.

ausgleich: ɔ̃ˈglaiɪn¹; ousˈglɪɪn² [Ger., adjustment].

Ausitis: ɔ̃ˈsaiˈtis¹; ʔˈsɪˈtis² [Douai Bible].

auslaut: ɔ̃ˈlaut¹; ousˈlout² [Ger., the terminal sound of a word].

auspex: ɔ̃ˈpeks¹; ʔˈpɛs² [L., a soothsayer or diviner].

auspice: ɔ̃ˈpis¹; ʔˈpiç²; *not* ɔ̃ˈpis¹.

auspicious: ɔ̃ˈpiʃˈus¹; ʔˈpiʃˈus². See preceding.

Auster: ɔ̃ˈtər¹; ʔˈtɛr² [L., the south wind].

Hermintus on black *Auster*.
Brave champion on brave steed.

MACAULAY *Battle of Lake Regillus*, st. 15.

austere: ɔ̃ˈtɪr¹; ʔˈtɛr² [Severe or grave in aspect].

austerity: ɔ̃ˈtɛrˈɪ-tɪ¹; ɔ̃ˈtɛrˈɪ-ty²; *not* ɔ̃ˈtɪrˈɪ-tɪ¹.

Austerlitz: ɔ̃ˈtərˈlɪts or ɔ̃ˈtərˈlɪts¹; ʔˈtɛrˈlɪts or ousˈtɛrˈlɪts² [Austrian town; battle, 1805].

Australasia: ɔ̃ˈtrəlˈɛˈʃə¹; ʔˈtralˈāˈʃa². In this and kindred words Phyfe, following *W.*, indicates *o* as in "or" for the first syllable whether it be stressed or unstressed. See **ASIA**.

Australia: ɔ̃ˈtrɛˈli-ə¹; ʔˈtrāˈli-a²; *not* ɔ̃ˈtrɛˈli-ə¹. See preceding.

Austrasia: ɔ̃ˈtrɛˈʃə¹; ʔˈtrāˈʃa². See **ASIA** and **AUSTRALASIA**.

Austria: ɔ̃ˈtri-ə¹; ʔˈtri-a²; *not* ɔ̃ˈtri-ə¹, as the first syllable is accented.

autan: ɔ̃ˈtān¹; ɔ̃ˈtān² [Fr., a hot dry wind of the south].

Auteas: ɔ̃ˈtiˈəs¹; ʔˈtɛˈas² [Apocrypha].

author: ɔ̃ˈthər¹; ʔˈthor²; *not* ɔ̃ˈthər¹. *W.* & Phyfe make no distinction between the accented syllable of this word and the first unaccented syllable of the next word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, grēy; hit, police: obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

authoritative: ə-*thər*-'i-tē¹[or -i-*tiv*¹]; a-*thōr*-'i-tā²[or -ta-*tiv*²]. *W.* uses the same symbol to indicate the stressed syllable of *author* and the unstressed (first) syllable of *authoritative*.

authority: ə-*thər*-'i-tī¹; a-*thōr*-'i-ty²—*au* as *o* in "not" and not as *o* in "nor." See **AUTHORITATIVE**. In the late years of the 18th century and the early years of the 19th the fashionable world affected a pronunciation based on the mis-spelling *aurity*. This usage, condemned by Walker, led him to remark:

The public ear is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation: for though it may with security . . . be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

authorization: ə¹*thər*-i-zē¹*shən*¹; a²*thor*-i-zā²*shon*²; not -iz-ē¹*shən*¹. *M.* gives the antepenult the diphthongal ai sound: ə¹*tho*-rai-zē¹*shən*¹.

authorize: ə¹*thər*-aiz¹; a²*thor*-iz². See preceding word.

autochthon: ə-*tek*-'*thən*¹ or -*thōn*¹; a-*tōe*-'*thon*² or -*thōn*² [Aborigine].

autochthonic: ə¹*tek*-*then*-'ik¹; a²*tōe*-*thōn*-'ie².

autochthonous: ə-*tek*-'*tho*-nus¹; a-*tōe*-'*tho*-nūs²; not ə-*tek*-'*thō*-nus¹, as Phye.

autocracy: ə-*tek*-'*rə*-sī¹; a-*tōe*-'*ra*-çy².

autocrat: ə¹*to*-krat¹; a²*to*-erāt².

auto da fe: ə¹*to* da fē¹; a²*to* dā fe². This pronunciation is preferred by *E., St., & Wr.*; but *Standard, C., I., M., & W.* prefer ə¹*to* dā fē¹, a pronunciation based on the Portuguese form, the first known in England, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, no 6207, in the year 1723. The pronunciation preferred is the result of the Anglicization of the term.

autokinesis: ə¹*to*-kī-nī'sis¹; a²*to*-kī-nē'sis² [Self-movement].

autokinetic: ə¹*to*-kī-net'ik¹; a²*to*-kī-nēt'ie². Compare preceding.

Autolycus: ə-*tel*-'i-kus¹; a-*tōl*-'y-eūs²; not ə-*tel*-'ik-us¹ [1. Gr. astronomer of 330 B. C. 2. In Gr. myth, the son of Hermes and master of thieves. 3. A light-fingered character in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"]

Automedon: ə-*tēm*-'i-dēn¹; a-*tōm*-'e-dōn² [In Gr. myth, the charioteer of Achilles].

automnesia: ə¹*tēm*-nī'sī-ə¹, -sī-ə¹ or -*shə*¹; a²*tōm*-nē'si-a², -zhi-a² or -*sha*² [Spontaneous recollection of a condition of life].

automobile (n.): ə¹*to*-mo-bīl¹ or -mō'bīl¹; a²*to*-mo-bīl² or -mō'bīl². The present tendency is to put the chief stress on the ultima, notwithstanding that the dictionaries place it on the penult.

automobilist: ə¹*to*-mō'bīl-ist¹; a²*to*-mō'bīl-īst². In the Fr. word **automobiliste** the principal stress falls on the ultima—ə¹*tō*"mō'bīl'ist¹; a²*tō*"mō'bīl'ist².

autonomic: ə¹*to*-nem'ik¹; a²*to*-nōm'ie². See the next word.

autonomy: ə-*tēn*-'o-mī¹; a-*tōn*-'o-my²; not ə¹*tēn*-ō-mī¹.

autonym: ə¹*to*-nim¹; a²*to*-nŷm².

autopsy: ə¹*tēp*-sī¹; a²*tōp*-sy², *Standard, I., M., W. & Wr.*; ə-*tēp*-'sī¹; a-*tōp*-'sy², *E. & St.*

autumn: ə¹*tūm*¹; a²*tūm*²; not ə-*tūm*¹—the *n* is silent.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fōrn; hīt, fēc; fē=ē; fē=ē; gō, nōt, ōr. wōn.

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Auvergnat: ɔ̃'vār'nyā¹; ɔ̃'vēr'nyā²; *not* ɔ̃-vern'yā¹. In Fr. *er*, as in "terre" (earth), is pronounced as *ar* in Eng. "tare," not as *er* in "her." March, in *Standard* (1893) says: "e before r, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of ā in fare." But he disregards this rule under *terre*, *Auvergne*, etc.

Auvergne: ɔ̃'vār'nyā¹; ɔ̃'vēr'nye². In Fr. & It. *gn* approximates to *ny* or *ni* as in "union." In Fr. *gne* approximates to *nyā*, the symbol *ny* not being pronounced as *n* followed by *y*, but as an *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. [Fr. mountains & former province].

auxanography: ɔ̃ks'ə-neg'ra-fi¹; ɔ̃ks'a-nōg'ra-fy² [Method used for developing microorganisms].

Auxerre: ɔ̃'zār¹; ɔ̃'zēr² [Fr. city]. See AUVERGNAT.

auxesis: ɔ̃ks-ī'sis¹; ɔ̃ks-ē'sis²; *not* ɔ̃ks'ə-sis¹ [Enlargement; exaggeration].

auxetophone: ɔ̃ks-ī'to-fōn¹; ɔ̃ks-ē'to-fōn²; *not* ɔ̃ks'et-o-fōn¹ [Device for reproducing sound].

auxiliary: ɔ̃gz-il'yā-rī¹ or -ī-ē-rī¹; ɔ̃gz-il'ya-ry² or -ī-ā-ry²; *not* ɔ̃gz-il'ə-rī¹; *nor* -ya-rī¹—the *a* of the penult is preferably obscured or has the sound of *a* in "fame," not of *a* in "ask." See ASK. Compare ANTIQUARY.

Auxonne: ɔ̃'zen¹; ɔ̃'zōn²; *not* ɔ̃-sōn¹ [Fr. town].

Ava¹: ē'vā¹; ā'vā² [Bible].

Ava²: ā'vā¹; ā'vā² [Ruined Burmese city].

ava³: ə-vā¹; a-vā² [Scot., of all].

avalanche: av'ə-lānch¹; āv'a-lānch², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* av-ə-lānch¹; *I.* av'a-lānsh¹; *St.* av'a-lānsh²; *Wr.* av'ə-lānsh¹. *Phyfe* erroneously gives a¹; ā², for the penult. See ASK.

Avalon: av'ə-lon¹; āv'a-lōn² [An island in Arthurian legend, the abode and burial place of King Arthur].

Avalos (d'): da-vā'lōs¹; da-vā'lōs² [It. general, victor of Pavia, 1525].

avant: ā'vān¹; ā'vān² [Fr., advance; before]. Used in combination.

avant-garde: ā'vān'gārd¹; ā'vān'gārd² [Fr., vanguard].

Avar¹: a-vār¹; ā-vār² [Rus. native state in Daghestan].

Avar²: ā'var¹; ā'vār² [Ugrian tribe].

Avaran: av'ə-ran¹; āv'a-rān² [Apocrypha].

Avare (l'): lā'vār¹; lā'vār²; *not* la'var¹. See ASK. [Comedy by Molière].

avast: ə-vāst¹; a-vāst². See ASK.

avatar: av'ə-tār¹; āv'a-tār². *E.* ɔ̃v-ə-tār¹; *M.* av-ə-tār¹; *St.* av'ə-tār¹; *not* av-a-tār¹. See ASK [Descent; embodiment].

avaunt: ə-vōnt¹; a-vānt². *Standard* & *C.* prefer ə-vānt¹ but record both. *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* prefer ə-vōnt¹. See AUNT. The weight of usage as reflected by the dictionaries favors the preference indicated here. *Standard* pronunciation may be determined by usage; it cannot be decided by analogy.

Ave: ā'vē¹; ā've². *Standard* & *Wr.* ē'vi¹.—**Ave Maria:** ā'vē ma-rī'ā¹; ā've ma-rī'ā² [L., Hail Mary: a prayer].

Avebury: ē'bar¹; ā'bur-y² [Eng. baronage of Sir John Lubbock, who became Baron Avebury].

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

arellane: ə-vel'ən¹; a-vĕl'ăn². *M.* ə-vel'ən¹ or av'ə-lan¹ [In heraldry, filbert-like].

Aven: ē'ven¹; ā'vĕn² [Bible].

Avenel: av'ī-nel¹; āv'e-nĕl² [Family name in novels by Sir Walter Scott].

avens: av'enz¹; āv'ĕns²; *not* ē'venz¹ [A plant].

Aventine: av'en-tin or -tain¹; āv'ĕn-tĭn or -tĭn² [Hill in Rome].

Aventinus: av'en-tai'nus¹; āv'ĕn-tĭ'nŭs² [Ger. historian of Bavaria].

aventurin: ə-ven'tiu-rin¹; a-vĕn'tū-rĭn²; *not* ə-ven'tū-rin¹ [Variety of glass].

avenue: av'ə-niŭ¹; āv'e-nŭ²; *not* av-ə-nŭ¹. Note that the ultima should rime with "new."

aver: ə-vŭr¹; a-vĕr²; *not* av'ŭr¹.

average: av'ər-ij¹; āv'er-ag²; *not* av-ə-rĕj¹.

Avernes: ā'vār¹; ā'vĕn²; *not* a'vern¹ [Fr. town].

Avernus: ə-vŭr'nus¹; a-ver'nŭs² [A lake identified with the extinct crater of Averno, near Naples, Italy: supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades].
The descent to *Avernus* is easy. VERGIL *Aeneid* vi, 126.

Averrhoes, Averroes: ə-ver'ō-iz¹; ā-vĕr'ō-ĕs² [Ar. philosopher of 12th cent.] — **Averrhoism:** av'ə-rō'izm¹; āv'e-rō'ĭzm².

averse: ə-vŭrs¹; a-vĕrs². — **aversion:** ə-vŭr'shun¹; a-vĕr'shon²; *not* ə-vŭr'sen¹. Dr. March in *Standard* (1893) gave the ultima as -shun¹; *New Standard* (1913) -shan¹.

Aves: ē'vĭz¹; ā'vĕz² [L., pl. of *avis*, bird].

Avesnes=les=Aubert: ā'vĕn'lē-zō'bār¹; ā'vĕn'lē-zō'bĕr² [Fr. town].

Aveyron: ā'vĕ'ren¹; ā'vĕ'rōn² [Fr. dept.].

aviary: ē'vi-ē-rĭ¹; ā'vi-ā-ry². See **AVES**.

aviate: ē'vi-ēt¹; ā'vi-āt².

aviation: ē'vi-ē'shun¹; ā'vi-ā'shon²; *not* av'ī-ē'shun¹. See **ABOLITION**.

aviator: ē'vi-ē'ter¹; ā'vi-ā'tor²; *not* av'ī-ē'ter.

aviatrice: ē'vi-ē'trĭs¹; ā'vi-ā'trĭç².

Avice: ə-vĭs¹; a-vĭç² [A feminine personal name]. **Avis** ‡.

Avicbron: ā'vĭ-ĥĕ-brōn¹; ā'vĭ-the-brōn² [Sp.-Jewish philos. of 11th cent.].

Avicenna: av'ī-sen'ə¹; āv'ī-çĕn'a² [Abu Ali Al-Hussein Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina, Arab philosopher (980-1037)].

aviculture: ē'vi-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; ā'vi-ĕŭl'chur² or -tŭr²; *not* -yŭr¹.

avid: av'id¹; āv'id².

avidity: ə-vid'ī-tĭ¹; a-vid'ī-ty²; *not* av'ī-dĭ-tĭ¹.

Avigliano: ə'vĭ-lyā'no¹; ā'vĭ-lyā'no²; *not* ə'vĭ-glĭ'a-no¹ [It. town].

Avignon: ə'vĭ'nyōn¹; ā'vĭ'nyōn²—the *g* is silent [Fr. cathedral city].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɒ = final; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Avim: ē'vim¹; ā'vim² [Bible].

Avims: ē'vimz¹; ā'vims² [Bible].

avital: av'ɪ-təl¹ or ə-vui'təl¹; āv'i-tal² or a-vi'tal². *Standard, C., & W.* prefer the first; *M.* prefers the second [Pert. to a grandfather; ancient].

Avites: ē'vuits¹; ā'vits² [Bible].

Avith: ē'viθ¹; ā'vith² [Bible].

Avlona: av-lō'nai¹; āv-lō'nā²; not av'lo-nə¹ [Albanian seaport].

avocado: av'o-kā'do¹; āv'o-eā'do²: the o's as in "obey," not as in "no" [Pear-shaped pulpy fruit].

Avogadro di Quaregna: a"vo-gā'dro dī kwa-rē'nyā¹; ā"vo-gā'dro dī kwā-rē'nyā² [It. physicist].

avoid: ə-void¹; a-vōid² [Keep away from].

avoidupois: av'ər-du-peiz¹; āv'or-du-pōis², as if spelled *averdupoise*, for this Old Fr. word is now completely Anglicized.

Avola: a-vō'la¹; ā-vō'lā²; not av'ə-lə¹ [Sicilian seaport].

avoli: a-vō'li¹; ā-vō'lī²; not av'o-li¹ [A molding in a wine-glass where the stem joins the bowl].

avolltional: av'o-līsh'ən-əl¹; āv'o-līsh'on-əl²; not ē"vo-līsh'ə-nəl¹.

Avon: ē'vən¹ or av'ən¹; ā'von² or āv'on² [Eng. river].

The Avon to the Severn runs,

The Severn to the sea;

And Wicliffe's dust shall spread abroad

Wide as the waters be.

Lines quoted by DANIEL WEBSTER *Address to the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849*.

Avondale: av'ən-dēl¹; āv'on-dāl² [Town in Alabama].

[in Louisiana].

Avoyelles: av'ei-elz¹; āv'ōy-ēls²; not av'wa'yelz¹, nor ə-vei'elz¹ [Parish

Avranches: ā'vrānsh¹; ā'vrānsh² [Fr. cathedral city where Henry II of Eng. was absolved after Becket's murder].

Avva: av'ə¹; āv'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvim: av'im¹; āv'im² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvites: av'aits¹; āv'its² [Bible (R. V.)].

awakening: ə-wē'kən-ɪŋ¹; a-wā'ken-ing²; not ə-wēk'nɪŋ¹. Dr. March's syllabication of this word in *Standard* (1893) serves to emphasize the four syllables of a word which is frequently mispronounced as if consisting of only three: ə-wēk'nɪŋ¹.

aweto: ə-wē'to¹; ā-wē'to²; not ə-wi'to¹ [N. Z. vegetable caterpillar].

awful: ɔ'ful¹; ā'ful²; not ɔf'əl¹, nor ɔ'fl¹.

awhile: ə-hwail¹; a-hwīl²; not ə-wail¹, even tho the letter *h* is sometimes dropped after *w*. In the Anglo-Saxon *h* preceded *w*, and *hwil* has become modern Eng. *while*.

awkward: ɔk'ward¹; āk'ward². The affectation of dropping the *w* of the ultima in vogue in the late 18th century and the early 19th was a vulgarism similar to the dropping of final *g* in England today. The corrupt usages of polite society do not lessen the vulgarity, for in speech that which is vulgar is vulgar indeed no matter how high the standing of the speaker, nor how otherwise refined he or she may be.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

ax: aks¹; äks² [Ask: formerly a correct and much used form, but now unused except as a provincialism or by the uneducated].

axes¹: aks'ez¹; äks'ēs² [Plural of **AX**, an edged tool]. [turns].

axes²: aks'iz¹; äks'ēs² [Plural of **AXIS**, a line round which a revolving body

axilla: aks-il'a¹; äks-il'a² [Armpit].

axillary: aks'il-lē-r¹; äks'il-lā-ry²; not aks'il-ə-r¹. Perry and Sheridan, ak-zil'a-r¹.

axine: aks'in¹ or -ain¹; äks'in or -in² [Pertaining to the axis deer].

axiom: aks'i-um¹; äks'i-om². *Standard* (1893) prefers -um¹; *New Standard* (1913) -am¹. *C., M., & W.* ak'si-əm¹; *I.* ak'si-əm¹; *W'r.* aks'yəm¹. Formerly, ak'shum¹.

axolotl: aks'o-lotl¹; äks'o-lōtl²; not aks-el'a-tl¹ [Mex. tadpole-like reptile].

ay¹ (*adv.*): ē¹; ā² [Always]. **aye†**.

ay² (*adv.*): ai¹; i² [Yes] **aye†**.

aye (n): ai¹; i². *C.* ai¹; *E. & M.* ē¹; *St.* ā'i¹. In Southern England the pronunciation ē¹; ā², predominates. [An affirmative vote] **aye†**.

Unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *i* like the *o* in *oil*, the present (1806) pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation is now coarse and rustic.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 105.

aye=aye: ai'ei¹; i'i²; not ē'ē² [Lemur-like mammal of Madagascar].

Ayer: ār¹; ār² [Personal name].

Ayers: ārz¹; ārs² [Personal name].

Ayerst: ai'ərst¹; i'erst² [Hall at Cambridge University, Eng.].

Ayeshah: ai'ī-sha¹; y'e-shā²; not ai'esh-ə¹ [Wife of Mohammed].

Aylmer: ēl'mər¹; āl'mer² [Personal & geographic name].

Aylward: ēl'wərd¹; āl'ward² [Masculine personal name].

Aylwin: ēl'win¹; āl'wīn² [Masculine personal name].

Aymara: ai'ma-rā¹; i'mā-rā² [An Indian of Bolivia].

Aymon: ē'mən¹; ā'mon² [An alleged Duke of Dordogne in medieval romance].

Ayopaya: ai'o-pai'a¹; i'o-pī'ā² [Boliv. province].

Ayscue: ēs'kiu¹; ās'eū² [Eng. personal name].

Ayscough: ask'iu¹; ase'ū² [Eng. personal name].

Aytoun: ē'tūn¹; ā'tun² [Scot. poet].

Ayub: ā'yub¹; ā'yub² [Afghan khan].

Azael: az'i-el¹; āz'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Azaelus: az'i-i'lus¹; āz'a-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Azahel: az'ə-hel¹; āz'a-hēl² [Douai Bible].

Azal: ē'zal¹; ā'zāl² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud, chin; g; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

azalea: ə-zē'li-ə¹; a-zā'le-a²; *not* ə-zē'lyə¹.

Azaliah: az'ə-lai'ə¹; āz'a-li'a² [Bible].

azan: ə-zūn'¹; ā-zān'²; *not* ē'zan¹ [Ar., a call to prayer].

He who died at Azan sen-is

This to comfort all his friends. EDWIN ARNOLD *He Who Died* st. 1

Azaniah: az'ə-nai'ə¹; āz'a-nī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: az'ə-nai'əs¹; āz'a-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Azanotthabor: az'ə-net-thē'bor¹; āz'a-nōt-thā'bor² [Douai Bible].

Azaphion: ə-zē'fi-ən¹; a-zā'fi-ōn² [Apocrypha].

Azara¹: az'ə-rə¹; āz'a-ra² [Apocrypha]. =

Azara²: ə-thā'ra¹; ā-thā'rā² [Sp. naturalist & traveler (1746-1811)].

Azarael: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā'ra-ēl² [Bible].

Azaraias: ə-zē'ri-ai'əs¹; a-zā'ra-i'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Azareel: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā're-ēl² [Bible].

Azareel: ə-zē'rel¹; a-zā'rēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Azariah: az'ə-rai'ə¹; āz'a-rī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: az'ə-rai'əs¹; āz'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Azaricam: ə-zar'i-kam¹; a-zār'i-eām² [Douai Bible].

Azaru: az'ə-rū¹; āz'a-ru² [Apocrypha].

Azau: ē'zē¹; ā'zā² [Douai Bible].

Azaz: ē'zaz¹; ā'zāz² [Bible].

Azazel: ə-zē'zel¹; a-zā'zēl² [Bible].

Azaziah: az'ə-zai'ə¹; āz'a-zī'a² [Bible].

Azaziel: ə-zē'zi-el¹; a-zā'zi-ēl² [In Byron's "Heaven and Earth," a seraph].

Azbai: az'bi-ai¹; āz'ba-i² [Douai Bible].

Azbazareth: əz-baz'ə-reth¹; āz-bāz'a-rēth² [Apocrypha].

Azbuk: az'buk¹; āz'būk² [Bible].

Azeca: ə-zī'kə¹; a-zē'ea² [Douai Bible]. **Azecha[†].**

Azeglio: əd-zē'lyo¹; ād-zē'lyo²; *not* ə-zē'gli-o¹ [It. marquis; statesman].

Azekah: ə-zī'kə¹; a-zē'ka² [Bible].

Azel: ē'zel¹; ā'zēl² [Bible].

Azem: ē'zem¹; ā'zēm² [Bible].

Azephurith: az'ī-fū'ri-th¹; āz'e-fū'rith² [Apocrypha].

Azetas: ə-zī'təs¹; a-zē'tas² [Apocrypha].

Azgad: az'gad¹; āz'gād² [Bible].

Azia: ə-zai'ə¹; a-zī'a² [Apocrypha].

z: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ōo, ōem; ōnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Aziam¹: ə-zai'am¹; a-zí'am² [Douai Bible].

aziam²: az'í-am¹; äz'í-am² [Rus. outer garment of gray cloth].

Azlei: ə-zai'í-ai¹; a-zí'e-í² [Apocrypha].

Aziel: ē'zi-el¹; ā'zi-ēl² [Bible].

Azim: ē'zim¹; ā'zim² [A character in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

azimuth: az'í-muth¹; äz'í-müth² [Term in astronomy].

Azincourt: ū'ʒaŋ'kūr¹; ä'zhǎŋ'eür² [Same as AGINCOURT].

Aziza: ə-zai'zə¹; a-zí'za² [Bible].

Azmaveth: az-mē'veth¹; äz-mā'vëth² [Bible].

Azmon: az'mən¹; äz'mon² [Bible].

Aznoth-tabor: az'noth-tē'bar¹; äz'nöth-tā'bor² [Bible].

Azof: ē'zəv¹ or (Rus.) a-zōf¹; ä'zöy² or (Rus.) ä-zōf² [Rus. sea and town].
Azovt.

Azor: ē'zer¹; ā'zör² [Bible].

Azores: ə-zörz¹; a-zörš²; but ə-zörz¹; a-zörz² is more frequently heard
[N. Atlantic islands].

azote¹: az'öt¹; äz'öt². E. ə-zöt¹; M. az-öt¹ [Nitrogen: former name].

azote²: ə-thō'tē¹; ä-thō'tē² [Sp., a whip or whip-lash].

Azotus: ə-zō'tus¹; a-zō'tüs² [Apocrypha].

Azrael: az'rə-el¹; äz'ra-ēl².

It is the Angel men call *Azrael*.

'Tis the Death Angel; what hast thou to fear?

LONGFELLOW *Tales of a Wayside Inn Azrael* pt. iii, st. 2.

Azreel: az'ri-el¹; äz're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Azriel: az'ri-el¹; äz'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Azrikam: az'ri-kam¹; äz'ri-kām² [Bible].

Azuba: ə-zū'ba¹; a-zū'ba² [Douai Bible].

Azubah: ə-zū'ba¹; a-zū'ba² [Bible].

Azucena: ad'zū-čhē'na¹; äd'zu-čhē'nä² [A gipsy in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*].

Azur: ē'zur¹; ā'zür² [Bible].

Azuran: ə-zū'rən¹; a-zū'ran² [Apocrypha].

azure: aʒ'ur¹; äzh'ur². E. aʒ'ūr¹; I. ē'ʒür¹; M. aʒ'ər¹ or ē'ʒiur¹; St. ē'ʒur¹;
W. aʒ'yur¹; Wr. ē'ʒər¹. Few lexicographers agree—Perry (1775), az'ər¹; Sheridan
(1780), ē'ʒər¹; Walker (1791), ē'ʒiur¹.

azygospore: ə-zai'go-spör¹; a-zÿ'go-spör² [A spore in botany].

azygous: az'í-gus¹; äz'y-ġüs² [Not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle].

Azzah: az'ə¹; äz'a² [Bible].

Azzan: az'an¹; äz'an² [Bible].

Azzur: az'ur¹; äz'ür² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aīle; uu = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

B

b: bī¹; bē². In English, when this letter is pronounced its sound is uniform. Initial *b* is always pronounced when followed by a vowel; it is not pronounced when followed by *d*, as in *bedellium* (del'i-um¹; del'i-ūm²). Final *b*, preceded by *m*, as in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *tomb*, etc., is silent except in *rhubarb*. It is also silent in certain unphonetic words such as *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, etc., but in the combination *bs* the *s* is pronounced as *z*; as in *cubs* (kubz¹; cūbz²); *hubs* (hubz¹; hūbz²).

Baal: bē'al¹; bā'al²; not bā'al¹, nor bāl¹ [Syro-Phenician sun-god].

Baalā: bē'a-lā¹; bā'a-lā² [Douai Bible].

Baalāh: bē'a-lā¹; bā'a-lā² [Bible].

Baalām: bē'a-lām¹; bā'a-lām² [Douai Bible].

Baalath: bē'al-ath¹; bā'al-āth² [Bible].

Baalath-beer: bē'al-ath-bī'er or -bīr¹; bā'al-āth-bē'er or -bēr² [Bible].

Baalbek: bāl'bek¹; bāl'bek² [Syrian city].

Baal-berith: bē'al-bī'rith¹; bā'al-bē'rith² [Bible].

Baale: bē'al-ī or bē'a-le¹; bā'al-ē or bā'a-lē² [Bible].

Baale-Judah: bē'al-ī[or bē'a-le]jū'da¹; bā'al-ē[or bā'a-lē]jū'da² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Baal-gad:** bē'al-gad¹; bā'al-gād² [Bible].—**Baal-hamon:** —bē'al-hē'men¹; bā'al-hā'mōn² [Bible].—**Baal-hanan:** bē'al-hē'nān¹; bā'al-hā'nān² [Bible].—**Baal-hasor:** bē'al-hē'sōr¹; bā'al-hā'sōr² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-hazor:** bē'al-hē'zōr¹; bā'al-hā'zōr² [Bible].—**Baal-hermon:** bē'al-hūr'men¹; bā'al-hēr'mon² [Bible].

Baali: bē'al-ai¹; bā'al-ī² [Bible].

Baalīa: bē'al-lai'a¹; bā'a-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Baalīada: bē'al-ai'a-da¹; bā'al-ī'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Baalim: bē'al-im¹; bā'al-īm² [Bible].

Baalis: bē'al-is¹; bā'al-īs² [Bible].

Baal-maon: bē'al-mē'en¹; bā'al-mā'ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-meon:** bē'al-mī'en¹; bā'al-mē'ōn² [Bible].—**Baal-peor:** bē'al-pī'er¹; bā'al-pē'ōr² [Bible].—**Baal-perazim:** bē'al-pī-rē'zim¹ or -per'a-zim¹; bā'al-pe-rā'zim² or -pēr'a-zim² [Bible].—**Baal-pharasim:** bē'al-far'a-sim¹; bā'al-fār'a-sīm² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-salisa:** bē'al-sal'ī-sā¹; bā'al-sāl'ī-sā² [Douai Bible].

Baalsamus: bē'al-sə-mus¹; bā'al'sa-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Baal-shalisha: bē'al-shal'ī-shā¹; bā'al-shāl'ī-shā² [Bible].—**Baal-tamar:** bē'al-tē'mar¹; bā'al-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Baal-thamar:** bē'al-thē'mar¹; bā'al-thā'mar² [Douai Bible].

Baalzebub: bē'al-zī'bub¹; bā'al-zē'būb² [Bible].

Baalzebul: bē'al-zī'bul¹; bā'al-zē'būl² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōīl, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, fāt; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey. gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Baal=zephon: bē'el-zī'fən¹; bā'al-zē'fon² [Bible].

Baana: bē'a-nā¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baanah: bē'a-nā¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baani: bē'a-nai¹; bā'a-nī² [Apocrypha].

Baanias: bē'a-nai'es¹; bā'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Baara: bē'a-rā¹; bā'a-ra² [Bible].

Baasa: bē'a-sā¹; bā'a-sa² [Douai Bible].

Baaseiah: bē'a-sī'a¹ or -sai'a¹; bā'a-sē'a² or -sī'a² [Bible].

Baasha: bē'a-shā¹; bā'a-sha² [Bible].

Baasiah: bē'a-sai'ā¹; bā'a-sī'ā² [Bible].

Bab¹: bāb¹; bab² [The founder of Babism, a Per. religion].

Bab²: bab¹; bāb² [Pseudonym of Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the "Bab Ballad"].

baba: bā'ba¹; bā'bā². C. ba-bā¹; M. ba'ba¹; W. bā'bā¹ [A light plum-cake].

Babbage: bab'ij¹; bāb'ag²; not ba-bēj¹ [Eng. mathematician].

babblative: bab'la-tiv¹; bāb'la-tiv²; not bab-lē'tiv¹.

Bab=ed=Din: bāb'ed-dīn¹; bāb'ēd-dīn² [Pseudonym of Mirza Ali Mohammed, Pers. Pantheist, founder of Babism].

Babel: bē'bel¹; bā'bēl² [Bible].

Bab=el=Mandeb: bāb'el-mān'dēb¹; bāb'ēl-mān'dēb² [Ar. strait and cape].

Baber: bā'bār¹; bā'ber²; not bē'bar [Zahir Adin Mohammed (1483-1530), founder of Great Mogul dynasty of India].

Babeuf: bā'būf¹; bā'būf² [Fr. revolutionist (1760?-1797)]. See BABOTVISM.

Babi¹: bāb'ī¹; bāb'ī² [Apocrypha].

Babi²: bā'bī¹; bā'bī² [A disciple of Bab].

babiche: ba-bīsh¹; bā-bīch² [Amerind, a thong].

Babieca: ba-byē'ka¹; bā-byē'ea² [In Sp. literature, the horse of the Cid].

Babinet: bā'bī'nē¹; bā'bī'ne²; not bab'ī-net¹ [Fr. physicist].

babish: bē'bīsh¹; bā'bīsh² [Like a babe].

Babism: bā'bizm¹; bā'bīsm². See BAB.

Bable: bā'blē¹; bā'ble² [Asturian dialect of Sp.].

Babli: bab'li¹; bāb'li² [The Babylonian Talmud: Cant].

baboo: bā'bū¹; bā'bōō², *Standard, E., & W.*; C. & I. ba-bū¹; M. bā'bu¹; St. bē'bū¹ [Anglo-Ind. form of address].

baboon: ba-būn¹ or bab-ūn¹; ba-bōōn² or bāb-ōōn² [This word, derived from the Old Fr. *babuin* (bā'bū'eñ¹; bā'bū'ññ²), is most frequently pronounced with an obscured *a* in the first syllable].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this;

Babouvism: bə-bū'vizm¹; ba-bu'vizm²; *not* bə-ɔu'vizm¹ [The system of communism advocated by François Noël Babeuf].

Babrius: bē'bri-us¹; bā'bri-ūs [Gr. poet, 50 B. C.].

babu. Same as BABOO.

babuina: ba"bū"i'nə¹ or bab"ū-ai'nə¹; bā"bu"i'nə² or bāb"u-i'nə² [A female baboon]. See BABOON.

babul: bə-būl¹; ba-bul²; *not* bē'bəl¹ [An acacia tree].

Babylon: bab'i-lun¹; bāb'y-lon² [Former capital of Babylonia: a powerful city, the seat of luxury and vice].

Babylonia: bab"i-lō"ni-a¹; bāb"y-lō"ni-a² [Former empire at the head of the Persian Gulf, S. W. Asia].

Baca¹: bē'kə¹; bā'ea² [Bible].

Baca²: bak'ə¹; bā'e'a² [County of Colorado].

bacaba: bə-kā'bə¹; ba-eū'ba² [Braz. palm].

Bacacay: ba"ka-kā'i¹; bā"ē-ē-ā'i²; *not* bak'ə-kē¹ [A town in Luzon, P. I.].

Bacbacar: bak'bə-kār¹; bā'e'ba-eār² [Douai Bible].

bacbakiri: bak"bə-kī'ri¹; bā'e"ba-kī'ri² [S.-Afr. shrike: from its call].

Bacbus: bāk"buk¹; bāk"bū'e² [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle].

baccaceous: ba-kē'shus¹; bā-eā'shūs² [Berry-bearing].

baccalaurean: bak"ə-lō'rī-ən¹; bā'e"a-lā're-an².

Baccanarist: bak"ə-nā'rist¹; bā'e"a-nā'rist² [One of an It. religious society founded in 1797].

baccara, } bak"ə-rū¹; bā'e"a-rū² [Fr. card-game. See next entry].
baccarat: }

Baccarat: bā"ka-rū¹; bā"ē-rū². Pronounce the *a*'s as in "arm"; *not* as in "at" [Fr. town with famous glass-works].

baccate: bak'ēt¹; bā'e'āt² [Berry-like].

Bacchæ: bak'i¹; bae'e² [1. The female companions of Bacchus. 2. The women who took part in the Dionysia].

bacchanalia: bak"ə-nē'li-e¹; bā'e"a-nā'li-a² [Festival in honor of Bacchus].

bacchante: bak'ənt¹, bə-kant¹, or bə-kan'ti¹; bā'e'ant², ba-eānt², or ba-eānt². *C.* bak'ant¹; *E.* bak-kan'ti¹; *I.* bə-kan'ti; *M.* bə-kant¹; *St.* bak-kant¹; *W.*, following *M.*, bə-kant¹; *Wr.* bak-kānt¹. The plural may be pronounced bak'əntz¹, bə-kantz¹, or bə-kan'tiz¹ [A priestess of Bacchus].

bacchiac: ba-kai'ak¹; bā-eī'āe² [Composed of bacchii].

Bacchian: bak'i-ən¹; bā'e'i-an² [Relating to Bacchus].

Bacciochi: bā-čhō'ki¹; bā-čhō'eī² [Family name of the husband of Napoleon's sister].

Bacchides: ba-kai'diz¹; bā-eī'dēs² [Apocrypha].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrūn*;

bacchius: ba-kai'us¹; bā-ei'ūs² [A metrical foot in classic prosody].

Bacchurus: ba-kiū'rus¹; bā-eū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Bacchus: bak'us¹; bāe'ūs² [Rom. god of wine].

Bacchylides: ba-kil'i-diz¹; bā-ey'l'i-dēs² [Gr. poet of 5th cent. B. C.].

bacciferous: bak-sif'er-us¹; bāe-çil'er-ūs²; *not* bas-sif'er-us¹ [Berry-bearing].

bacciform: bak'si-fōrm¹; bāe'çi-fōrm²; *not* bas'i-fōrm¹ [Berry-shaped].

Baccio della Porta: bā'cho del'la pōr'ta¹; bā'cho dēl'lā pōr'tā² [It. painter of 15th cent.].

baccivorous: bak-siv'o-rus¹; bāe-çiv'o-rūs²; *not* bas-siv'a-rus¹ [Feeding on berries].

Bacenor: bā-sī'ner¹; ba-çē'nōr² [Apocrypha].

Bach: bāh¹; bāh² [Ger. family of musicians of 17th & 18th centuries].

Baccharach: bak'ə-rak¹ *or* (Ger.) bāk'ə-rāk¹; bāe'a-rae¹ *or* (Ger.) bāk'a-rā² [Rhenish town or wine from it].

Bache: bēch¹; bāch² [Am. family of scientists].

bachel: bak'el¹; bāe'el²; *not* bat'shel¹ [Gr. grain-measure].

Bachelu: bāsh'lū¹; bāsh'lū² [Fr. general (1777-1849)].

Bacher: bāh'er¹; bāh'er² [Hung. Orientalist].

Bachman: bak'mən¹; bāe'man² [Am. naturalist].

Bachmann: bāh'man¹; bāh'män² [Ger. scholars].

Bachrites: bak'raits¹; bāe'rits² [Bible].

bacillar: bas'i-lər¹ *or* bā-sil'ər¹; bāç'i-lar² *or* ba-çil'ar². *E.* bas'il-lər¹; *I.* bas'il-ər¹ [Pert. to bacilli].

bacillary: bas'i-lē-rī¹; bāç'i-lā-ry²; *not* ba-sil'ə-rī¹ [Same as BACILLAR].

bacilli: bā-sil'ai¹; ba-çil'i²; *not* bā-sil'i¹ [Plural of BACILLUS].

bacillus: bā-sil'us¹; ba-çil'ūs².

bacino: ba-çhi'no¹; bā-çhi'no²; *not* bā-si'no¹ [It., a panel of pottery].

Bacis: bā'sis¹; bā'çis² [In Egypt. myth, Ra represented as a bull].

back: bak¹; bāk²; *not* bēk¹, an affection heard on both sides of the Atlantic. In the middle or at the end of an Anglo-Saxon English word *ck* is used for ambiguous *c*. Sometimes two *c*'s were used, as in Anglo-Saxon *bucca* (Eng. *buck*). Later *k* was substituted for *c*, and A.-S. *bæc* became *bak*. The introduction of *ck* came still later, and its survival in *back*, *buck*, etc., is due to that subtle influence on language which has caused it to be dropped in such words as *physick*, *music*, etc.

backgammon: bak'gam'en¹; bāk'gām'on². *C.* bak-gam'en¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* bak-gam'mon¹; *M.* & *Wr.* bak-gam'en¹; *W.* bak'gam-en¹.

Backhuysen: bak-hoi'zen¹; bāk-hōi'sēn² [Dutch engraver of 17th cent.].

backslide: bak'slaid¹; bāk'slid². *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* bak-slaid¹; *E.* & *M.* bak'slaid¹; *W.* bak'slaid¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844), bak'slaid¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster) (1847), bak-slaid¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bacon: bē'kən¹; bā'eon². *E.* bē'kun¹; *I., St., & Wr.* bē'kn¹; *W.* bē'k'n¹. The refinement indicated in the ultima by *W.* is not recognized by any standard authority; *Standard, C., & M.* agree that the first pronunciation recorded above indicates best usage.

Baconian: bə-kō'mi-an¹; ba-eō'ni-an², not bē-kō'mi-an¹, nor -ni-an¹.

Bács: bāch¹; bāch². In Hungarian *cs, ts, and ty* = *ch* as in *church* [Hung. county].

Bacsányi: bə-chūn'yī¹; bō-chān'yī² [Hungarian poet]. See preceding.

bacteria: bak-tī'ri-ə¹; bāe-tē'ri-a²; not bak-tar'i-ə¹.

bacterium: bak-tī'ri-um¹; bāe-tē'ri-ūm²; not bak'tar-i-um¹.

Badacer: bad'ə-sər¹; bād'a-ger² [Douai Bible].

Badaga: ba-dā'gā¹; bā-dā'gā². *Standard* ba-dā'gā¹ [One of a Nilgiri tribe of southern India].

Badaias: bə-dē'yās¹; ba-dā'yas² [Douai Bible].

Badajoz: ba'da-hōth¹ or (*Eng.*) bad-ə-hōz¹; bā'dā-hōth² or (*Eng.*) bād-a-hōz². In *Sp. j* is equivalent to a strong *h*, almost an *h* as in "loch." [*Sp.* province & city.]

badaud: bā'dō¹; bā'dō²; not ba'dōd¹; nor -daud¹ [Fr., an idler].

Badb: baib¹ or baiv¹; bib² or biv² [In Ir. myth, a goddess of battle].

badchan: bād'hən¹; bād'han² [Jewish professional jester].

bade¹: bad¹; bād². *E.* bēd¹.

Bade²: bād¹; bād² [Flem. printer].

Badeau: bə-dō¹ or (*Fr.*) bā'dō¹; ba-dō² or (*Fr.*) bā'dō² [Am. soldier & consul].

Badebec: bād'bek¹; bād'bēe²; not bēd'bek¹ [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Gargantua's wife].

Baden: bā'den¹; bā'dēn² [Ger. grand duchy].

Badenoch: bā'dən-əh¹; bā'den-ōh² [Scot. district].

Baden-Powell: bē'den-pō'el¹; bā'dēn-pō'el²; not bā'den-pau'el¹ [Brit. general].

Badghis: bad-gīs¹; bād-gīs² [Dist. of Afghanistan].

badiaga: bad'i-ē'gā¹; bād'i-ē'gā². *C. & I.,* bad-i-ē'gā¹; *E.* bad-yā'gā¹; *M.* bād-yā'gā¹ [Rus., a river-sponge]. **badyaga¹.**

badian: bā'di-ən¹; bā'di-an². *C. & W.,* bē'di-ən¹; *E.* bad'i-ən¹; *I.* bē'di-ən¹; *St.* bē'di-an¹. *Standard & M.* concur with preference here indicated [The fruit of the anise-tree].

Badia-y-Lablich: ba-dī'a-lā-blich¹; bā-dī'ā-y-lā-blich² [Sp. traveler, 18th cent.].

badigeon: bə-dij'ən¹; ba-dīg'on², *Standard, C., W. & Wr.* *E.* bə-dij'un¹; *I.* bə-dij'en¹; *M.* bə-di'ən¹; *St.* bād'i-jun¹ [A preparation used by sculptors, etc., for filling holes in work].

badinage: bā'di'nāz¹; bā'di'nāzh². *C.* bad-i-nāz¹; *E.* bad'in-ij¹; *I.* bād'i-nej¹; *M.* ba-di-nāz¹; *W.* bād'i'nāz¹; *Wr.* bad-ə-nāz¹ [Fr., banter].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; ae, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;*

Badinguet: bū'daŋ'gē¹; bū'daŋ'gē² [Nickname of Napoleon III.].

badious: bē'di-us¹; bū'di-ūs² [Of a reddish-brown color like bay].

Badoura: bē-dū'rē¹; bū'dū'rē²; *not* bē-dau'rē¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," Chinese princess who marries Prince Camaralzaman].

Badroulboudour: bā-drūl'bu-dūr¹; bū-drul'bu-dur²; *not* bē-draul'bū-daur¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," a Chinese princess who marries Aladdin].

Bæan: bī'an¹; bē'an² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baedeker: bē'dē-kēr¹; bū'de-ker²; *not* bē-dek'er¹ [Ger. publisher].

Baena: bā-ē'na¹; bū-ē'nā²; *not* bē'nē¹ [Sp. city].

Baer: bār¹; bār² [Russo-Ger. naturalist].

Baeyer: bai'er¹; bī'er² [Ger. chemist; Nobel prize winner].

Baez: bā'es¹; bū'es² [Pres. of Dominican Repub.].

Baeza: bā-ē'thā¹; bū-ē'thā² [Sp. town].

Bagalen: bā'gā-len¹; bū'gā-lēn²; *not* bē-gā'len¹ [Dutch residency, Java].

Bagamoyo: bā'ga-mō'yo¹; bū'gā-mō'yo² [Seaport of Ger. East. Africa].

bagasse: bē-gas¹ *or* (*Fr.*) bū'gās¹; bā-gās² *or* (*Fr.*) bū'gās² [Sugar-cane refuse].

bagatelle: bag'a-tel¹; bū'gā-tēl². *Standard, M., & W.* place secondary stress on the antepenult; *St.* places primary stress upon it. *C., E., & W.* do not stress it at all.

Bagatha: bag'a-thā¹; bū'gā-thā² [Douai Bible].

Bagathan: bag'a-phan¹; bū'gā-phan² [Douai Bible].

Bagdad: bag-dad¹ *or* bag'dad¹; bū'gā-dād² *or* bū'gā-dād²; also, būg-dād¹; būg-dād² [Turk. vilayet & city].

Bagehot: baj'at¹; bū'gōt² [Eng. publicist].

Bagelen: bā'gē-len¹; bū'gē-lēn². A variant of BAGALEN.

baggala: bag'a-lā¹; bū'gā-lā² [Ar. vessel].

Baggallay: bag'a-lī¹; bū'gā-lī²; *not* bag-a-lē¹ [Eng. family name].

bagnio: ban'yo¹; bū'n'yo².

Bago¹: bē'go¹; bū'gō² [Apocrypha].

Bago²: bū'go¹; bū'gō² [town in P. I.].

Bagoas: bē-gō'as¹; bū-gō'as² [Apocrypha].

Bagoi: bē-gō'oi¹; bū-gō'oi² [Apocrypha].

Bagration: bā-grā'ti-ōn¹; bū-grā'ti-ōn²; *not* bā-gra-ti-ōn¹ [Rus. general].

Bahamas: bā-hē'māz¹; bā-hā'māz²; frequently, also, bē-hā'māz¹ [West-Ind. islands].

Baharumite: bā-hē'rum-ait¹; bā-hā'rūm-īt² [Bible].

Bahia: bā-i'a¹; bū-i'ā². In Portuguese *h* is silent before *i*. [Braz. state and city.]

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; flin, this.

Bahumus: bə-hū'mus¹; ba-hy'mus² [Bible].

Bahurim: bə-hū'rim¹; ba-hy'rim² [Bible].

Baiae: bai'ɪ¹; bi'ē²; not bē'yē¹ [Rom city].

Baianism: bē'yan-izm¹; bā'yan-izm² [The doctrine of Michel de Bay].

baidak: bai'dak¹; bi'dak² [Rus. boat].

baignoire: bē'nwār¹; bā'nwār² [Fr. theater-box]. See AUVERGNE.

Baikal: bai'kal¹; bi'kāl² [Siberian lake].

Baikie: bē'ki¹; bā'ki² [Scot. explorer; philologist].

bail: bēl¹; bāl²; not bē'al¹, which is, however, frequently heard.

Bailleul: bai'yūl¹; bi'yūl²; not bā'yūl¹ [Fr. town].

Baillie: bē'l¹; bā'le² [Scot. poet].

Baillon: bai'yōn¹; bi'yēn² [Fr. botanist].

Bailly: bē'l¹ or (Fr.) bai'yī¹; bā'ly or (Fr.) bi'yī² [Fr. architect or astronomer].

Bally: bē'l¹; bā'ly² [Eng. family name]. Spelled also **Bailey**.

Baini: bā-ī'nī¹; bā-ī'nī² [It. composer].

Bairam: bai-rām¹; bi-rām². *C.* bai-rām¹; *E. & W.* bai'rām¹; *I.* bē'rām¹; *St.* bai'ram¹ [Mohammedan festival].

Baireuth: bai-reit¹; bi-rōit² [Bavarian city]. Compare BEIRUT.

Baiterus: bai-tī'rus¹; bi-tē'rūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baja: bē'ye¹; ba'ya² [Hung. town].

bajara: ba-yū'ra¹; bā-yā'rā² [Water-raising device].

Bajazet: bā'ya-zet¹; bā'yā-zēt² [Turk. sultans].

Bajith: bē'jith¹; bā'jith² [Bible].

bajo: bā'ho¹; bā'ho² [1. A shoal or reef. 2. A voice or instrument one octave below tenor].

bajocco: ba-yek'ko¹; bā-yō'e'o² [It. coin].

Bajus: bā'yus¹; bā'yus² [Flemish theologian].

Bakbakkar: bak-bak'ar¹; bāk-bāk'ar² [Bible].

Bakbuk: bak'buk¹; bāk'būk² [Bible].

Bakbukiah: bak'bū-kai'ā¹; bāk'bū-kī'ā² [Bible].

Bakel: bā'kel¹; bā'kēl² [Fr. town in Senegal].

bakshish: bak'shish¹; bāk'shish².

Bakshish is not alms which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes. P. LENOIR *Fayoum* p. 37 [KING & Co. 1873].

Baku: ba-kū¹; bā-ky²; not bak'ū¹ [Rus. government & town].

Bala: bā'la¹; bā'lā²; frequently bā'lā¹ [Welsh lake & town].

Balaam: bē'lām¹; bā'lam² [Bible].

2: wōlf. do: bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

l: arti-tie, **árt**; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Balaan: bai'í-an¹; bál'a-án² [Douai Bible].

Balaath: bal'í-ath¹; bál'a-áth² [Douai Bible].

Balac: bē'lak¹; bā'lāc² [Bible].

Baladan: bal'ə-dan¹; bál'a-dūn² [Bible].

Balafré (le): lə ba-la-frē'¹; le bā-lā-frē'² [In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle].

Balaghat: ba'la-gāt'¹; bā'lā-gāt'²; or **Balaghaut**: ba'la-gōt'¹; bā'lā-gāt'² [District of British India].

Balah: bē'lā¹; bā'lā² [Bible].

Balak: bē'lak¹; bā'lāk² [Bible].

Balaklava: ba'la-klā'va¹; bā'lā-klā'vā²; in England, commonly, bal'ə-klā'və; bāl'u-klā'va² [Crimean village; battle, 1854].

balalaika: bal'ə-lai'kə¹; bál'a-lī'ka²; not bal'ə-la-ī'kə¹ [Rus. guitar-like musical instrument].

Balamo: bal'ə-mo¹; bál'a-mo² [Apocrypha].

Balamon: bal'ə-mən¹; bál'a-mōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Balan: bē'lən¹; bā'lan²; not bal'ən¹. See **BALIN**.

Balanan: bal'ə-nan¹; bál'a-nān² [Douai Bible].

balangay: ba'lon-gal'¹; bā'lān-gy'² [Native boat of the Filipinos].

Balasamus: ba-las'ə-mus¹; ba-lūs'a-mūs² [Apocrypha].

balata: bal'ə-tə¹; bál'a-tā²; not bə-lā'tə¹ [The gum of the bully-tree].

balate: bə-lā'ti¹; bə-lā'te²; not bal'ə-tī¹ [Dried sea-slug].

Balaustion: bə-lēs'ti-en¹; ba-las'ti-ōn²; not bə-laus'ti-en¹ [The heroine of Browning's poem, "Balaustion's Adventure"].

Balbinus: bal-bai'nus¹; bál-bī'nūs² [Rom. emperor].

Balboa: bal-bō'a¹; bál-bō'ā². Also, commonly, bal'bo-ə¹ [Sp. navigator].

Balbriggan: bēl-brig'an¹; bal-brīg'an². Also, commonly, bal'bri-gan¹ [Ir. spt. town; also, unbleached cotton hose made there].

Balcarres: bal'kar-is¹; bál'eär-es² [Scottish earldom].

Balcombe: bal'kum¹; bál'eūm²; not bál'kōm¹ [Eng. village].

balcony: bal'ko-ni¹; bál'eo-ny². *E.* bal'kun-i; *I., St., & W.* bal'kō-ni¹; *Wr.* bal'kə-ni¹. *Standard & M.* give only the preference indicated here. *Worcester's* pronunciation is that most frequently heard. Of the pronunciation now current the poet Rogers said "bal'cony makes me sick." Walker accented the penultima—bal'kō-ni¹—as did Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807).

baldacchino: bal'da-kí'no¹; bál'dā-eí'no². In Italian *c* & *cc* are equivalent to Eng. *ch* before *e* & *i*, & the *h* is silent; but *ch* has the sound of *c* in "cab." [It., a canopy.]

baldachin: bal'də-kin¹; bál'da-eín² [Anglicized form of preceding].

Baldassare Calvo: bal'das-sā'rē kāl'vo¹; bál'dās-sā'rē eāl'vo² [In George Eliot's "Romola," a galley-slave].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

balderdash: bəl'dər-dash¹; bəl'der-dāsh².

Baldry: bəl'drɪ¹; bəl'dry²; *not* bal'drɪ¹ [Eng. family name].

Baldwin: bəld'wɪn¹; bald'wɪn² [Masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.

Balduin: bəl'dū-in¹; bəl'du-in²; It. **Baldovino:** bəl'dō-vī'nō¹; bəl'dō-vī'nō².

bale: bēl¹; bāl²; *not* bē'al¹.

Balearic Isles: bal'ɪ-ar'ɪk¹; bāl'e-ār'ie² [Sp. islands in Mediterranean sea].

Balete: ba-lē'tē¹; bā-lē'tē² [Town on Panay Island, P. I.].

Balfe: balf¹; balf² [Ir. composer].

Balfour: bal'fūr or bal'fər¹; bāl'fūr or bāl'fur² [Brit. statesman].

Balgonie: bal-gō'nɪ¹; bāl-gō'ne² [Ancient Scottish castle in Fifeshire].

Balguy: bəl'gɪ¹; bəl'gē² [Eng. divine (1686-1748)].

Bali: bā'li¹; bā'li² [Dutch island of Sunda group].

Balin: bē'lin¹; bā'lin²; *not* bal'in¹ [In Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" & Malory's "Morte d' Arthur," a knight, brother of BALAN].

Balisarda: ba'li-sār'da¹; bā'li-sār'dā² [In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Ruggiero's magic sword].

balival: bal'ɪ-val¹; bāl'i-val²; *not* bē'h-val¹ [Pert. to a bailiff].

balize¹: ba-liz¹; bā-liz² [A sea-mark, as a buoy].

Balize²: bē-liz¹; bā-liz². Same as BELIZE.

balk: bōk¹; bə¹⁻². Between *a* and *k* the letter *l* is silent in many English words. See CHALK, TALK, WALK, etc.

Balkan: bōl'kən¹; bəl'kan². Sometimes bal-kān¹; bāl-kān² [Peninsula and mountain-range in S. E. Europe].

Balkis: bal'kis¹; bāl'kis²; *not* bōl'kis¹ [Mohammedan name of the Queen of Sheba (*Koran* xxvi)].

ballad: bal'əd¹; bāl'ad². Note the position of the accent [A narrative poem]. See BALLADE.

ballade: ba-lād¹; bā-lād²; *not* ba-lad¹ [Fr., ballad].

Ballanche: bā'lānsh¹; bā'lānch² [Fr. philosopher].

Ballantine, } bal'en-tain¹; bāl'an-tin² [Scot. family name].
Ballantyne: }

ballatorium: bal'a-tō'ri-um¹; bāl'a-tō'ri-ūm² [A section of a medieval warship].

ballerina: bal'lē-rī'nə¹; bāl'lē-rī'na²; *not* bal'a-rī'nə¹ as frequently heard [It., a ballet-dancer].

ballet: bā'lē¹; bā'lē². *C.* bal'ē¹; *E., I., & St.*, bal'lē¹; *M.* ba'lē¹; *W.* ba'lē¹; *W.* bal'lē¹. An alternative pronunciation bal'lēt¹; bāl'lēt² is recorded by *C.* as "formerly, and still sometimes," by *M.* as "rarely," & by *W.* as "occasionally," but this is a mere survival of the pronunciation of this word when spelled *ballette*, as recorded by *Walker* (1791).

1: *artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rule; but, bürn;*

Ballinger: bal'in-jär¹; bäl'in-ger²—*g* as in "gem," not as in "Gertrude"—
[Personal name].

Ballingry: biŋ'ri¹; bäng'ry² [Scot. town].

Balliol: bē'h-öl¹; bā'li-öl¹; *not* bäl'yöl¹ [A college of Oxford University].

ballista: ba-lis'tē¹; bā-lis'ta²; *not* bal'is-tēr¹ [Medieval engine for hurling missiles]. See next.

ballister: bal'is-tēr¹; bäl'is-ter². *Smart* (1836) & *Webster* (1841) bē-lis'tēr¹ [A baluster]. See preceding & note accentuation.

ballistician: bal'is-tish'an¹; bäl'is-tish'an²: note accentuation & see next word.

ballistics: ba-lis'tiks¹; bā-lis'ties²: note that the penult is stressed.

balloon: bē-lün¹; ba-lōn²; *not* bal'lün¹. Notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate ba-lün¹; bā-lōn², as the correct pronunciation, usage persists in obscuring the penult.

ballotade: bal'o-tēd¹ or bal'o-tād¹; bäl'o-tād² or bäl'o-täd². *C., E., & M.* indicate only a primary stress & that on the ultima; *Wr.* bal'le-tād¹; bäl'lo-tād² [In horse-training, a leap in which the horse bends all four legs].

ballotage: ba'lō'tūŋ¹; bā'lō'tāzh²; *not* bal'o-tēj¹ [Fr., a second ballot].

ballotement: bē-let'ment¹ or -ment¹, or (*Fr.*) bā'let'män¹; ba-löt'mēnt² or (*Fr.*) bā'löt'män². *C.* bē-let'ment¹; *M.* bē-let'ment¹; *E.* bā'löt'män¹ [Term in obstetrics].

ballotine: bā'lō'tin¹; bā'lō'tin² [In cookery, a boned shoulder stuffed].

Ballou: bē-lū¹; ba-lū² [American divine].

balm: bām¹; bām²; *not*, as sometimes heard in New England, bam¹; bām². The *i* is silent. See *PSALM*.

Balmerino: bal'mē-rī'no¹; bäl'mē-rī'no²; *not* bäl'mē-rī'no¹ [Scot. peerage & village in Fifeshire].

balmony: bal'mo-ni¹; bäl'mo-ny²; *not* bā'mē-ni¹.

Balmoral: bal'mer'al¹; bäl'mör'al²; *not* bal'mo-räl¹ [Scot. castle or woolen goods].

Balnaves: bal-nav'es¹; bäl-näv'ēs²; *not* bal-nē'vis¹ [Scot. statesman (1520–1579)].

Balnuus: bal-niū'us¹; bäl-nū'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Balor: bal'or¹; bäl'ör²; *not* bē'lör¹ [A prince in Celtic myth].

balsam: bōl'səm¹; bäl'sam².

balsamic: bēl-sam'ik¹; bäl-säm'ie². *Wr.* bēl-sam'ik¹. *C. & W.* give balsam'ik¹; bäl-säm'ie², & *M.* bēl-sam'ik¹; bäl-säm'ie², as alternatives.

Balta: bäl'ta¹; bäl'tä²; *not* bal'tä¹ [Peruv. pres.].

Baltazarini: bäl'ta-dza-rī'nī¹; bäl'tä-dzä-rī'nī² [It. violinist].

Balthasar: bal-thē'zər¹; bäl-thā'sar² [Apocrypha].

Balthazar: bal-thē'zər¹; bäl-thā'zar² [Masculine personal name]. *D.*

Baltasar: bäl'ta-sär¹; bäl'tä-sär²; *Fr.* **Balthazar:** bäl'tä'zär¹; bäl'tä'zär²; *It.*

Baldassare: bäl'das-sä'rē¹; bäl'däs-sä'rē²; *Sp.* **Baltasar:** bäl'ta-sär¹; bäl'tä-sär².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Baltis: bāl'tiz¹; bāl'tis²; *not* bal'tiz¹ [inhabitants of Baltistan].

Baltistan: bāl'ti-stān¹; bāl'ti-stān² [A region of N. W. Kashmir].

Baluchistan: bə-lū'chi-stān¹; ba-lū'chi-stān²; *not*, as frequently heard, bə-lū'ku-stān¹ [Country in S. Asia].

baluster: bal'us-tər¹; bāl'ūs-tēr². See BANISTER.

balustrade: bal'us-trəd¹; bāl'ūs-trūd². C. & I. bal-us-trəd¹; E. & St. bal'us-trəd¹; M. & W. bal'es-trəd¹; W. bal'es-trəd¹.

Balwhidder: bal'hwid-ər¹; bāl'hwid-er²; *not* hōl'wid-ər¹ [A Scottish Presbyterian minister in Galt's "Annals of the Parish"].

Balzac: bal'zak¹; bāl'zāe²; *not* bōl'zak¹; *nor* bāl'zāk¹.

Both the *a*'s in this name approximate to *a* in "calculus," but are commonly mispronounced as approximating to *ā* as in "art." No Frenchman ever pronounced the name bāl'zāk¹; bal'zāe² & none bōl'zāk¹; bal'zāe², pronunciations due to misconception of sounds or to ignorance. To indicate it pronounced bal-zak¹; bāl-zāe² is misleading, for the symbols *u* & *a* are clearly misused. See ASK. [Fr. novelist.]

Bamberg¹: bam'būrg¹; bām'bērg² [County & town of So. Carolina].

Bamberg²: bām'berh¹; bām'bērh² [Bavarian town].

Bamberger: bām'ber-gər¹; bām'bēr-ger². Also, frequently in U. S. bam'-būr-gər¹ [Ger. family name].

bambino: bam-bī'no¹; bām-bī'no²; *not* bam-bai'no¹ [It., little child].

bambocciade: bam-bech'i-ād¹; bām-böch'i-ād²; *not* -bech'i-ēd¹ [A picture representing rustic life].

bamboo: bam-bū¹; bām-bōō²; never accent the first syllable.

Bamfyld: bam'fild¹; bām'fȳld² [Eng. personal name].

Bamoth: bē'mefh or -mōfh¹; bā'mōth or -mōth² [Bible].

Bamoth=baal: bē'mefh-[or-mōfh-]bē'al¹; bā'mōth-[or-mōth-]bā'al² [Bible].

Ban: ban¹; bān² [Apocrypha].

Bana: bā'nə¹; bā'na² [In Hindu myth, a giant].

Banaa: ban'ē-ə¹; bān'ā-a² [Douai Bible].

Banaia: bə-nē'yə¹; ba-nā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Banaias: ban'i-ai-es¹; bān'a-i-as² [Apocrypha].

banal: bē'nəl¹; bā'nal², *Standard*, E., M., & W.; the pronunciation ban'-al¹; bān'al², is preferred by C., I., & W.

banana: bə-na'nə¹; ba-nā'na². *Standard* (1893), E., I., M., & W., bə-nā'nə¹; ba-nā'na²; C. & New *Standard* (1909) bə-nan'ə¹; St. & W. bə-nē'nə¹. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), bə-na'nə¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), bə-nē'nə¹. See ASK.

Banda: bān'da¹; bān'dā² [1. District in British India. 2. Dutch islands in Malaysia].

bandari: bun-dā'ri¹; bün-dā'ri² [A laborer of low caste in India].

bandeau: ban-dō¹; bān-dō², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E. ban'dō¹; I. & W. ban'dō¹ [Fr., a bandlet]. [used by bull-fighters].

banderilla: bān'dē-rī'lyā¹; bān'de-rī'lyā²; *not* ban'də-ril'ə¹ [Sp., a dart]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oil, boy; ŋo, ŋem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

banderillero: bân"dē-rī-lyē'ro¹; bân"de-rī-lye'ro²; *not* bân"dā-ril'ər-o¹ [Sp., a bull-fighter].

bandit: ban'dit¹; bân'dit². In the It. the plural is **banditti:** ban-dit'ti¹; bân-dit'ti².

bandoleer: ban"do-lir'¹; bân"do-lēr'².

bandoline: ban'do-lin *or* -lin¹; bân'do-lîn *or* -lîn²; *not* ban'do-lain¹ [A hair-dressing].

Banea: bæ-nī'ə¹; ba-nē'a² [Douai Bible].

Baneas: bæ-nī'əs¹; ba-nē'as² [Douai Bible].

Banér: ba-nēr'¹; bā-nēr'² [Sw. general].

Banff: banf¹; bānf²; *not* bām¹ [Scot. seaport].

bangalay: baŋ-gə-lē'¹; bāŋ-gā-lā'² [Timber of an Austral. tree].

Bangalore: bāŋ"ga-lōr'¹; bāŋ"ga-lōr'² [District & city, British India].

bangalow: baŋ'ə-lo¹; bāŋ'a-lo² [Austral. palm].

Bangkok: baŋ"kek'¹; bāŋ"kōk'² [Capital of Siam].

Bangor: ban'gēr¹; bān'gōr² [City in Me.]. See the next.

Bangor: baŋ'gər¹; bāŋ'gōr² [Welsh city].

Ban¹: bæ'nai¹; bā'nī² [Bible].

Ban²: bā'nī¹; bā'nī² [Town in P. I.].

banian: ban'yən¹; bān'yan². *C.* ban'ien¹; *E. & M.* ban'i-ən¹; *I.* ban'i-an¹; *Fr.* ban-yan¹—this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), and preferred by Walker (1791), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Perry (1775) indicated ban'i-an¹ and Knowles (1835), ban'yan¹. [East-Ind. tree.]

Banias: bæ-nai'əs¹; ba-nī'as². Same as BANID.

Banid: bæ'nid¹; bā'nid² [Apocrypha].

Banim: bæ'nim¹; bā'nim² [Irish novelist].

Baninu: ban'i-niū¹; bān'i-nū² [Douai Bible].

banister: ban'is-tər¹; bān'is-ter².

An undesirable corruption of *baluster* used to designate the railing at the side of a staircase. Originally *baluster* was not applied to the rail, but to its bulging supports, from their supposed resemblance to the wild-pomegranate flower. *Fr.* *baluster* comes from *It.* *balaustra*, the wild-pomegranate flower.

banlieue: bān"lyū'¹; bān"lyū'² [Land outside a city's walls but within its jurisdiction].

Bannaia: bæ-nē'ya¹; ba-nā'ya² [Apocrypha].

Banneas: ban'ī-as¹; bān'e-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bannui: bæ-niū'ui¹; ba-nū'ī² [Douai Bible].

Bannus: ban'us¹; bān'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baños (Los): bā'nyos¹; bā'nyōs² [Health resort, Luzon, P. I.].

banquet: baŋ'kwet¹; bāŋ'kwēt²; *not* baŋ'kwit¹.

banquette: baŋ-ket'¹; bāŋ-kēt'² [Term used in military engineering].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = teud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Banquo: ban'kwo¹ or ban'ko¹; bān'kwo² or bān'ko² [A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"]

Bantam: ban-tām¹; bān-tām² [Dutch E. Ind. residency & town].—**bantam:** ban'tem¹; bān'tam² [A variety of fowl].

bantay: ban-tai¹; bān-tŷ² [A Philippine watchman or signal station].

Banuas: bān'yū-as¹; bān'yū-as² [Apocrypha].

Banville: bān'vil¹; bān'vil² [Fr. poet, dramatist].

banyan: ban'yən¹; bān'yan². See BANIAN.

banzai [Jap.]: bān'za-i¹; bān'zā-i² ["Ten thousand years!" an exclamation equivalent to "Long live the King!"]

baobab: bē'o-bab¹; bā'o-bāb², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. bā'o-bāb¹; I. bē'ō-bab¹; M. bā'o-bab¹; St. bē'ō-bab¹; Wr. bē'ā-bab¹* [Tropical African tree].

Bapaume: bā'pōm¹; bā'pōm² [Fr. historic village].

baphe: bē'fī¹; bā'fē²; not bēf¹; nor baf¹. [Red pigment].

Baptist: bap'tist¹; bāp'tist²; not bab'tist¹ [Denominational & foreign masculine personal name]. Fr. **Baptiste:** bā'tist¹; bā'tist²; Ger., **Baptist:** bap'tist¹; bāp'tist²; Gr., **Baptistes:** bap-ti-stiz¹; bāp-ti-stēz²; It., **Battista:** bat-tis'ta¹; bāt-tis'tā²; Pg., **Baptista:** bap-tis'ta¹; bap-tis'tā². [rüb'as² [Bible].

Barabbas: bar-ab'as¹; bār-āb'as²; but more frequently bā-rab'as¹; bā-

Barachel: bā-rē'kel¹ or bar'ā-ke¹; bā-rā'eē² or bār'a-eē² [Bible].

Barachia: bar'ā-kui'a¹; bār'a-ei'a² [Douai Bible].—**Barachiah:** bar'ā-kui'a¹; bār'a-ei'a² [Bible].—**Barachias:** bar'ā-kui'as¹; bār'a-ei'as². Same as BARACHIAN.

Baraga: bar'ā-gā¹; bār'a-gā² [County & town in Michigan].

baragouin: bar'ā-gwan¹; bār'a-gwān²; *C. bā-rā-gwan¹; M. bā'rā-gwen¹; W. bā'ra'gwan¹* [Fr., jargon or unintelligible speech].

Baraguay d'Hilliers: bā'rā'gē' di'yā¹; bār'rā'gā' di'yē² [Fr. general].

Baralah: bar'ā-ai'a¹; bār'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].

Barak: bē'rak¹; bārāk² [Bible].

barangay: bā'ran-gai¹; bār-rān-gŷ² [Section of a Philippine village].

Barasa: bar'ā-sā¹; bār'a-sā² [Douai Bible].

Barataria: bā'ra-tā'ri-a¹; bār-rā-tā'ri-ā²; not -tē'ri-a¹ [An island & town in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Barbados: bar-bē'doz¹; bār-bā'dōz² [Br. island of the West Indies].

Barbara: bār'bā-rā¹; bār'ba-ra² [Feminine personal name].

barbarian: bār-bār'i-an¹; bār-bār'i-an², *E. & M.*; *Standard, C. & W.*, bār-bē'ri-an¹; *I. & St.*, bār-bē'ri-an¹; *Wr.*, bār-bē'ri-an¹.

NOTE: Altho Dr. March declared the principle that "the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants" (*Standard Dict.* [1903] p. 2197), he did not adopt it in this word, nor in such other words as *agra'rian*, *libra'rian*, *secta'rian*, *tracta'rian*, *trinita'rian*, *vegeta'rian* of which the penult is obscure. Following the lead of Walker six lexicographers give to the antepenult of these words the sound that a has in "ale" instead of that which it has in "fare"—the natural sound given to it in speech.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

barbarism: *bär'ba-rizn*¹; *bär'ba-rizm*². See next.

barbarity: *bar-bar'i-ti*¹; *bär-bär'i-ty*²: stress the antepenult.

barbarous: *bär'hə-rus*¹; *bär'ba-rūs*².

It may be regarded of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of . . . *barbarous*. That is to say, he makes them so if we insist upon assigning to the line its exact number of feet. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II. p. 180. [H. '04.]

Barbaroux: *bär'bä'rū*¹; *bär'bä'ru*² [Fr. revolutionist, 1767-1794].

At Bordeaux, the steel fell on the neck . . . of *Barbaroux*, the chief . . . whose valour, in the great crisis of the tenth of August had turned back the tide of battle from the Louvre to the Tuileries. MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 638 [A. 1880.]

Barbould: *bär'böld*¹; *bär'bald*² [Eng. author].

barbeau: *bär'bō*¹; *bär'bō*² [Fr., a decorative pattern on porcelain].

Barbe Bleu: *bärb blū*¹; *bärb blū*² [Fr., "Blue Beard," an opera composed by Dukas].

barbecue: *bär'bi-kiū*¹; *bär'be-eū*²: *e* of the penult obscure, *not* as in "eel."

barbel: *bär'häl*¹; *bär'bel*² [A fish].

bar=bell: *bär'bel*¹; *bär'bēl*² [A long, barred dumb=bell].

Barbé=Marbois: *bär'bē'mär'bwā*¹; *bär'bg'mär'bwā*² [Fr. statesman; negotiated sale of Louisiana to the U. S.].

Barberini: *bär'bē-rī'nī*¹; *bär'bg-rī'nī*² [It. family].

barbet: *bär'bet*¹; *bär'bēt*² [A tropical bird].

barbette: *bär-bet*¹; *bär'bēt*² [Protective armor on a war=ship].

Barbey d'Aurévilly: *bär'bē' dō'rē'vī'yī*¹; *bär'bg' dō're'vī'yī*² [Fr. novelist].

Barbier: *bär'byē*¹; *bär'bye*² [Family of Fr. litterateurs].

Barbiere di Seviglia (It.): *bär'bī-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā*¹; *bär'bī-ē're dī sē-vī'lyā*² [Opera by Rossini].

Barbizon: *bär'bī'zōn*¹; *bär'bī'zōn*² [School of Fr. painters].

Barbour: *bär'bär*¹; *bär'bur*² [Scot. poet].

barcarole: *bär'ka-röl*¹; *bär'ea-röl*² [Venetian boat=song]. **barcarolle†.**

Barcelona: *bär'sī-lō'nā*¹ or (*Sp.*) *bar'fhē-lō'nā*¹; *bär'ge-lō'nā*² or (*Sp.*) *bär'the-lō'nā*². In the English pronunciation sound the *e* as in "added," *not* as in "eel" [*Sp.* province & city].

Barchus: *bär'kus*¹; *bär'eūs*² [Apocrypha].

Barclay: *bär'klī*¹; *bär'ely*²; *not* *bar-klē*¹ [British family name].

Barclay de Tolly: *bär'klē də töl'ly*¹; *bär'elā də töl'ly*² [Rus. field=marshal].

Barcochba: *bar-kek'bā*¹; *bär-eōs'ba*² [Jewish revolutionary leader against Hadrian, 131-135].

Bardeleben: *bär'dā-lē'ben*¹; *bär'de-lē'bēn*² [Ger. surgeon].

Bardesan: *bär'di-sē'niz*¹; *bär'de-sā'nēs*² [Syrian theologian, 2d cent.].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

bardiglio: bar-dil'yo¹; bār-dil'yo² [It. marble].

Bardili: bar-dī'lī¹; bār-dī'lī² [Ger. philosopher].

Bardolph: bār'dolf¹; bār'dōlf² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Bardolphe:** bār'dolf¹; bār'dōlf²; It., **Bardolfo:** bar-dōl'fo¹; bār-dōl'fo².

Bardsey: bārd'zī¹; bārd'sy² [Island in Irish sea].

barege: bə-rēg'ī; ba-rēzh'² [Dress-fabric]. See next.

Barèges: bār'rēg'ī; bār'rēzh'² [Fr. mfg. town].

Barentz: bār'rents¹; bār'rēnts² [Dutch navigator, 16th cent.].

Barère de Vieuzac: bār'rār' də viū'zāk'¹; bār'rēr' de viū'zāe'² [Fr. revolutionist].

Bertrand Barère was born in the year 1755 . . . Bertrand always loved to be called *Barère de Vieuzac*, and flattered himself with the hope that by the help of this feudal addition to his name, he might pass for a gentleman.

MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 627. [A. 1880.]

bargain: bār'gin¹; bār'gin'² C., M., & W.; E. & I. bār'gin¹; St. & W. bār'gen¹. The rule cited by Walker has according to his own work exceptions in such words as *chublain*, *porcelain*, *retail* (n.).

When this diphthong [ai] is in a final unaccented syllable the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 208.

bargello: bar-jel'lo¹; bār-gel'lo² [It., chief of police].

Barham: bār'əm¹; bār'am² [Eng. humorist].

Barhumite: bar-hiū'mait¹; bār-hū'mīt² [Bible].

Baria: bə-rai'ə¹; ba-rī'a² [Douai Bible].

Bariah: bə-rai'ə¹; ba-rī'a² [Bible].

Baring: bār'ing¹; bār'ing² [Family of Eng. financiers].

barite: bē'rait¹; bār'rit²; E. bar'ait¹; M. bār'ait [A mineral].

Bar Jesu: bār jī'sū¹; bār jē'su² [Douai Bible].

Bar Jesus: bār jī'zus¹; bār jē'şus² [Bible].

Bar Jona: bār jō'nə¹; bār jō'na² [Bible].

barken: bār'k'n¹; bār'k'n². C., bār'kən¹; E., bār'kən¹; I., bār'k'en¹; M. & W., bār'k'n¹.

Barkos: bār'kes¹; bār'kös² [Bible].

Bar-le-Duc: bār'le-dük'¹; bār'le-düe'²; the ü indicates a sound between diphthongal *iu*, as heard in "music," and *u* in "rule," which may be approximated by combining *i* with *u* to respell "dune" (*diun*). [Fr. city.]

Barmecide: bār'mī-said¹; bār'me-çid²; note that the *e* of the penult is unstressed & not *e* as in "eel" [Princely family of Bagdad of which a story is told in the "Arabian Nights"].

Barnabas: bār'nə-bas¹; bār'na-bas² [Bible name & a masculine personal name]. Dan, D., & Ger., **Barnabas:** bār'na-bas¹; bār'nā-bās²; Fr., **Barnabé:** bār'nā'bē¹; bār'nā'bē²; It., **Barnaba:** bār'na-ba¹; bār'nā-bā²; Pg., **Barnabe:** bār'na-bē¹; bār'nā-bē²; Sp., **Bernabe:** ber'na-bē¹; bē'nā-bē².

Barnaby: bār'nə-bī¹; bār'na-by² [Diminutive variant of preceding].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Barnadine: *bār'na-din*¹; *bār'na-dīn*² [A profligate in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"].

Barnard: *bār'nærd*¹; *bār'nard*²; *not* *bar-nærd*¹ [Family name].

Barnardiston: *bar'nær-dis'ten*¹; *bār'nar-dīs'tōn*² [Eng. family name].

Barnardo: *bar-nær'do*¹; *bār-nār'do*²; *not* *bæ-nær'do*¹, as frequently heard in England [Eng. humanitarian].

Barnato: *bar-nā'to*¹; *bār-nā'to*² [So. African speculator].

Barnave: *bār'nāv*¹; *bār'nāv*²; *not* *bār'nav*¹; *nor* *bar-næv*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

Barnay: *bār'nai*¹; *bār'nȳ*² [Ger. actor].

Barnegat: *bār'ni-gat*¹; *bār'ne-gāt*²: note that *e* is unstressed and *not e* as in "eel" [Village & bay in New Jersey].

Barnet: *bār'net*¹; *bār'nēt*²; *not* *bar-net*¹; *nor* *bār'nit*¹ [Eng. historic city].

Barneveldt (Van Olden): *vān ōl'den bār'næ-velt*¹; *vān ōl'dēn bār'ne-vēlt*² [Dutch patriot (1549? -1619)].

Barocci: *ba-rech*¹; *bā-rōch*¹ [It. painter of 16th cent.].

Barocchio: *ba-rek'ki-o*¹; *bā-rōe'ei-o*² [It. architect of 16th cent.].

Barodis: *bæ-rō'dis*¹; *ba-rō'dis*² [Apocrypha].

barograph: *bar'o-graf*¹; *bār'o-gráf*² [An automatic barometer].

barogyroscope: *bar'o-jui'ro-skōp*¹; *bār'o-gý'ro-seōp*² [A device for illustrating the rotation of the earth].

barometer: *bæ-rēm'i-tēr*¹; *ba-rēm'e-ter*²; so also, **barometry**. Note accentuation.

barometric: *bar'o-met'rik*¹; *bār'o-mēt'rie*². Note accentuation.

baron: *bar'en*¹; *bār'on*², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.*, *bar'un*¹; *I. & St.*, *bar'en*¹.

baronial: *bæ-rō'ni-əl*¹; *ba-rō'ni-al*².

baroque: *bæ-rōk*¹; *ba-rōk*²; *not* *bā-rōk*¹; *nor* *ba-rōk*¹ [Fr., grotesque].

Barotseland: *bæ-ret'si-land*¹; *ba-rōt'se-lānd*² [Region of N. W. Rhodesia].

barouche: *bæ-rūsh*¹; *ba-ruçh*² [Four-wheeled vehicle].

Barra: *būr'a*¹; *bār'a*² [Scot. island].

barracan: *bar'æ-kan*¹; *bār'a-eān*² [A water-proof fabric: from Pers. *barak*, stuff made of camel's hair].

barracoon: *bar'æ-kūn*¹; *bār'a-eōn*² [A slave-pen].

barracuda: *bar'æ-kūdæ*¹; *bār'a-eū'dæ*² [West-Ind. pike-like fish].

barrad: *bar'ad*¹; *bār'ād*² [Conical cap once worn by the Irish].

barrage: *bār'ij*¹; *bār'ag*²; *not* *bār'ej*¹.

barranca: *bæ-raŋ'kæ*¹; *ba-rān'ea*² [A steep-sided gorge]. **barranco**†.

Barras: *bār'rā*¹; *bār'rā*²; *not* *ba'ra*¹; *nor* *bār'rās*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Barre: bar'1; bār'e² [A city in Mass. or Vt.].

Barré: bār'rē¹; bār're² [Ir. officer & British legislator].

barrel: bar'el¹; bār'ēl²; *not* bār'el¹; *nor* bar'ul¹.

barricade: bar'i-kēd¹; bār'i-eād² [An obstruction].

barrier: bar'i-ar¹; bār'i-er². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated bār'yer¹. Pope rimed it with *near*:

'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near.

POPE *Essay on Man*, Ep. I. v. 215.

Barrot: bār'rō¹; bār'rō² [Fr. statesman].

barry: bār'1; bār'y² [Divided into bars].

Barry: bar'1; bār'y² [Family name].

Barsabas: bār'sə-bas¹; bār'sa-bas² [Bible].

Barsaith: bār'si-ith¹; bār'sa-ith² [Douai Bible].

Bar-sur-Aube: bār'-sür-øb¹; bār'-sür-øb² [Fr. town; battle Feb. 27, 1814].

Bart: bār¹; bār²: the *t* is silent [Fr. naval hero of 17th cent.].

Bartacus: bār'tə-kus¹; bār'ta-ēs² [Apocrypha].

Bartas: bār'tā¹; bār'tā²: the *s* is silent [Fr. soldier & diplomat of 16th cent.].

Barth: bār't¹; bār't² [Ger. explorer].

Barthélemy: bār'tē'le'mī¹; bār'tē'lē'mī² [Fr. form of BARTHOLOMEW].

Barthès, } bār'tēz¹; bār'tēz²; *not* bar'tē' [Fr. physician of 18th cent.].
Barthez: }

Bartholdi: bār'tōl'dī¹; bār'tōl'dī²; *not* bar-thel'dī¹ [Fr. sculptor].

Bartholin: bār'to-līn¹; bār'to-līn² [Dan. physicians of 17th cent.].

Bartholo: bār'to'lō¹; bār'to'lō² [In Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Sevilgia," the guardian of Rosine].

Bartholomew: bar-thel'o-miū¹; bār-thöl'o-mū² [Bible name, & masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bartholomæus:** bār'to-lo-mē'us¹; bār'to-lo-mē'us²; D., **Bartholomeus:** bār'tel'o-mē'us¹; bār'töl'o-mē'us²; Ger. & Sw., **Bartholomaus:** bār'to-lo-mē'us¹; bār'to-lo-mā'us². See also BARTOLOMÉ.

Bartimæus: bār'ti-mī'us¹; bār'ti-mē'ūs² [Bible]. **Bartimeus**†.

Bartolomé: Bartholomew. Fr., bār'tō'lō'mē¹; bār'tō'lō'mē²; Sp., bār-tō'lō-mē¹; bār-tō'lō-mē²; It., **Bartolomeo:** bār-tō'lō-mē¹; bār-tō'lō-mē²; Pg., **Bartolomeu:** bār-tō'lō-mē¹; bār-tō'lō-mē².

Bartolozzi: bār'to-let'zī¹; bār'to-lōt'zī² [It. engraver].

Barttelot: bār'ti-let¹; bār'te-lōt² [Eng. family name].

Baruch: bē'ruk¹; bār'üē² [Bible].

Barwick: bar'ik¹; bār'ie²; *not* bār'wik¹ [Eng. family name].

Barye: bār'ri¹; bār'ry²; *a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. sculptor].

baryta: bə-rai'tā¹; bā-rȳ'tā² [Barium oxid].

barytes: bə-rai'tiz¹; bā-rȳ'tēs² [Barite].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; øil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: *artistic*, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *rō*; *net*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*:

Barzillai: *bar-zil'i-ai*, *-zil'ai*, or *-zil'ē*¹; *bär-zil'a-i*, *-zil'i*, or *-zil'ä*² [Bible].

Basaia: *bə-sē'ya'*; *ba-sū'ya'*² [Douai Bible].

Basaloth: *bas'ə-leth'*; *bās'a-lōth*² [Apocrypha].

basalt: *bə-səlt'*¹; *ba-sält'*²; *not* *bas'əlt'*¹. The eight modern dictionaries are unanimous in the preference for the first pronunciation here indicated, but four give also the second form (*bas'əlt'*) as alternative. [Igneous rock.]

basan: *baz'an'*; *bās'an'*² [Sheepskin used in bookbinding].

bas-bleu: *bā' = blū'*¹; *bā' = blü'*² [Fr., "bluestocking," a literary woman].

Bascama: *bas'kə-mā'*; *bās'ea-mā'*² [Apocrypha].

bascine: *bə-sin'*¹; *bā-çin'*² [Designating a type of watch-case].

Basedow: *bā'zə-dō'*; *bā'ze-dō'*²; *not* *bas'ə-dau'*¹ [Ger. educator].

Basel: *bū'zel'*; *bā'sēl'*² [Swiss city].

Basemath: *bas'i-math'*; *bās'e-māth*² [Douai Bible].

Basey: *bū'sai'*; *bū'sy'*² [Town in Samar, P. I.].

Bashan: *bē'shən'*; *bā'shan'*²; *not* *bē'shan'*¹ [Bible].

Bashan = havoth = jair: *bē'shən = hē'veth = jē'ir'*; *bā'shan = hā'vōth-jā'ir'*² [Bible].

bashaw: *bə-shē'*¹; *ba-shā'*² [Pasha].

Bashemath: *bash'i-math'*; *bāsh'e-māth*² [Bible].

bashi-bazouk: *bash'i = bə-zūk'*¹; *bāsh'i = ba-zūk'*²; *not* *ba-zauk'*¹ [Irregular Ottoman soldier].

Bashkirteff: *bash-kir'tsev'*; *bāsh-kir'tsev'*² [Rus. artist & author].

basic: *bē'sik'*; *bū'sie'*².

basicity: *bə-sis'i-ti'*; *ba-sīç'i-ty'*²; *not* *bē'si-sit'i'*¹.

Basil: *baz'il* or *bē'zil'*; *bās'il* or *bā'sil'*² [1. Father of the Church. 2. A masculine personal name]. *Dan.*, *D.*, *Ger.*, & *Sw.*, **Basilius**: *ba-zī'li-ūs'*; *ba-sī'li-ūs'*²; *Fr.*, **Basile**: *bā'zil'*¹; *bū'sil'*²; *It.*, *Pg.*, & *Sp.*, **Basilio**: *ba-sī'li-o'*; *bā-sī'li-o'*²; *Rus.*, **Vasilii**: *va-sī'lyi'*; *vā-sī'lyi'*².

basilar: *bas'i-lər'*; *bās'i-lar'*²; *not* *baz'il-ər'*¹ [Pert. to a base].

basilary: *bas'i-lə-rī'*; *bās'i-la-ry'*²; *not* *-lē'rī'*¹.

basilica: *bə-sil'i-kə'*; *ba-sīl'i-ea'*².

Basillides: *bas'i-lai'diz'*; *bās'i-lī'dēs'*² [Gr. Gnostic of Alexandria (2d cent.)].

Basilis: *bas'i-lis'*; *bās'i-lis'*² [Bible].

Basilius: *bas'i-lis'kūs'*; *bās'i-lis'eūs'*² [Gr. emperor (5th cent.)].

basilisk: *bas'i-lisk'*; *bās'i-lisk'*², *Standard & C.*; *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*, *baz'i-lisk'*; *I.*, *baz'ilisk'*; *Wr.*, *baz'ilisk'*.

Abernethy favors *Standard & C.*; *Phyfe* favors *I.*; *W.*, rejecting the American pronunciation, now favors the English, which was rendered by *Walker* *baz'i-lisk'*.

basin: *bē'sn'*; *bā'sn'*².

Basingstoke: *bē'ziŋ-stōk'*; *bā'sŋg-stōk'*² [Eng. borough & canal].

1: ə = ðnal; ɪ = habi; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

bask: bask¹; bask²; *E.* bāsk¹; *I. & St.* bask¹. See **ASK**.

basket: bas'ket¹; bās'kēt²; *E.*, bāsk'et¹; *I., St., & W.*, bas'ket¹; *M.*, bas'-kit¹; *Wr.* bas'kat¹. *W.* here supports the Scottish pronunciation. In *Gt. Brit.* the word is as frequently heard bās'ket¹ as it is bas'ket².

Baslith: bas'liθ¹; bās'liθ² [Bible].

Basmath: bas'maθ¹; bās'māth² [Bible].

Basnage de Beauval: bā'nūz' də bō'vāl¹; bā'nāzh' də bō'vāl² [*Fr.* writers (17th cent.)].

Basoché: bā'zōsh¹; bā'zōch² [*A Fr.* gild of clerks (14th to 18th cents.)].

Basque: bask¹ or (*Fr.*) bāsk¹; bask² or (*Fr.*) bāsk²; *St. & W.* bask¹ [*Race in Pyrenees*].

bas-relief: bā're-lif¹; bā're-lēf²; originally, & still in *England*, bas'-re-lif¹, *M.*

bass (*a.*): bēs¹; bās² [Low in tone or compass, as a voice].

bass (*n.*): bas¹; bās² [Fish].

Bass: bas¹; bās² [*Eng.* naval surgeon; explorer].

Bassa: bas'ə¹; bās'a² [*Apocrypha*].

Bassai: bas'i-aī¹; bās'a-ī² [*Apocrypha* (*R. V.*)]. Same as **BASSA**.

Bassanio: bas-sā'nī-o¹; bās-sā'nī-o² [*In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Portia's lover*].

Bassaréus: bas'ə-rūs¹ or ba-sē'ri-us¹; bās'a-rūs² or ba-sā're-ūs² [*A surname of Dionysos*].

Bassarid: bas'ə-rid¹; bās'a-rid²; *not* bə-sē'rid¹ [*A bacchant*].—**Bassarides:** bas'ə-ri-diz¹; bās'a-ri-dēs² [*Plural of BASSARID*].

Bassein: ba'sēn¹; bā'sen² [*Brit. Ind.* seaport].

Basses=Alpes: bās'zālp¹; bās'zālp² [*Fr.* dept.].

Basses=Pyénées: bās'pī'rē'nē¹; bās'pī're'nē² [*Fr.* dept.].

basset: bas'et¹ or bə-set¹; bās'et² or ba-sēt²; *E.* bās'set¹; *I. & St.* bas'set¹; *M.* bas'it¹; *Wr.* bas'et¹; *Walker* bas'sit¹ [*A card-game like faro*].

Basse=Terre: bās'tār¹; bās'tēr² [*West-Ind.* seaport].

bassine: bas-in¹; bās-in² [*An edge of a watch-case*].

bassinet: bas'i-net¹; bās'i-nēt²; *not* ba-si-net¹; *nor* bas'in-et¹ [*A child's wicker cradle*].

bassist: bēs'ist¹; bās'ist² [*A bass-singer*].

basso: bās'so¹; bās'so² [*It.*, a bass-singer or part].—**b. cantante:** kān-tān'tē¹; cān-tān'tē² [*High bass*].—**b. ostinato:** ős'tī-nā'to¹; ős'tī-nā'to² [*Ground bass*].—**b. profundo:** pro-fun'do¹; pro-fūn'do² [*The lowest bass*].

Bassompierre: bā'sōn'pyār¹; bā'sōn'pyēr² [*Fr.* diplomat & soldier].

bassoon: ba-sūn¹; bā-sōn²; *not* bə-sūn¹ [*Reed musical instrument*].

Bassora: bās'o-rə¹; bās'o-ra²; *not* bas-sō'ra¹ [*Turk.* vilayet].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, făre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

basso-rilievo: bā'so-rī-lyē'vo¹; bā'so-rī-lyē'vo² [It., bas-relief].

bass-relief: bas'=rī-lif'¹; bas'=re-lēf'².

Bastai: bas'ti-ai¹; bās'ta-i² [Apocrypha].

bastard: bas'tərd¹; bās'tard², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; *I.* bas'tŭrd¹; *M. & W.* bas'tərd¹. See ASK.

Basthai: bas'thi-ai¹; bās'tha-i² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bastia: bas-ti'a¹; bās-ti'ā²; frequently Anglicized bas'ti-ə¹ [Corsican seaport].

Bastiat: bās'ti'ā'¹; bās'ti'ā'² [Fr. economist].

Bastide: bas'tid'¹; bās'tid'² [Fr. litterateur].

Bastien=Lepage: bās'ti'ān'-le-pāz'¹; bās'ti'ān'-le-pāzh'² [Fr. painter].

Bastile: bas-til'¹; bās-til'², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M. & W.* bas-til'¹; *Fr.* bā'stil'¹; bā'stil'². Spelled also **Bastille** but pronounced the same [Famous Fr. prison fortress, destroyed in 1789].

bastinado: bas'ti-nē'do¹; bās'ti-nā'do². *Walker* bas-ti-nē'do¹.

bastion: bas'ti-on¹; bās'ti-on²; *New Standard* bas'chən¹; *C.* bas'tian¹; *E.* bas'ti-un¹; *I.* bas'ti-en¹; *M.* bas'ti-on¹; *St.* bas'tyen¹; *W.* bas'tyen¹. The *New Standard* & *Webster* both prefer the pronunciation recorded by *Walker* in 1791, and now seldom or never heard. Dr. March in *Standard* (1893 & 1903) indicated bas'tiun¹ as his preference.

Basutoland: bə-sū'to-land¹; ba-sū'to-lānd² [Brit. colony in S. Afr.].

Batanes: bə-tā'nēs¹; bā-tā'ngs²; not bə-tē'niz [P. I. group].

batardeau: bā'tār'dō'¹ or bat'ər-dō'¹; bā'tār'dō'² or bāt'ar-dō'² [Fr., a wall across a ditch: used in fortifications].

batavia: bə-tē'vi-a¹; ba-tā'vi-a² [A variety of twilled goods].

Batavia: bə-tā'vi-a¹; bā-tā'vi-ā² [Capital of Java].

bateau: bā'tō'¹; bā'tō'²; not bat'o¹ [Fr., boat].—**bateaux:** bā'tō'¹; bā'tō'² [Pl. of preceding].

Bateson: bēt'sən¹; bāt'son² [Eng. family name].

bath: bath¹; bāth², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & W.*, bāth. The earlier lexicographers all indicated for the *a* in this word the sound it has in "art." See ASK.

Bathala: bā'ta-lā'¹; bā'tā-lā'²; not ba-thāl'lə¹ [1. In Tagalog myth, the Supreme Being. 2. Among Christian Filipinos, the infant Jesus].

bathe: bēth¹; bāth²; not bath¹; nor bēth¹.

bathetic: bə-thet'ik¹; ba-thēt'ie² [Of the nature of bathos].

bathic: bath'ik¹; bāth'ie [Pert. to depth or the deep sea].

bathing: bē'thū¹; bā'thing², *Standard, C., E.*; *New Standard, M., I., St., W., & W.*, bēth'īn¹; bāth'ing². Notwithstanding that six out of nine modern dictionaries prefer bēth'īn¹, the pronunciation is not only unnatural, but one seldom or never heard. Distinguish from **bath'ing**, bath'īn¹; bāth'ing², to give a bath to.

bathorse: bat'hōrs'¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or (*Eng.*) bā'hōrs'¹, *M.*; bāt'hōrs'² or (*Eng.*) bā'hōrs'²; *E.* bēt'hers¹; *I.* bat'hers¹; *W.*, bē'hōrs¹ [A packhorse used by an officer on campaign].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

bathos: bē'θəs¹; bā'thōs² [A descent from the elevated to the commonplace style in writing].

Bath-rabbim: baθ'rab'im¹; bāth'rab'im² [Bible].

baths: bafhs¹ or bathz¹; báths² or báthš²; *C. & W.* bathz¹; *E., St., & Wr.* bāthz¹.

Bathsheba: baθ-shī'ba¹ or baθ'shī-ba¹; bāth-shē'ba² or bāth'she-ba² [Bible].

Bath-shua: baθ'shū'a¹; bāth'shū'a² [Bible].

Bathuel: bə-θū'el¹; ba-thū'el² [Douai Bible].

Bathurst: bāθ'ūrst¹; bāth'ūrst²; *not* baθ'ūrst¹ [1. Eng. family name. 2. Austral. town and county].

bathytic: baθ'i-bik¹; bāth'y-bie². See next entry.

bathylus: bə-θib'i-us¹; ba-thýb'i-ús² [A jelly-like substance on the ocean bed]. Compare preceding.

Bathycles: baθ'i-kliz¹; bāth'y-elēs² [Gr. sculptor of the 6th cent.].

bathymeter: bə-θim'i-tər¹; ba-thým'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring ocean depths].

Bath-zacharias: baθ-zak'ə-rui'əs¹; bāth-zā'e'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

batiste: ba-tíst¹; bā-tíst² [Cambric: French term, from its reputed inventor *Baptiste*].

batman: bat'mən¹, *C., E., M., & W., or* bāt'mən¹, *Standard*; bāt'man² or bāt'man². *I. bat'man¹; St. & Wr. bē'man¹. [One in charge of a bat-horse.]*

batman: bat'mən¹; bāt'man² [Turk. weight].

batology: bə-tel'o-jī¹; ba-tōl'o-gý²; *not* bat'el-o-jī¹ [In botany, the science of brambles].

baton: bat'an¹, *Standard, C., & M.*; bat'on². *E. & I.* bat'en¹; *St.* bāt'tēŋ¹; *W.* ba'tēn¹; *Wr.* bā-tēŋ². The Fr. pronunciation bāt'tēn¹; bāt'tēn² (ā as in "art," *not* a as in "ask"), is also occasionally heard.

Baton Rouge: bat'en rūž¹ or (*Fr.*) bāt'tēn' rūž¹; bat'on rūžh² or (*Fr.*) bāt'tōn' rūžh² [Capital of La.].

batourde [Fr.]: bāt'tūrd¹; bāt'tūrd² [A spring-board used by acrobats].

Batrachia: bə-trē'ki-a¹; ba-trā'ki-a²; *not* bat'rak-i-a¹ [A group of reptiles]. So also **ba-tra'chi-an**.

batrachite: bat'rə-kait¹; bāt'ra-eit² [A toadstone].

Batrachomyomachia: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm'ə-kai'ə¹; bāt'ra-eo-mý-öm'a-ei'ə². Same as **BATRACHOMYOMACHY**.

Batrachomyomachy: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm'ə-kī¹; bāt'ra-eo-mý-öm'a-e-y² [A parody on the Iliad, treating of the battle between the frogs and the mice].

battalia: ba-tē'li-a¹; bā-tā'li-a²; *not* bə-tēl'yə¹. *M.* bə-tāl'yə¹ [The main part of an army].

battels: bat'lz¹; bāt'lš² [In Eng., the charges for board & tuition at a university].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

battement: bat'ment¹ or (*Fr.*) bät'män'¹; bät'ment² or (*Fr.*) bät'män'²
[A trill or quaver in singing].

Battenberg (Prince Louis of): bät'en-berh¹; bät'ten-bēr². Also as Anglicized, more commonly, bat'n-bürg¹; bät'n-bērg² [British admiral].

Battersea: bat'er-sē¹; bät'er-sē²—in this word the ultima is not obscured [District of South London]. See **ANGLESEY**.

Batthyanyi: bet-yün'yī¹; böt-yän'yī²; not bat'ti-än'yī¹ [Hung. patriot].

Battista: See **BAPTIST**.

battue: ba'tü'¹; bät'tü'², *Standard, C., & W.*; not bät'tü (Phyfe).

Batum: ba-tüm'¹; bät-tüm'² [Rus. seaport on the Black Sea].

Battye: bat'y¹; bät'y² [Eng. family name].

Baubo: bō'bo¹; bā'bo²; not bau'ho [In Gr. myth, a woman of Eleusis who tried to cheer Demeter with ribaldry].

bauch: bāh¹; bāh² [Scot., weak; distasteful].

Baucis: bō'sis¹; bā'cis²; not bau'sis [In myth, a Phrygian peasant woman, wife of Philemon, who welcomed Jupiter & Mercury].

baudekin: bō'di-kin¹; bā'de-kīn²; not bōd'kin¹ [Brocade silk fabric].

Baudelaire: bō'dē-lār'¹; bō'de-lār'²; not bō'dlār'¹ [Fr. poet].

Baudouin: bō'dwañ'¹; bō'dwän'² [Fr., **BALDWIN**].

Baudry: bō'drī'¹; bō'drē'² [Fr. painter].

baugh: bāh¹; bāh². Same as **BAUCH**.

Baumé: bō'mē'¹; bō'mē'²; not bau'mē'¹ [Fr. chemist].

Baumgarten: baum'gār-ten¹; boum'gār-tēn² [Ger. philosopher].

Baumgarten . . . founded esthetics as a science.

New Standard Dict. s.v. p. 240.

Bautain: bō'tañ'¹; bō'tän'² [Fr. philosopher].

Bautzen: baut'sen¹; bout'sēn² [City in Saxony where Fr. defeated Rus. & Prus., May 20-21, 1813].

bauxite: bōz'ait¹; bōz'it². *C. & W.* bō'zait¹; *E.* bēz'ait¹; *I.* bōs'ait¹ [A mineral, the chief source of aluminum].

Bavai: bav'i-ai¹; bāv'a-i² [Bible].

bavette [Fr.]: bā'vet'¹; bā'vet'²; not bæ-vet'¹ [A bib].

Baviad: bē'vi-ad¹; bā'vi-ād²; not bav'i-ad¹ [Satirical poem by William Gifford printed in London in 1794].

bavolet [Fr.]: bā'vō'lē'¹; bā'vō'lē'² [A peasant-woman's head-dress].

bawbee: bē-bī'¹; bā-bē'² [Scot., a halfpenny].

bayadère: ba'yā-dir'¹; bā'ya-dēr'²; not bē'ā-dir'¹ [The Fr. name for a nautch-girl: used occasionally in Eng. literature].

Bayard (de): bā'yār'¹; bā'yār'²—the *d* is silent; pronounce both *a*'s as in "art"; not as in "ask." *C.* bē'ard¹. Some educated persons pronounce it ba-yārd'¹ [Fr. knight, Pierre du Terrail, "without fear and without reproach"].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; uu = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this

Bayard: bai'ərd¹; bȳ'ard² [Am. family name].

Bayeux: bā'yū¹; bā'yū² [Fr. city, famous for its tapestry ascribed to Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror].

Bayith: bā'yith¹; bā'yith² [Bible (R. V.)].

bayla: bai'la¹; bȳ'lā² [Sp. gipsies' song and dance].

Bayle: bēl¹; bāl² [Fr. philosopher].

Baylen: bai-lēn¹; bȳ-lēn² [Sp. town where the Fr. surrendered to the Sp., July 19, 1808].

Bayonne¹: ba'yēn¹; bā'yōn² [Fr. city].

Bayonne²: bē-ōn¹; bā-ōn² [City in New Jersey].

bayou: bai'ū¹; bȳ'ū² [A sluggish water-course from a lake or bay].

Bayreuth: bai-reit¹; bȳ-rōit². Same as BAIREUTH.

bazaar: bə-zār¹; ba-zār².

Bazaine: bā'zēn¹; bā'zān² [Fr. marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870, with 6,000 officers and 170,000 men, to Germans].

Bazatha: baz'ə-thə¹; bāz'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Bazelles: bā'zē'yə¹; bā'zē'ye² [Fr. village; scene of heroic defense, Sept. 1, 1870].

Bazin: bā'zan¹; bā'zān² [Fr. novelist].

Bazothia: baz'i-ō-thi-a¹; bāz'i-ō-thi-a² [Douai Bible].

Bazlith: baz'lith¹; bāz'lith². Same as BAZLUTH.

Bazluth: baz'luth¹; bāz'luth² [Bible].

bdella: del'ə¹; dēl'a²—the *b* is silent [A leech].

bdellium: del'i-um¹; dēl'i-um². By *Walker* pronounced as two syllables, del'yum¹ [A gum resin or a gem].

beacon: bi'kən¹; bē'eon², *Standard, C., & M.; E. bi'kun¹; I., St., & Wr. bi'kn¹; W. bi'kn¹.*

Beaconsfield: bi'kənz-fild¹; bē'eons-fēld² [Eng. statesman].

Altho an alternative pronunciation, bek'ənz-fild¹; bē'eons-fēld², is recorded by the modern dictionaries, all prefer the first pronunciation recorded here. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" prefers bek'ənz-fild¹, an affected pronunciation traced to local corruption of the name of the Buckingham town. Benjamin Disraeli admitted only bi'kənz-fild¹, the pronunciation which prevailed in London during the 17 years of the writer's residence there.

Beallah: bi'ə-lai'ə¹; bē'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Bealoth: bi-ē'leth or -lōth¹; be-ā'lōth or -lōth² [Bible].

beard: bīrd¹; bērd². Kenrick noted this word was frequently pronounced to rhyme with *heard* (hūrd¹; hērd²); Buchanan & Sheridan pronounced it *bīrd*; Johnston rimed it with *laīrd*; Perry and Walker gave it *beerd* (bīrd¹; bērd²). The poets wrote

Rall'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their reverend persons to my beard.
Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.

BUTLER *Hudibras*

DRYDEN

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩpk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

It is astonishing that such a man as John Philip Kemble should fly in the face of the accepted usage of his time and adopt the absurd pronunciation *bird* as he did when reciting such couplets as:

And yet by authors 'tis *atterd*
He made use only of his *beard*.
This equal shame and envy *stirr'd*
In the enemy that one should *beard*.

In the Percy "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" occur the following lines:

I'll take her father by the *beard*,
I'll challenge all her kindred;
Each dastard soul shall stand *afear'd*
My wrath shall no more be hindered.

And in Dryden's translation of Vergil's "Æneid" we find:

We look behind; then view his shaggy *beard*,
His clothes were tagg'd with terrors and filth, his limbs *besmear'd*.

Shakespeare ("Love's Labor's Lost," act ii, sc. 1) rimed "beard" with the old sound of "heard"—*heerl* (see Introductory pp. ix, x), when he wrote:

Pray you, Sir, whose daughter?
Her mother's. I have *heard*.
God's blessing on your *beard*!

Béarn: *bē"ärn"¹*; *bē"ärn"²* [Fr. department where Henry of Navarre was born at Pau, its capital].

Béarnais (le): *bē"är"nē"¹*; *bē"är"nā"²* [Cognomen of King Henry of Navarre].

Béarnaise: *bē"är"nēz"¹*; *bē"är"nāz"²* [Fr., in cookery, characterizing a sauce made from egg-yolks, oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, etc.].

beat: *bīt"¹*; *bēt"²*. The past time of this verb is pronounced as the present, notwithstanding that the past time of *eat* is pronounced *et¹*; *ēt"²*. Late in the 18th century, and early in the 19th, the Irish pronounced it to rhyme with *bet*, probably from a supposed analogy with *eat*. Therefore, it may be appropriate to point out here that while *eat* is derived from A.-S. *etan*, which has *æt* for its perfect tense, *beat* may be traced to A.-S. *beatan*, which has *beot* for its perfect tense. In A.-S. *æ*, when short or unaccented, approximates in sound to *a* as in "fare," *æ* as in "faery," or *ai* as in "fairy"; but when long or accented to *ea* as in "deal," A.-S. *e* when short or unaccented approximates in sound to *e* as in "met"; but when long or accented to *ee* as in "need"; A.-S. *o* short or unaccented approximates to *o* as in "for," and when long or accented to *oo* as in "stool." Compare *ATE*; *EAT*.

béatille: *bē"ā"tīl"¹*; *bē"ā"tīl"²* [Fr., in cookery, a delicacy, as sweetbread, served separately].

Beaton: *bī"tan"¹* or *bē"tan"¹*; *bē"ton"²* or *bē"ton"²* [Scot. family name].

Beatrice: *bī"ā-tris"¹*; *bē"ā-trīç"²* [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., *Beatrix*: *bē"ā-trīks"¹*; *bē"ā-trīks"²*; Fr., *Beatrice*: *bē"ā-tris"¹*; *bē"ā-trīç"²*; It., *Beatrice*: *bē"ā-trīçhē"¹*; *bē"ā-trīçhē"²*; Pg. & Sp., *Beatriz*: *bē"ā-tris"¹*; *bē"ā-tris"²*.

Beattie: *bī"ti* or (Sc.) *bē"ti"¹*; *bē"ti* or (Sc.) *bā"ti"²* [Scot. poet].

Beatty: *bīt"¹*; *bēt"y"²*—the ultima is obscure [1. Eng. family name. 2. British vice-admiral].

Beau Brummel: *bō brum"el"¹*; *bō brūm"ēl"²* [Eng. exquisite].

Beaucaire: *bō"kar"¹*; *bō"car"²* [Fr. town].

Beaucaire de Béguillon: *bō"kar" da bē"gr"yōn"¹*; *bō"car" de bē"gr"yōn"²* [Fr. historian & theologian of 16th cent.].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Beauchamp¹: bī'chəm¹; bē'cham² [Eng. family name].

Sometimes, as in such proper names as *Beauchamp*, "Belvoir," "Cholmondeley," "Cockburn," "Marjoribanks," even the pretence of an agreement between the written word and the spoken will have been abandoned.

TRENCH *English Past and Present* p. 335. [K. P. T. & CO., 1889.]

Beauchamp²: bō'shān¹; bō'chān² [Fr. historian].

beauclerc: bō'klürk¹; bō'elère² [A fine scholar].

beauclerk: bō'klürk¹; bō'elérk², *Standard & C.*; *I., M., St., W., Wr., & Walker*, bō'klürk¹. The pronunciation preferred by the Eng. lexicographers is a survival of a practise, prevalent in the middle of the 18th century, of pronouncing as *ar* in "far" the letters *er* in such words as "merchant," "servant," "service," and "sergeant," an idiosyncrasy still retained in pronouncing the last of these words.

beaufin: bō'fin¹; bō'fin²; *not* bē'fin¹, *nor* biū'fin¹ [A variety of apple].

Beaufort: bō'fart¹; bō'fort² [Eng. family and Am. geographical name].

Beauharnais (de): dā bō'ār'nē¹; de bō'ār'nā²—note that the *h* is silent [Fr. family name. Josephine de Beauharnais, Empress of France, was the widow of Alexander, Viscount de Beauharnais (guillotined July 23, 1794), before she married Napoleon I.].

Beauharnois: bō'ār'nwā¹; bō'ār'nwā²; *not* bō'ər-neis¹ [Canadian dist. & capital].

beauideal: bō'ei-dī'al¹; bō'i-dē'al², *Standard, C., & W.*; *I.* bō ai-dī'al¹; *M.* bō'ai-dī'al¹; *St.* bō'ai-dī'al¹; *Wr.* bō'a-dē'al¹.

Beaujolais: bō'jō'lē¹; bō'zhō'lā² [A wine-producing district of France].

Beaulieu¹: bō'lyū¹; bō'lyū² [1. Fr. Benedictine abbey founded 885. 2. Fr. family name].

Beaulieu²: biū'li¹; bū'li² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Beaumarchais (de): dā bō'mar'shē¹; de bō'mār'chā² [Fr. dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*].

Beaumaris: bō-mē'ris¹; bō-mā'ris²; *not* bo-mār'is¹ [Welsh city on Anglesey].

beau monde: bō mēnd¹; bō mōnd² [F., the world of fashion].

Beaumont: bō'ment *or* (F.) bō'mēn¹; bō'mōnt *or* (F.) bō'mōn²; *not* biū'mont¹ [1. Eng. dramatist. 2. Am. surgeon].

Beaumont de la Bonnière: bō'mēn' dā la ben'yār¹; bō'mōn' de lā bōn'yēr²—*Bon* should be pronounced as in Fr. *bonne, bonne bouche*, giving *o* the sound it has in "not" and *not*, as sometimes erroneously, that which it has in "go," *nor* that of Fr. *bon* (good) bōn¹.

Beauregard: bō're-gård¹; bō're-gård² [Am. general].

Beau Sabreur (le): lā bō sār'brūr¹; le bō sār'brūr² [Fr., the fine swordsman: sobriquet of Murat].

beauséant: bō'sē'ān¹; bō'sē'ān² [The standard and the battle-cry of the Knights Templars].

beauteous: biū'ti-us¹; bū'te-ūs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & Wr.* biū'te-us¹; *I.* biū'ti-us¹; *M.* biū'ti-us¹; *St.* biū'ti-us¹; *Walker* biū'ch-us¹; *Sheridan* biū'ches¹. The Imperial, a Scottish publication, is the only modern dictionary that indicates the sound of long *e* (preferred by Phye) for the penult.

Beauvais: bō'vē¹; bō'vā² [Fr. cathedral city].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

beaux=esprits: bōz'=es"prī'¹; bōz'=ēs"prī'² [Fr., wits: plural of *bel-esprit*].

Bebai: bī'bi-ai or beb'i-ai¹; bē'ba-i or bēb'a-i² [Bible].

Bebel: bē'bel¹; bē'bēl²; *not* beb'l [Ger. publicist; Socialist leader].

Behryces: bī'bri-sīz¹ or bī-brai-sīz¹; bē'bry-çēs² or bē-brý'çēs² [A mythical people said to be of Thracian origin. See *AMYCTIS*].

because: bi-kēz'¹; be-eas'²; *not* bi-kuz'¹, *nor* bī'kēz¹.

Becbecia: bek"bi-sui'ə¹; bēe"he-çī'a² [Douai Bible].

béchamel: besh'ə-mel¹; bēç'h'a-mēl² [A white sauce used in cookery]. See the following

Béchamiel: bē"sha"myel'¹; bē"çhā"miēl'² [Fr. marquis, financier, & epicure of the 17th cent.]. See the preceding & note spelling of the ultima.

bêche-de-mer: bēsh"da-mār'¹; bēç'h"de-mēr'² [A sea-slug, the trepang].

Becher¹: bī'kar¹; bē'eer² [Bible].

Becher²: bek'ər¹; bēe'er² [Ger. chemist].

Becherites: bī'kər-aits¹; bē'eer-its² [Douai Bible].

Bechorath: bi-kō'raḥ¹; be-eō'rāḥ² [Bible].

Bechstein: bea'shtain¹; bea'shtin² [Ger. naturalist; founded science of forestry].

Bechuanaland: bech"u-ā'nə-land¹; bēch"ū-ā'na-lānd²; *not* bek"iu-an'ə-land¹ [Country in S. Africa]. So also **Bechuanas**, the people.

Becke: bek¹; bēe²; *not* bek'¹ [Eng. family name].

Beckles: bek'lz¹; bēe'ls²; *not* bek'hz¹ [Eng. family name].

Becquerel: bek'rel'¹; bēe'rēl'²; *not* bek'kə-rel'¹ [Fr. family of physicists].

Bectileth: bek'ti-leḥ¹; bēe'ti-lēḥ² [Apocrypha].

Beda: bē'də¹; bē'da²; *not* bī'də¹ [Eng. monk, "father of English learning"]. Spelled also **Bæda** (see *BEAT*), and **Bede**.

Bedad: bi'dad¹; bē'dād² [Bible].

Bedalah: bed'ī-ai'ə¹; bēd'a-ī'a² [Bible].

Bedan: bi'dan¹; bē'dān² [Bible].

Bédarieux: bē"dā"ryū'¹; bē"dā"ryū'² [Fr. city].

Bedawi: bed'ə-wī¹; bēd'a-wī²; *not* bə-dā'wī¹, *nor* bə-dā'wī¹ [A Bedouin].

Bede: bīd¹; bēd² [1. See *BEDA*. 2. A character, the hero, in George Eliot's novel, "Adam Bede"].

Bedeiah: bi-dī'yū¹; be-dē'yā² [Bible].

bedel¹: bī'dl¹; bē'dl² [Archaic form of *BEADLE*].

Bedel: bī'dl¹ or bi-del'¹; bē'dl² or bē-dēl'² [Eng. & Am. family name].

beden: bed'en¹, *Standard & W.*, or bī'den¹, *C.*; bēd'ēn² or bē'dēn² [An ibex, perhaps the wild goat of the Bible].

bedew: bi-diū'¹; be-dū'²; *not* bī'diū¹, for the penult is obscure.

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Bedford: bed'fərd¹; bēd'ford²; *not* bed-fērd¹ [Family or geographical name].

Bedivere: bed'ɪ-vīr¹; bēd'ɪ-vēr²; *not* bī'di-vīr¹; *nor* bē-di-vīr¹ [In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table].

bedizen: bi-diz'n¹; be-dīz'n², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. be-diz'an¹; I. bi-dāiz'n¹; M. bi-dāi'zn¹; W. bē-dāi'zn¹, so also Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).*

Bedouin: bed'ū-in¹; bēd'ū-in², *Standard; C., E., & I.,* bed'ū-in¹; *M. bed'ū-in¹; St., W., & W. bed'ū-in; never bēd'win* [Arab tribe].

Beeliada: bī'ē-lai'ā-dā or bī-lai'ā-dā¹; bē'ē-lī'ā-da or bē-lī'ā-da² [Bible].

Beelmeon: bī'el-mī'en¹; bē'ēl-mē'ōn² [Douai Bible]. [Bible].

Beelphegor: bī-el'fē-gor or bī-el-fī'gōr¹; bē-ēl'fē-gōr or bē'ēl-fē'gōr² [Douai Bible].

Beelsarus: bī-el'sā-rus or bī'el-sē'rus¹; bē-ēl'sā-rūs or bē'ēl-sā'rūs² [Apocrypha]. [Douai Bible].

Beelsephon: bī-el'sā-fen or bī'el-sī'fēn¹; bē-ēl'sē-fōn or bē'ēl-sē'fōn²

Beeltethmus: bī'el-tef'h'mus¹; bē'ēl-tēth'mūs² [Apocrypha].

Beelzebub: bi-el'zī-bub¹; be-ēl'ze-būb²—the *e* of the first and third syllables, being unaccented, is short [The prince of demons: Satan].

Beelzebul: bi-el'zī-bul¹; be-ēl'ze-bul² [Prince of filth]. See preceding.

been: bīn¹; bēn², *C., E., I., M.; Standard, St., W., W., & Walker* bin¹.

While the views of Walker printed below may have reflected the usage of the time, they do not apply to-day to such words as *keen* and *seen*.

This word [*been*], in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled, grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1791).

Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton (Earl of Lytton) rimed "been" with "between" in his "Lament"; Whittier rimed it with *pen* in "Maude Muller," and Charles Godfrey Leland, another American, wrote:

If all the world must see the world
As the world the world hath *seen*,
Then it were better for the world
That the world had never *been*.

The World and the World.

James Montgomery rimed it with "scene" in the following lines:

Who that hath ever *been*
Could bear to be no more?
Yet who would tread again the *scene*
He trod through life before?

The Falling Leaf.

The fact is that the various ways of spelling this word are responsible for the different pronunciations. The form *ben*, used by Ormin, dates from 1200; the form *beyn*, used by Barbour, dates from 1375; the forms *be*, *ben*, and *been*, used by Chaucer, date from 1386; the form *bynne* dates from 1420. Tyndale spelled it *bene* in 1526; Bishop Jewel wrote *byn* in 1560; Lyly used *bin* in 1579, and Shakespeare ("Hamlet," act iv, sc. 1) wrote "It had *bin* so with us had we *beene* there" (1602; see First Folio ed., 1623), while Howell employed the form *bin* in 1645. In the Geneva Bible (1560) the three forms *bin*, *bene*, and *been* were used. The pronunciation preserved in the United States is unquestionably that which prevailed in England between the years 1579 and 1645, for Virginia was colonized in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers set sail from En-

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

gland in the "Mayflower" in 1620—that pronunciation was the phonetic representation of the spelling *bin* which Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1836), and Webster (1847) noted, while Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated *bin*¹.

Beer: *bi'ər* or *bīr*¹; *bē'er* or *bēr*² [Bible].

Beera: *bi'ər-ə* or *bi-ī'rā*¹; *bē'er-a* or *be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerah: *bi'ər-ā* or *bi-ī'rā*¹; *bē'er-ā* or *be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerelim: *bi'ər-ī'lim* or *bīr-ī'lim*¹; *bē'er-ē'lim* or *bēr-ē'lim*² [Bible].

Beeri: *bi-ī'rai* or *bīr'ai*¹; *be-ē'ri* or *bēr'i*² [Bible].

Beerlahai-roi: *bi'ər-lā-hai'rōi* or *bīr'lā-hai'rōi*¹; *bē'er-lā-hī'rōi* or *bēr'-lā-hī'rōi*² [Bible].

Beeroth: *bi-ī'rēth* or *bī'rēth*¹; *be-ē'rōth* or *bē'rōth*² [Bible].

Beeroth Bene Jaakan: *bi-ī'rēth* [or *bī'rēth*] *bi'nī jē'a-kan*¹; *be-ē'rōth* [or *bē'rōth*] *bē'nē jā'a-kān*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beerothites: *bi-ī'rēth-aits* or *bī'rēth-aits*¹; *be-ē'rōth-its* or *bē'rōth-its*² [Bible].

Beersheba: *bi'ər-shī'ba*¹ or *bi-ūr'shū-ba*¹; *bē'er-shē'ba*² or *be-ēr'she-ba*² [Bible].

Beeshterah: *bi-esh'ti-rā*¹; *be-esh'te-ra*² [Bible].

beet: *bīt*¹; *bēt*²; *not* *bit*¹. See **BEE**N.

Beethoven, van: *bē'tō-ven*¹; *bē'tō-vēn*² [Ger. composer (1770-1827)].

Beets: *bēts*¹; *bet*²; *not* *bīts*¹ [Dutch theologian & writer].

befana: *bē-fā'nā*¹; *be-fā'nā*² [It., a gift-making fairy].

Begas: *bē'gas*¹; *bē'gās*²; *not* *bī'gas*¹ [Ger. historic painter].

Beghard: *beg'ard*¹; *bēg'ārd*², *Standard*; *C. beg'urd*¹; *E. beg'hurd*¹; *I. & St. be-gurd*¹; *M. & W. beg'ard*¹; *Wr. ba-gurd*¹. The *h* is now seldom or never pronounced [One of a Flemish lay fraternity, of the 13th cent.; so named from one Lambert *Beggh* or *Le Bègue* (LL. *Beghardus*), who founded the Beguins].

beginning: *bi-gin'in*¹; *be-gin'in*²; *not* *ba-gin'in*¹ as frequently heard. The ultima rimes with "sing" & the *g* should always be pronounced.

Begol: *bi-gō'i-ai*¹; *be-gō'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

begone: *bi-gēn*¹; *be-gēn*², *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. be-gen*¹; *I. & Walker, bi-gen*¹; *M. bi-gen*¹; *W. bi-gen*¹; *Wr. ba-gen*¹.

begonia: *bi-gō'm-ə*¹; *be-gō'ni-a*²; *not* *bī'go-m-ə*¹.

Begtash: *beg-tā'shī*¹; *bēg-tā'shī*²; *not* *beg-tē'shī*¹ [Turk. religious sect].

Beguai: *bi-giū'i-ai*¹; *be-gū'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

Begul: *bi-giū'ai*¹; *be-gū'i*² [Douai Bible].

Beguin: *beg'in*¹; *bēg'in*²; *not* *beg'win*¹. See **BEGHARD**.

beguinage: *beg'in-ij*¹ or (*Fr.*) *bē'gī'nāz*¹; *bēg'in-ag*² or (*Fr.*) *bē'gī'nāzh*² [A Beguine community].

Beguine: *beg'in*¹ or (*Fr.*) *bē'gīn*¹; *bēg'in*² or (*Fr.*) *bē'gīn*² [A Flemish 12th cent. sisterhood].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

begum: bɪ'gʊm¹; bē'gūm²; *Wr.* bɪ'gʊm¹ [Anglo-Ind. Moham. princess].

behalf: bɪ-haɪf¹; be-háf²—the *l* silent & the *a* as in "ask." See **ASK**.

Behar: bɪ-hār¹; bē-hār²; *not* bē'har¹ [Brit. Ind. province or its capital].

behave: bɪ-hēv¹; be-hāv². So also **behavior:** bɪ-hēv'yər¹; be-hāv'yər².

behemoth: bɪ-hi'məθ¹; bē-hē'mōth², *Standard*; *C. & M.* bɪ-hi'məθ¹; *E.* bɪ'he-məθ¹; *I. & St.* bɪ'hi-məθ¹; *W.* bɪ'hi-məθ¹; *Wr.* bɪ'liə-məθ¹. In accenting the first syllable *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* follow *Walker's* lead. Modern usage, as reflected by *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*, accents the penult.

Spelled *bemoth* (1382) and *behemot* (1388) by Wyclif, the word became *behemoth* in the King James version of the Bible (1611). Bailey (1724) described it as "A wonderful Creature, some take it to be the River Horse," and (1732) indicated the stress on the first syllable; as also did Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Maunders (1830), bē-hi'məθ¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), bē hem'əθ¹.

behen: bɪ'hen¹; bē'hēn² [A plant].

behest: bɪ-hest¹; be-hēst²; *not* bɪ'hest.

Behistun: bē'hi-stūn¹; bē'hi-styn² [Persian mountain in Kurdistan].

Behm: bēm¹; bēm²; *not* bēm¹, *nor* bām¹ [Ger. geographer (1830-84)].

Behn (Aphra): ben¹; bēn²; *not* bēn¹, *nor* bān¹ [Eng. dramatist (1640-89)].
See **APHRAH**.

behoof: bɪ-hūf¹; be-hōōf²; *not* bɪ-hūv¹. In the phrase *in* or *on behoof* of, is sometimes confused with *behalf*, which see. Distinguish from **BEHOOVE**.

behoove: bɪ-hūv¹; be-hōōv²—the first *e* is obscured.

This word is sometimes improperly written *behave*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof, prove, &c.*

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s.v. (1791).

Walker was ill-informed on the correct orthography of this word. The form *behoove* dates from 1350 and was used by Malory (1470), Tyndale (1533), Forest (1572), Milton (1667), Robertson (1759), Burke (1792), Scott (1814), Washington Irving (1820), Sir William Hamilton (1832), Trench (1860), Swinburne (1876), and Rossetti (1881).

behoove: bɪ-hōv¹; be-hōv². Behoove: the spelling preferred in England.

Historically [*behoove*] rhymes with *move, prove*, but being now mainly a literary word, it is generally made to rhyme with *rove, grove*, by those who know it only in books.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, *New Eng. Dict.* vol. 1, p. 776, col. 2. [CL. PRESS 1888.]

Behrens: bē'rens; bē'rēns²; *not* bā'rens¹ [Ger. novelist (1848-1912)].

Behring: bē'rɪŋ¹; bē'ring² [Ger. physician; discovered diphtheria antitoxin].

Behring: bɪ'rɪŋ or bē'rɪŋ¹; bē'ring or bē'ring². Same as **BERING**.

belge: bēʒ¹; beʒh²; *not* biʒ¹ [A fabric].

being: bɪ'ɪŋ¹; bē'ing²; *not* bɪ'm¹. See **-ING**.

Beirut: bē-rūt¹; bē-rut² [Vilayet and town in N. Syria].

belsa: bai'sə¹; bɪ'sə²; *not* bē'sə¹ [North-Afr. antelope]. [(1853-1906)].

Belt: bait¹; bīt²; frequently, but erroneously, bīt¹ [British financier]

bekah: bɪ'ka¹; bē'kā² [Jewish weight].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; oil, boy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Békés=Csaba: bē'kēsh=chē'bo¹; bē'kēsh=chā'ba² [Hung. town].

Bel: bel¹; bēl² [Babylonian god].

Bela: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belah: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belaites: bī'la-uits¹; bē'la-its² [Bible].

Belarius: bī-lē'ri-us¹; be-lā'ri-ūs² [A noble and soldier in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*].

Belasco: bī-las'ko¹; be-lās'eo² [Am. playwright (1859-)].

belch: belch¹; bēlch², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, belsh¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) all indicated belch¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted belsh¹. The claim that English orthoepists "treat the *ch* as *simple sh*, . . . while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation," made by Webster, is erroneous in the face of the fact that among modern lexicographical works Sir James Murray's *New English Dictionary* gives belch¹ (*tsh*), as preferred in England, and is supported by Dr. Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dict.* (1898), Chambers's *English Dict.* (1905), and the *Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911). Of the earlier lexicographers six indicate the *tsh* sound.

beldam: bel'dam¹; bēl'dām². This word owes its form to *bel* + *dam* (fair mother) and not to the Fr. *belle dame* (fair lady). See DAM.

beldame: bel'dēm¹; bēl'dām². See preceding

Bele: bē'la¹; bē'le²; *not* bī'la¹ [In the Icel. sagas, the son of King Skate].

belemnite: bel'em-nait¹; bēl'ēm-nīt², *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *M.*, be-lem'nait¹; *E.* bel'em-nait¹; *Wr.* bē-lem'nait¹ [A thunderstone].

Belemus: bel'i-mus¹; bēl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

bel'esprit: bel'es-prī¹; bēl'ēs-prī² [Fr., wit].

Belfort: bel'fōr¹; bēl'fōr²—*o* as in "or," *not* as in "go," and the *t* silent.

Belgai: bel'gi-aī¹; bēl'gā-i² [Douai Bible].

Belgian: bel'jən¹ or bel'ji-an¹; bēl'gan² or bēl'gi-an². Notwithstanding the preference for three syllables indicated by other lexicographers, Murray (*M.*) and Whitney (*C.*) preferred two. See next entry.

Belgium: bel'jum¹ or bel'ji-um¹; bēl'gūm or bēl'gi-ūm² [Nation of Europe]. According to the meter of the following lines a two-syllable word.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then.

BYRON *Childe Harold, Waterloo.*

Belgrade: bel-grēd¹; bēl-ḡrād²; *not* bel-grūd¹ [Capital of Serbia].

Belgrave: bel-grēv¹; bēl-ḡrāv²; *not* bel-grēv¹ [Eng. town].

Belial: bī'li-al or bīl'yāl¹; bē'li-al or bēl'yāl² [Ancient Hebrew personification of evil].

Belinda: bī-lin'da¹; be-līn'da² [A feminine personal name].

Belinus: bel'i-nus¹; bēl'i-nūs²; *not* bē-lai'nus¹ [In Celtic myth, a Gallic sun-god].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Belis: bɪ'lis¹; bē'lis² [A Danaid. See BELUS]. Plural **Belides:** bel'ɪ-diz¹; bēl'ɪ-dēs².

Belisarius: bel'ɪ-sē'ri-us¹; bēl'ɪ-sā'ri-ūs²; not bel'ɪ-sār'ɪ-us¹, nor bel'ɪ-sār'ɪ-us¹ [Byzantine general].

Belit: bē-lit¹; bē-lit²; [Babylonian goddess, the consort of Bel].

Belize: bē-liz¹; bē-liz²; not be-laiz¹ [Cent.-Am. river; capital of Brit. Honduras].

bellarmine: bel'ər-min¹; bēl'ər-mīn² [Large drinking-cup made in caricature of Bellarmino].

Bellarmino: bel'lār-mī'no¹; bēl'lār-mī'no² [It. cardinal]. Spelled also **Bellarmino:** bēl'ār-mīn¹; bēl'ār-mīn².

Bellary: be-lā'ri¹; bē-lā'ry²; not be-lār'ɪ¹ [Brit. Indian district and city].

Bellatrix: be-lē'triks¹; bē-lā'triks²; not bel'ə-triks¹ [A star].

Belle-Alliance (la): la bel'ə'li'āns¹; lä bēl'ə'li'āng² [Fr., a farm on the field of Waterloo; hence, Prus. name for the battle].

Bellechasse: bel'shās¹; bēl'chās² [Canadian district].

Bellefontaine: bel-fən'tēn¹; bēl-fōn'tān² [A city in Ohio].

Bellefonte: bel-fənt¹; bēl-fōnt² [A city in Pa.].

Belle Isle: bel ail¹; bēl il² [Two islands off Newfoundland].

Belleisle: bel'il¹; bēl'il² [Strait betw. Labrador & Newfoundland].

Belleisle-en-Mer: bel'il'ən-mēr¹; bēl'il'ān-mēr² [Island off France].

Bellerophon: be-lər'o-fen¹; bē-lēr'o-fōn² [In Gr. myth, a son of Glaucus: aided by Pegasus he killed the Chimera].

Bellerus: be-l'rus¹; be-lēr'ūs² [A giant in Eng. myth].

belles=lettres: bel'et'rē¹; bēl'ēt're², *Standard* (1893), & C.; E. bel-letr¹; I., bel-let-tr¹; M., *Standard* (1913), & W. (1909), bel'et'r¹; W. (1890), bel-let'tūr¹; St. bel-let'r¹; Wr. bel-let'tr¹; Walker, bel-let'tur¹. Why *Standard* (1913) should follow M. when the pronunciation indicated in its edition of 1893 was correct is difficult to determine; not so, however, is the change of W. (1890) from an Anglicized rendering of two French words, *always pronounced as French by educated persons*, to W. (1909), the pronunciation indicated by M. This word, altho it has been in English use for two centuries—Swift being the first to use it in English literature (1710)—is still treated as not fully Anglicized. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), indicated bel-let'tr¹; Enfield (1807), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted bel'et-tr¹; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) preferred bel-let'tar¹.

Bellew: be-liū¹ or be-lū¹; bē-lū² or bē-lū² [Eng. family name].

bellicose: bel'ɪ-kōs¹; bēl'ɪ-ēōs², *Standard* (1893), C., & W.; E. bel'li-kōs¹; I. & M. bel'li-kōs¹; St. bel'li-kōz¹; Wr. bel-li-kōs¹. The *i* in this word is, with one exception, indicated as *i* in "pin;" *Standard* (1913) indicates it as obscure, bel'ɪ-kōs.

belligerence: be-lij'ər-ens¹; be-līg'er-ēng²; *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ens¹; (1893) bel-lij'ər-ens¹, but the first pronunciation given above is that most frequently heard in the United States to-day. See next.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

belligerent: *bə-līj'ar-ent*¹; *be-līg'er-ent*²; *not* *bī-līj'ar-ent*¹ as *Phyfe*. *Standard* (1913), *be-līj'ar-ent*¹; (1893) *bel-līj'ar-ent*¹. Altho *l* has been described by the late Dr. F. A. March as one of the most uniform and changeless of sounds in modern English, there is a tendency to ignore it when doubled, as in such words as this. See *L*. Derived from Fr. *belligérant*, this word was originally spelled *bel-ligant* in Eng.

Bellingham¹: *bel'in-jəm* or *-jam*¹; *bēl'in-gam*² or *-gām*²; *Standard & C.* *bel'in-am*¹; *bēl'ing-am*² [Eng. colonial governor of Mass., 1641, 1665-1672].

Bellingham²: *bel'in-am*¹; *bēl'ing-am*²—the *h* is silent [Bay in Wash. State].

Bellini: *bel-lī'nī*¹; *bēl-lī'nī*² [It. family name of painters, and a composer].

Bellman: *bel'man*¹; *bēl'män*² [Sw. poet (1740-1795)].

Bellona: *bel-lō'nə*¹; *bēl-lō'na*², *Standard* (1893); (1913) *be-lō'nə*¹; *bē-lō'na*² [Rom. goddess of war].

Bellot: *bel'lō*¹; *bēl'lō*²; *not* *bel'lot*¹—the *t* is silent [Fr. navigator & Arctic explorer for whom **Bellot Strait** was named].

Bellovacī: *be-lōv'a-sai*¹; *bē-lōv'a-çi*² [Ancient tribe of the Belgæ].

bellows: *bel'ōz*¹; *bēl'ōs*², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W.* (1909); *E., I., & St.*, *bel'ōz*¹; *Standard* (1913) *bel'ōz*¹; *W.* (1890) *bel'us*¹; *Wr.* *bel'us*¹. From 1775 to 1844 the majority of the English, Scottish, and Irish lexicographers favored *bel'us*¹. Walker's prognostication (1791) that "the last syllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus*" (*Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) is not supported by modern dictionaries, *Webster* (1890) & *Worcester* being the only two that have sustained it, but *Webster's American Dictionary* (1878), following *Jameson* (1827), gave preference to the pronunciation in use to-day.

Belluæ: *bel'yū*¹; *bēl'yū-ē*²; *not* *bel'lu*¹ [A former order of hoofed quadrupeds].—**belluine**: *bel'yū-in*¹ or *-in*¹; *bēl'yū-in*² or *-in*²; *not* *bel'lu-in*¹. While *Perry* (1775) gave the ultima as *-in*¹, *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton* & *Knight* (1802), *Smart* (1840), and *Reid* (1844) indicated it as *-in*¹.

Belluno: *bel-lū'no*¹; *bēl-lū'no*² [It. province].

Belmāim: *bel'mi-im*¹; *bēl'ma-īm*² [Apocrypha].

Belmen: *bel'men*¹; *bēl'mēn*² [Apocrypha].

Beloit: *bi-lōit*¹; *be-lōit*² [A city in Wis. and Kan.].

Belon: *bə-lōn*¹; *be-lōn*²; *not* *bī'lōn*¹ [Fr. naturalist of 16th cent.].

belong: *bi-lōn*¹; *be-lōng*², *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) *bi-lōn*¹; *E., I., & St.* *be-lōn*¹; *Wr.* *bə-lōn*¹; *Walker*, *bi-lōn*¹. The sound is that heard in *not*, *dog*, *gong*, rather than that heard in *for*, *nor*, *orb*. Walker pointed out that "the short sound of this letter [o] is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*." *Concise Pronouncing Dict.*, Note 163, p. 27 [ed. 1828].

Beloochistan: *bə-lū'chi-stān*¹; *be-lō'chi-stān*². Same as BALUCHISTAN.

Belot: *bə-lō*¹; *be-lō*²; *not* *be-lōt*¹ [Fr. novelist].

beloved (*a*): *bi-lōv'ed*¹ or *bi-lōvd*¹; *be-lōv'ēd*² or *be-lōvd*². When used as an adjective, generally pronounced as three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, as two. *New Standard Dict.* s. v. *I.* *bi-lōv'ed*¹; *Wr.* *bə-lōv'ed*.

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: æ = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŷ = i. - sing; chin, this.

benign: bi-nai'n¹; be-nī'n²; the e as in "valley," not as i.

benignant: bi-nig'nant¹; be-nīg'nant². Compare prec^y soul is well pleased.

Benia: ben-in¹; bēn-in²; not bə-nin¹ [W. Afr. river Guinea].

Matthew xii, 18.

Beninu: bi-nai'nū or ben-i-nū¹; be-nī'nū or bēn'i

benison: ben-i-sun¹; bēn'i-sōn², *Standard* (189' not bel'ten-a-brōs¹ [In ben'i-zn¹; E. ben'i-zun¹; *Standard* (1913) ben'i-sen¹; Amadis of Gaul]. Walker ben'i-zn¹.

O child! O new-born dev. Bible].

Of life's great city! on

The glory of the mor

Like a celestial ben several characters in mythology,

Benito: bē-nī'to¹; bē-nī'to² [Sp. for BEN-on].

Benjamin: ben'ja-min¹; bēn'ja-mīn² [zē¹; bēl've-dēr' or (It.) bēl've-dē're². & Ger., ben'ja-min¹; bēn'ja-mīn²; Fr., building].

minus: ben'ja-mai'nus¹; bēn'ja-mī'nūs²; valley, and castle]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Benjamin=Constant: bān'zū'mait bel-zō'nī¹ [It. explorer (1778-1823)]. [Fr. painter].

Benjamite: ben'ja-mait¹; bēn'ja² [The chancel of an Eastern church].

Ben Macdhu: ben mak-dū'i¹; bə-ment¹ [A village in Ill.].

Ben Nevis: ben nī'vī¹; bē'mis hīts²; not bem'is¹ [Historic village

Bennington: ben'ible].

Bennoi: ben-ō'i ben'a-bin'a-dab¹; bēn'a-bīn'a-dāb² [Douai Bible].

Benò: bī'no¹ n-ē'dad¹; bēn-ā'dād² [Douai Bible].

Benoit: bēn-nē'yə or bi-nai'a¹; be-nā'ya or be-nī'a² [Bible].

Bēn Ammi: } ben-am'ai¹; bēn-ām'i² [Bible].

Benares: bi-nā'rīz¹; be-nā'rēs²; not bə-nār'iz¹ [Division, district, & city in Brit. India].

bench: bēnch¹; bēnch². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) and Goodrich (Webster, 1847), indicated this pronunciation; but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) preferred bēnsh.

Ben Cruachan: ben krū'əh-an¹; bēn erū'əh-an² [Scot. mountain].

Ben=decar: ben-dī'kar¹; bēn-dē'ear² [Douai Bible].

Ben=dekar: ben-dī'kar¹; bēn-dē'kar² [Bible].

beneath: bi-nīth¹; be-nēth², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1890) bi-nīth¹; *E. & St.* be-nīth¹; *I.* bi-nīth¹; *Wr.* be-nīth¹; *Walker* bi-nīth¹. The e of the first syllable is not as indicated by Imperial, Walker, and Phyte.

Bene=berak: ben'ī-bī'rak¹; bēn'e-bē'rāk² [Bible].

Ben Edar: ben ī'dar¹; bēn ē'dar² [The Hill of Howth, near Dublin].

Benedetti: bē'nē'det'tī¹ or ben'ī-det'ī¹; bē'ng'dēt'tī² or bēn'e-dēt'i² [Fr. diplomat].

2: wolf, dq; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

benzoïn *z*: fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;
1: artistic, ärt; 2:

Benedict: ben'1 31, be-lij'ar-ent¹; be-lij'ar-ent²; *not* bi-lij'ar-ent¹ as Phyfe.
About Nothing" J. A. March as one of the most uniform and changeless of sounds

Benedict: ben'1-dik; derived from Fr. *belligérant*, this word was originally spelled *bel-*
& Ger., bē'na-dikt; L.
It. **Benedetto**: bē'na
bēn'e-dē'tūs; Pg **Ben.** 1 or -jam¹; bēl'in-gam² or -gām²; *Standard & C.*
& Sw. **BENGT.** Eng. colonial governor of Mass., 1641, 1665-1672].

Benedictine: ben'1-dik'ti, bēl'ing-am²—the *h* is silent [Bay in Wash. State].
anteperult is obscured, not
founded by St. Benedict; als't. family name of painters, and a composer].

beneficence: bi-nef'1-sens¹; be-ſw. poet (1740-1795)].

beneficial: ben'1-fish'al¹; bēn'e-ſtandard (1893); (1913) be-lō'nə¹; bē-lō'na²

beneficiary: ben'1-fish'1-ē-r1 or -i
Standard & W.; *C.* ben-1-fish'1-a-r1; 1—the *t* is silent [Fr. navigator & Arctic
ben-1-fish'1-a-r1; *St.* ben'e-fish'1-ūr'it; 1 named].

Bene=jaacan: bī'n1-jē'a-kan¹; bē'n1 Ancient tribe of the Belgæ].
jaakan¹.

Bene=jaaken: ben'1-jē'a-ken¹; bēn'e-jā'3, *C., M., W.* (1909); *E., I., & St.,*
bel'us¹; W. bel'us¹. From 1775 to 1844
bene placito: bē'nē plā'chī-tō¹; bē'nē 1-1 Irish lexicographers favored bel'us¹.
rection in music].

benevolence: bi-nev'o-lens¹; be-nēv'o-lēnc²: give the 'y' (Critical Pronouncing
the sound that it has in "valley," not that which it has in "eel," 390) & Worcester being
the sound of this word, like that of
n Dictionary (1878),

Benfey: ben'fai¹; bēn'fī; *not* ben'fi¹ [Ger. Sanskrit scholar in use today.

Ben=gaber: ben'gē'bar¹; bēn'gā'ber² [Douai Bible]. hoofed quad-

Bengal: ben-gōl'1; bēn-gāl'2 [Provinces of Brit. India]. While Perry

Bengali: ben-gōl'1; bēn-gāl'2. *C.* ben-gō'lī¹; *E.* ben'a-lī¹; *I.* ben-
M. & W. ben-gōl'1; *St.* ben'gā-lī¹; *W.* ben-gē-lī¹.

Bengel: ben'el¹; bēng'ēl² [Ger. Lutheran theologian of the 18th cent.].

Bengt: ben't¹; bēngt² [Sw. for BENEDICT].

Benguela: ben-gē'la¹; bēn-gē'lā² In Pg. *gu* before *e* or *i* = *g*. [District
and spt. in Angola].

Ben=hadad: ben'hē'dad¹; bēn'hā'dād² [Bible].

Ben=hall: ben'hē'il or -hēl'1; bēn'hā'il or -hāl'2 [Bible].

Ben=hanan: ben'hē'nan¹; bēn'hā'nān² [Bible].

Ben=hased: ben'hī'sed¹; bēn'hē'sēd² [Douai Bible].

Ben=hinnom: ben'hin'am¹; bēn'hīn'om² [Bible].

Ben=Hur: ben'hūr'1; bēn'hûr'2 [The hero of Lew Wallace's novel of
the same name].

Beni: bē-nī'1; bē-nī'2 [Bolivian river & dept.].

Beniamino: ben'ya-mī'no¹; bēn'yā-mī'no² [It. for BENJAMIN].

Benicia: bi-nish'1-a¹; be-nīsh'1-a²; *not* ben'1-sī-a¹; *nor* bi-nī'shā¹ [City in
Cal.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

benign: bi-noin¹; be-nīn²: the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel."

benignant: bi-nig'nənt¹; be-nīg'nant². Compare preceding.

Benin: ben-in¹; bēn-in²; not bæ-nin¹ [W. Afr. river & country in Upper Guinea].

Beninu: bi-nai'nū or ben'i-nū¹; be-nī'nū or bēn'i-nū² [Bible].

benison: ben'i-sun¹; bēn'i-sōn², *Standard* (1893) & *M.; C., I., & St.*, ben'i-zn¹; *E.* ben'i-zun¹; *Standard* (1913) ben'i-sən¹; *W.* ben'i-z'n¹; *W.* ben'na-zn¹; *Walker* ben'i-zn¹.

O child! O new-born denizen
Of life's great city! on thy head
The glory of the morn is shed,
Like a celestial benison!

LONGFELLOW *To a Child*.

Benito: bē-nī'to¹; be-nī'to² [Sp. for BENEDICT].

Benjamin: ben'jə-min¹; bēn'ja-mīn² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.*, ben'ya-min¹; bēn'ya-mīn²; *Fr.*, bān'jā'mān¹; bān'zha'mān²; *L.* Benjamins: ben'jə-mai'nus¹; bēn'ja-mī'nūs².

Benjamin=Constant: bān'jā'mān'-kōn'stān¹; bān'zhā'mān'-eōn'stān² [Fr. painter].

Benjamite: ben'jə-mait¹; bēn'ja-mīt² [Bible].

Ben Macdhui: ben mak-dū'ī¹; bēn mæ-đu'ī² [Scot. mountain].

Ben Nevis: ben nī'vis or nev'is¹; bēn nē'vis or nēv'is² [Scot. mountain].

Bennington: ben'ŋ-tən¹; bēn'ing-ton²; not ben'in-tən¹—pronounce the *g*.

Bennoi: ben-ō'ī¹; bēn-ō'ī² [Douai Bible].

Benò: bī'no¹; bē'no² [Bible].

Benoit: bæ-nwā'ī¹; be-nwā'ī²; not bæ-noit¹ [1. Belgian composer. 2. French theologian].

Benoni: ben-ō'nī¹; bēn-ō'nī² [Bible].

Bentham: ben'thəm¹ or ben'təm¹; bēn'tham² or bēn'tam² [Eng. jurist].

Bentinck: ben'tɪŋk¹; bēn'tɪŋk²; not ben'tik¹, as too frequently heard from persons who should know better [Eng. family name].

Bentivoglio: ben'tī-vō'lyo¹; bēn'tī-vō'lyo² [It. cardinal; statesman (1579-1644)].

benumb: bi-num¹; be-nūm². When the letter *b* is preceded by *m* in the same syllable it is now silent. Late in the 18th and early in the 19th centuries it was pronounced in the now obsolete word *accumb* and in the still living word *succumb*.

Benvenuto: ben'vē-nū'tō¹; bēn'vē-nū'tō² [It. masculine personal name].

Benyowski: bē'nī-ōf'skī¹; bē'nī-ōf'skī² [Hung. adventurer].

benzene: ben'zīn¹; bēn'zēn².

benzin, benzine: ben'zīn¹ or -zīn¹; bēn'zīn² or -zīn².

Ben-zoheth: ben'zō'hēth¹; bēn'zō'hēth² [Bible].

benzoin: ben'zo-in or -zein¹; bēn'zo-in or -zōin². *E. & I.* ben-zō'in¹; *St.* ben'zō-in¹; *W.* ben-zein¹ [A resin used in medicine].

ɔ: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; go, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

benzol, benzole: ben'zol¹ or -zöl¹; bën'zöl or -zöl².

benzoyl: ben'zo-il¹; bën'zo-yl², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1909). *E., I., St., & W.* (1890), ben'zeil¹; *W.* ben-zoil¹ [A chemical radical].

Beon: bi'en¹; bē'ön² [Bible].

Beor: bi'är or -er¹; bē'or or -ör² [Bible].

Beowulf: bē'o-wulf¹; be'o-wulf² [The semimythical hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic of the same name].

bequeath: bi-kwīth¹; be-kwēth².

bequeathed: bi-kwīthd¹; be-kwēthd²; *not* bi-kwīth'ed¹. See BELOVED.

This elongation of the ultimate is a gross and vulgar method of reading; it is used in the Church from a silly affectation of peculiarity, and in Charity Schools from ignorance; but is wholly unjustifiable. W. H. SAVAGE *The Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language* p. 75. [London, 1833.]

Bera: bi'ra¹; bē'ra² [Bible].

Beracah: ber'ä-kä¹; bër'a-ä² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beracha: ber'ä-kä¹; bër'a-eä² [Douai Bible].

Berachah: ber'ä-kä¹; bër'a-eä² [Bible].

Berachlah: ber'ä-kai'ä¹; bër'a-ei'ä² [Bible].

Beralah: ber'i-ai'ä¹; bër'a-i'ä² [Bible].

Beranger, de: bē'rän'zē¹; bē'rän'zhē² [Fr. poet].

Berar: bē-rür¹; bē-rär² [Brit.-Ind. province].

Beraud: bē'rör¹; bē'rör²; *not* bi'raud¹ [Fr. painter].

Berblce: bür-bis¹; bër-biç²; *not* bür'bais¹ [A region and river in Brit. Guiana].

berceuse [Fr.]: bär'süz¹; bär'çüz² [A cradle-song, or musical composition of lullaby type].

Berchtold: bërhtölt¹; bërhtölt² [Austr. statesman].

Berea¹: bi'ri-ä or ber'i-ä¹; bē're-a or bër'e-a² [Apocrypha].

Berea²: bi-rī'ä¹; be-rē'a² [Bible].

Berea³: bi-rī'ä¹; be-rē'a² [1. A village in Ohio. 2. A town in Ky.].

Berechiah: ber'i-kai'ä¹; bër'e-ei'ä² [Bible].

Bered: bi'red¹; bē'rēd² [Bible].

Berengar: bē'ren-gär¹; bē'ren-gär² [King of Italy (10th cent.)].

Berengaria: bër'en-gē'ri-ä¹; bër'ën-gä'ri-a² [Eng. queen, wife of Richard I].

Berenice, } ber'i-nai'si¹; bër'e-ni'çē² [A feminine personal name].

Berenise [Lat.], } Fr., **Bérénice:** bē'rē'nīs¹; bē're'nīç²; It., **Berenice:** bē'rē-ni'chē¹; bē're-ni'chē².

Beresford: ber'is-färd¹; bër'is-förd²; *not* bürs'färd. Compare BERKELEY.

Beresina: ber'e-zī'nä¹; bër'e-si'na² [Rus. river the crossing of which (Nov. 1812) cost Napoleon I. 20,000 men in his retreat from Moscow].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Bergen-op-Zoom: ber'nen-op-zōm¹; bër'nën-ōp-zōm² [Historic city of the Netherlands].

Bergerac, Cyrano de: sī'rū'nō' də bār'zə-rāk¹; çy'rā'nō' de bêt'zhe-ræc² [Fr. poet of 17th cent.].

Bergman: bër'man¹; bër'män² [Sw. naturalist of 18th cent.].

Bergues: bārg¹; bērg²; not berg¹ [Fr. city].

Beri: bī'rai¹; bē'rī² [Bible].

Beria: bī-rai'ə¹; be-rī'a² [Bible. Same as BERIAH].

Beriah: bī-rai'ā¹; be-rī'ā² [Bible].

Berithes: bī-rai'aits¹; be-rī'its² [Bible].

Bering: bē'riŋ or bī'riŋ¹; be'ring² or bē'ring² [1. Danish navigator (1680-1741). 2. A sea between Siberia and Alaska].

Bériot: bē'ri'ō¹; be'ri'ō² [Belg. violinist].

Berites: bī'raits¹; bē'rits² [Bible].

Berith: bī'riŋh¹; bē'rith² [Bible].

Berkeleian: bürk-lī'an¹; bērk-lē'an², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. bürk'h-en*¹ [Pert. to Berkeley].

Berkeley¹: bürk'h¹; bērk'ly² [A family & geographical name in Eng. & U. S.].

Berkeley²: bürk'h¹; bārk'ly² [Eng. & Ir. family name; specif. that of George B., Anglo-Ir. philosopher]. Compare BERKELEIAN.

Berkshire: bürk'shīr¹; bērk'shīr² [County in Mass.].

Berkshire²: bürk'shīr¹; bārk'shīr² [Eng. county].

Berlichingen: ber'lih-in'ēn¹; bër'lin-ing'ēn² [Ger. Knight of "the iron hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe].

Berlin: bür'lin¹; bër'lin², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E., I., & St. bür-lin*¹; *W. bür'lin*¹; *Wr. ber-lin*¹. In Ger., ber-lin¹ [Ger. capital; also, one of various other towns in the U. S.].

berlin: bür'lin¹; bër'lin². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated bür-lin¹. [1. Carriage. 2. Worsted. 3. Dance.]

Berlioz: ber'li'ōs¹; bër'li'ōs² [Fr. composer].

Bermingham: bür'miŋ-əm¹; bër'ming-am² [Eng. commander (14th cent.)].

Bermoothes: bër-mū'thes¹; ber-mōō'thēs² [Bermudas: from Sp. pronunciation of **Bermudez**, their discoverer].

Bermuda: bër-miū'də¹; ber-mū'də², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. bür-miū'də*; *M. bër-mū'də*. The pronunciation recorded by M. is not heard on the islands. It is probably based on the Sp. pronunciation of the *u* in Bermudez (see preceding entry). To-day the *u* in Bermuda is uniformly pronounced as a diphthong by the natives.

2: wŋf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ōll, bōy; ŋo, ŋem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; íat, fáre; fást; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rûle; bŭt, bŭrn;

Bern: bern¹; bĕrn² [Capital of Switzerland]. See BERNE.

Bernabe: ber^{na}-bĕ¹; bĕr^{na}-bĕ² [Sp. for BARNABAS].

Bernadotte: bŭr^{na}-dĕt¹ or (F.) ber^{na}-dōt¹; bĕr^{na}-dōt¹ or (F.) bĕr^{na}-dōt² [Swed. king].

Bernard: bŭr^{nard}¹; bĕr^{nard}²; Fr., bār^{nār}¹; bĕr^{nār}² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bernhard:** bern^{hārth}¹; bĕrn^{hārth}²; Ger., bern^{hārt}¹; bĕrn^{hārt}²; Dutch, **Barend:** bār^{rent}¹; bār^{rent}²; Fr. **Bernardin:** bār^{nār}-dān¹; bĕr^{nār}-dān²; It., **Bernardino:** bār^{nar}-dī^{nō}¹; bĕr^{nār}-dī^{nō}²; L., **Bernardus:** bār^{nār}-dus¹; bĕr^{nār}-dus²; Sp., **Bernal:** bār^{nāl}¹; bĕr^{nāl}²; Sw., **Bernhard:** bār^{nārd}¹; bĕrn^{hārd}². In the Romance languages *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant in the same syllable, has the sound of *ā* as in "fare." See also BERTRAM.

Berne: bŭrn¹; bĕrn² [A village in N. Y.]. See BERN.

Berners: bŭr^{ners}¹; bĕr^{ners}² [Eng. family name].

Bernese: bŭr^{nīs}¹; bĕr^{nīs}², *Standard & C.*; *I. & W.* bŭr^{nīs}¹.

Bernhardi: bĕrn^{hār}-dī¹; bĕrn^{hār}-dī² [Ger. general; author].

Bernhardt: bŭrn^{hārt} or (F.) ber^{nār}¹; bĕrn^{hārt} or (F.) bĕr^{nār}² [Fr. actress]. See SARAH.

Bernice: bār^{nai}-sī¹; ber^{nī}-çĕ² [Bible]. See BERENICE.

Bernicia: bār^{nish}-i-ā¹; ber^{nish}-i-ā² [An Anglian kingdom].

Bernina: ber^{nī}-nā¹; bĕr^{nī}-nā²; *not* ber^{nai}-nā¹ [Sw. mountains].

Bernini: ber^{nī}-nī¹; bĕr^{nī}-nī²; *not* ber^{nai}-nī¹ [It. sculptor of 16th cent.].

Bernouilli: bār^{nul}-yī¹; bĕr^{nul}-yī²; *not* ber^{naul}-yī¹ [Swiss family name].

Bernstorff: bĕrn^{stōrf}¹; bĕrn^{stōrf}²; *not* bŭrn^{stef}¹ [Ger. diplomat].

Berodach-baladan: bi^{rō}-dak-bal¹-ā-dān¹; be^{rō}-dāe-bal¹-ā-dān² [Bible].

Berœa: bi^{rī}-ā¹; be^{rē}-ā². Same as BERA.

Beromi: bi^{rō}-mai¹; be^{rō}-mī² [Douai Bible].

Beroth: bī^{rēth}¹; bĕ^{rōth}² [Apocrypha].

Berotha: bi^{rō}-thā¹; be^{rō}-thā² [Douai Bible].

Berothah: bi^{rō}-thā¹; be^{rō}-thā² [Bible].

Berothai: bi^{rō}-thai¹; be^{rō}-thi² [Bible].

Berothite: bī^{rēth}-dī¹; bĕ^{roth}-it² [Bible].

Berretho: berⁱ-tho¹ or be^{rī}-tho¹; bĕr^e-tho² or bĕ^{rē}-tho² [Bible].

Berquin: bār^{kañ}¹; bĕr^{kāñ}²; *not* ber^{kin}¹ [Fr. Protestant martyr (1490-1529)].

Berry: be^{rī}¹; bĕ^{rŷ}²; sometimes, as if Anglicized, berⁱ¹; bĕr^y² [Fr. dukedom].

Berryer: ber^{yē}¹; bĕr^{ye}² [Fr. royalist (1790-1868)].

Bersabee: bār^{sē}-bi¹; ber^{sā}-be² [Douai Bible].

bersagliere: ber^{sa}-lyē¹-rē¹; bĕr^{sā}-lyē¹-rē²; *not* bŭr^{sā}-glai¹-ā-rī¹ [It. sharp-shooter].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Bert: bār¹; bêt² [Fr. physiologist (1833-86)].

Bertha: būr'thæ¹; bër'tha²; Dan., Ger., & Sw., ber'ta¹; bër'tä² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Berthe:** bært¹; bært²; It. & Sp., **Berta:** ber'tä¹; bër'tä².

Berthelot: bār'ta-lō¹; bër'te-lō² [Fr. family name].

Berthier: bār'tyē¹; bër'tyē²; not ber'tyer¹ [1. Fr. family name. 2. A district in Quebec].

Berthollet: bār'to'lē¹; bër'to'lē² [Fr. chemist (1748-1822)].

Berthoud: bār'tū¹; bër'tū² [Swiss horologist (1725-1807)].

Bertie: hūr'ti¹; bār'ti² [Eng. family name of the Earls of Abingdon and Lindsey].

Bertie: ber'ti¹; bër'ti² [Eng. family name].

Bertie: hūr'ti¹; bër'ti² [1. Diminutive of ALBERT or BERTHA. 2. County in N. C.].

Bertillon: bār'ti'yōh¹; bër'ti'yōh²; often erroneously, ber'ti'yōh¹; bër'ti'yōh², combining Eng. & Fr. sounds to produce a Fr. name. In the U. S. an Anglicized pronunciation būr'til-ən¹; bër'til-on², has some vogue [Fr. anthropologist; inventor of the *Bertillon system* of anthropometry (1883)].

Bertram: būr'tram¹; bër'tram²; Ger., būr'tram¹; bër'trām² [A masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bertrand:** bār'trān¹; bër'trān²; It. **Bertrando:** bār'trān'do¹; bër'trān'do²; Pg., **Bertrão:** bār'trauñ¹; bër'trouñ²; Sp., **Beltran:** bel-trān¹; bël-trān². See BERNARD.

Bertrand, de: bār'trān¹; bër'trān²; not ber'trand¹; nor būr'trand¹. Sometimes, erroneously combining Eng. & Fr. sounds, ber'trān¹; bër'trān² [Fr. general with Napoleon at St. Helena].

Bertuch: ber'tuñ¹; bër'tuñ² [Ger. author (1747-1822)].

Berwick: ber'ik¹; bër'ik² [Eng. seaport town].

Berwick: būr'wik¹; bër'wik² [A borough in Pa. or town in Me.].

Berwine: būr'wain¹; bër'wīn² [A character in Scott's "The Betrothed"].

beryl: ber'il¹; bër'yl²; not būr'il¹ [Mineral & gem-stone].

Berzelius: bār-zī'h-us or (Sw.) ber-sē'li-us¹; ber-zē'li-ūs or (Sw.) bër-se'li-ūs² [Sw. chemist].

Berzellai: bār-zel'i-ai¹, ber-zē'l'a-i² [Douai Bible].

Berzelus: bār-zī'lus¹; ber-zē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Bes: bes¹; bēs²; not bēz¹ [A god in Egyptian mythology].

Besai: bī'sai¹; bē'si² [Bible].

Besançon: bə-zāñ'sōñ¹; be-ḡāñ'cōñ². Lippincott's "Gazetteer" pronounces the antepenult bē¹; bē² [Fr. city].

besant: bez'ant or bi-zant¹; bēs'ant or be-ḡant². Same as BEZANT.

Besant (Annie): bes'ant or bez'ant¹; bēs'ant or bēs'ant² [Eng. theosophist].

Besant (Walter): bi-sant' or bi-zant¹; be-sānt' or be-ḡant² [Eng. novelist].

Besecath: bes'i-kath¹; bēs'e-cāth² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn:

beseeched: bi-sīchd¹; be-sēchd²; *not* bi-sīch¹/ed¹. See BEQUEATHED.

Beselam: bes¹/i-lam¹; bēs¹/e-lām² [Douai Bible].

Beseleel: bi-sī¹/h-el¹; be-sē¹/le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Beskid: bes-kīd¹; bēs-kīd² [A region of the Carpathian mountains].

Besley: bīs¹/l¹; bēs¹/l²; *not* bez-h¹ [Eng. family name].

Besodeiah: bes¹/o-dī¹/yā or -dai¹/ā; bēs¹/o-dē¹/yā or -dī¹/ā² [Bible].

Besodia: bes¹/o-dai¹/ā; bēs¹/o-dī¹/ā² [Douai Bible].

besom: bī¹/zəm¹; bē¹/zəm².

Note that this is one of many native Eng. words (from A.-S. *besma*, broom), the pronunciation of which varies with the form of its spelling. In Devon it is written *basam* or *bassam*; in Cornwall, *bazzom*; in Cheshire, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, *heesom* & *daysom*; in Northumberland & Durham, *buzzom*; in Gloucestershire & Wiltshire, *bissom*; in Berkshire & Herefordshire, *bizzom*, and in Warwickshire & East Sussex *byssum*.

Bessborough: bez¹/bur-o¹; beš¹/bōr-o²; *not* bes¹/bur-o¹ [Brit. earldom; seat in Kilkenny, Ire.].

Besor: bī¹/sēr¹; bē¹/sōr² [Bible].

Bessarion: be-sē¹/ri-an¹; bē-sū¹/ri-on²; *not* bes¹/ə-rai¹/an¹ [Gr. scholar; patriarch of Constantinople, of 15th cent.].

Bessemer: bes¹/i-mar¹; bēs¹/e-mer² [Eng. inventor].

Bessiēres: bes¹/syār¹; bēs¹/syēr². The Fr. *è* before *r*, as in *mère*, *père*, should always be given the sound of *ā* in English "mare," "pare," etc. [Fr. marshal].

bestial: bes¹/ti-al¹; bēs¹/ti-al², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., E., & I.; St. & Wr.* best¹/yal¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* (1890-1909), bes¹/chal¹; bēs¹/chal². Modern usage does not accept the dictum of Walker (NOTE 464) that in the words *bestial* and *celestial*, where the *s* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch*, as *bes¹/tchial*, *celes¹/tchial*; nor did Noah Webster, Chauncey Goodrich, and Noah Porter in the "American Dictionary" and the "Unabridged." The preponderance of authority favors the first pronunciation recorded above. It was left to Messrs. Samuel W. Barnum and Samuel Porter to revise the mispronunciation of Walker in "Webster's International Dict." (1890), which has been retained in the "New International" (1909) and substituted for the pronunciation recorded by Dr. March in the "Standard" (1893) by the later editors of that work. The word should never be pronounced bist¹/chal¹; nor bist¹/yal¹. While Sheridan (1780) indicated bes¹/chal¹, Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) rendered it bes¹/chi-al¹; but Perry (1775) and Jameson (1827) noted bes¹/ti-al¹, and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bes¹/yal¹.

This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the *e* long, as if written *beastial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yal*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s.v., new ed. [DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

bestiarian: bes¹/ti-ē¹/ri-an¹; bēs¹/ti-ā¹/ri-an² [A supporter of animal rights].

bestiary: bes¹/ti-ē¹/ri¹; bēs¹/ti-ā¹/ry² [A beast-fighter in ancient Roman games].

bestrew: bi-strū¹; be-strū², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* be-strū¹; *Wr.* be-strū¹; *not* bi-strū¹; bē-strōō² as Phyle; *nor* be-strō¹, as Walker.

Betah: bī¹/tā¹; bē¹/tā² [Bible].

betain: bī¹/tā-in¹; bē¹/tā-in² [An alkaloid found in beets]. **betaine**† bī¹/tā-in¹; bē¹/tā-in².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Betane: bet'ə-nī¹; bēt'a-nē² [Apocrypha].

betel: bi'tl¹; bē'tl²; *not* bē'tl¹ *nor* bet'l¹ [E.-Ind. nut].

Betelgeuse: Same as following, and so pronounced except by I., bi'tel-jiūz¹; bē'tel-gūz².

Betelgeuse: bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'el-gūz²; *Standard & E.* bet'el-gūz¹; *W.* (1890), bet'el-giz¹; bēt'el-gēz²; *W.* (1909), bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'el-gūz²—the Italic short ē of the penult, indicated in Key 2, approximates to e in "moment," and is a symbol introduced to replace Italic e in the Websterian system of notation, about which see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," ch. ix, pp. 270-303. [A star.]

Beten: bi'ten¹; bē'tēn² [Bible].

bête noire: bāt nwūr¹; bāt nwär ; *not* bāt nwar¹ [Fr., literally, "black beast"; bugbear].

Beth: befh¹; bēth² [Heb., the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, so called from its resemblance, in earliest form, to a house or three-cornered tent; an element in many Bible and Apocrypha place-names meaning "abode," "place of," etc. See the following].—**Bethabara:** befh'ab'ə-rə *or* befh'ə-bə-rā¹; bēth'āb'a-ra *or* bēth'a-bā-ra² [Bible].—**Bethacaram:** befh'ak'ə-ram¹; bēth'āc'a-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Bethacarem:** befh'ak'ə-rem¹; bēth'āc'a-rēm² [Douai Bible].—**Bethacharam:** befh'ak'ə-ram¹; bēth'āc'a-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Bethanath:** befh'ə-nāth¹; bēth'ā-nāth² [Bible].—**Bethania:** bi-thā-ni-a¹; be-thā-ni-a²; *not* befh'ə-nai-a¹ [Douai Bible]. Same as BETHANY.—**Bethanite:** befh'ə-nait¹; bēth'ā-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Bethanath:** befh'ə-nēth¹; bēth'ā-nōth² [Bible].—**Bethany:** befh'ə-ni¹; bēth'ā-ny² [Bible].—**Betharaba:** befh'ar'ə-ba¹; bēth'ār'a-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Betharabab:** befh'ar'ə-bā¹; bēth'ār'a-bā² [Bible].—**Betharam:** befh'ə-ram¹; bēth'ā-rām² [Bible].—**Betharan:** befh'ə-ran¹; bēth'ār'an² [Douai Bible].—**Betharbel:** befh'ar'bel¹; bēth'ār-bēl² [Bible].—**Bethasmoth:** befh'az'mēth¹; bēth'āz'mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Bethaven:** befh'ə-ven¹; bēth'ā-vēn² [Bible].—**Bethazmaveth:** befh'az-mēveth¹; bēth'āz-mā-vēth² [Bible].—**Bethbaalmeon:** befh'bē'al-mēon¹; bēth'bā'al-mē-on² [Bible].—**Bethbarah:** befh'bē-rā¹; bēth'bā-rā² [Bible].—**Bethbasi:** befh'bē-sai¹; bēth'bā-si² [Apocrypha].—**Bethbera:** befh'bē-rā¹; bēth'bē-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Bethberai:** befh'bē-rā¹; bēth'bē-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Bethbirei:** befh'bī-r-i-ai¹; bēth'bī-r-i-ā² [Bible].—**Bethcar:** befh'kār¹; bēth'cār² [Bible].—**Bethdagon:** befh'ad-gan¹; bēth'dā-gon² [Apocrypha].—**Bethdiblathaim:** befh'dib'la-thēim¹; bēth'dib'la-thā'im² [Bible].—**Betheden:** befh'ā-den¹; bēth'ā-dēn² [Bible].—**Betheked:** befh'ā-ked¹; bēth'ā-kēd² [Bible].

Bethel: befh'el¹; bēth'ēl²; *not* befh'l¹ [1. Bible place-name. 2. A place hallowed by God's presence].

Out of my stony grief *Bethel* I'll raise.

SARAH F. ADAMS *Nearer, My God, to Thee*, st. 4

Bethelite: befh'el-ait¹; bēth'ēl-it² [Bible].

Beth-emec: befh'ē-mek¹; bēth'ē-mēc² [Douai Bible].—**Bethemek:** befh'ā-mek¹; bēth'ā-mēk² [Bible].—**Bether:** bi'fhar¹; bē'ther² [Bible].—**Bethesda:** bi'thez'da¹; be-thēs'da²; *not* befh'es-dā¹ [Bible].—**Bethazel:** befh'ā-zel¹; bēth'ā-zēl² [Bible].—**Bethgader:** befh'gē-dar¹; bēth'gā-der² [Bible].—**Bethgamul:** befh'gē-mul¹; bēth'gā-mūl² [Bible].—**Bethgilgal:** befh'gīl-gal¹; bēth'gīl-gāl² [Bible].—**Bethhaccerem:** befh'hak'si-rem¹; bēth'hāc'ce-rēm² [Bible].—**Bethhaggan:** befh'hag'an¹; bēth'hāg'an² [Bible].—**Bethhanan:** befh'hē-nan¹; bēth'hā-nan² [Bible].—**Bethharam:** befh'hē-ram¹; bēth'hā-ram² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Bethharan:** befh'hē-ran¹; bēth'hā-ran² [Bible].—**Bethhogla:** befh'hōg-lā¹; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible].—**Bethhoglah:** befh'hōg-lā¹; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Bethhoron:** befh'hō-ran¹; bēth'hō-ron² [Bible].—**Bethia:** bi-thai-a¹; be-thī-a² [Douai Bible].—**Bethiesemoth:** befh'ī-es-i-mēth¹; bēth'ī-ēs-i-mōth² [Douai

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, farm; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

[Bible].—**Beth-Jeshimoth**: beth^h·jesh^h·i-meth^h; beth^h·jesh^h·i-mōth^h [Bible (R. V.)]. Same as **BETH-JESIMOTH**.—**Beth-Jesimoth**: beth^h·jes^h·i-meth^h; beth^h·jes^h·i-mōth^h [Bible].—**Beth-leaphrah**: beth^h·le·af·rā^h; beth^h·le·āf·rā^h [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-lebaath**: beth^h·le·bē·oth^h; beth^h·le·bā·ōth^h [Bible].

Bethlehem: beth^h·li·hem^h; beth^h·le·hēm^h. The *e* of the penult as *e* in "valley," not as in "eel" [City of Palestine where Jesus Christ and David were born].

Bethlehem Ephratah: beth^h·li·hem ef^h·rā·tā^h; beth^h·le·hēm ēf^h·rā·tā^h [Bible].

Bethlehemite: beth^h·li·hem·ait^h; beth^h·le·hēm·it^h.

Bethlehem-judah: beth^h·li·hem·jū·da^h; beth^h·le·hēm·ju·da^h [Bible].—

Beth-lomon: beth^h·lō·man^h; beth^h·lō·mon^h [Apocrypha].—**Beth-maacah**: beth^h·mā·a·ka^h; beth^h·mā·a·ca^h [Bible].

Bethmann-Hollweg: bet^h·man·höl·vēr^h; bet^h·mān·höl·vēr^h [Ger. chancellor (1856-1921)].

Beth-marcaboth: beth^h·mār·ka·beth^h or -bōth^h; beth^h·mār·ea·bōth^h or -bōth^h [Bible].—**Beth-meon**: beth^h·mī·an^h; beth^h·mē·on^h [Bible].—**Beth-merhak**: beth^h·mer·hak^h; beth^h·mēr·hāk^h [Bible].—**Beth-millo**: beth^h·mil·o^h; beth^h·mil·o^h [Bible].—**Beth-nimrah**: beth^h·nim·rā^h; beth^h·nīm·rā^h [Bible].—**Beth-oron**: beth^h·ō·ron^h; beth^h·ō·rōn^h [Apocrypha].—**Beth-palet**: beth^h·pā·let^h; beth^h·pā·lēt^h [Bible].—**Beth-pazze**: beth^h·paz·ca^h; beth^h·pāz·ēz^h [Bible].—**Beth-peor**: beth^h·pī·or^h; beth^h·pē·ōr^h [Bible].

Bethphage: beth^h·fā·jī^h; beth^h·fā·gē^h, *Standard, I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard Bible Dict., W.; C. & E., beth^h·fāj^h; Variorum Bible, beth^h·fāj^h.*

Beth-phaleth: beth^h·fē·leth^h; beth^h·fā·lēth^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-phleet**: beth^h·fī·let^h; beth^h·fē·lēt^h—see preceding [Douai Bible].—**Beth-pheses**: beth^h·fī·sīz^h; beth^h·fē·sēs^h; not -fē·sīz^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-phogor**: beth^h·fō·ger^h; beth^h·fō·gōr^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-rapha**: beth^h·rē·fā^h; beth^h·rā·fā^h [Bible].—**Beth-rehob**: beth^h·rē·heb^h; beth^h·rē·hōb^h [Bible].—**Beth-sabee**: beth^h·sē·bū·ī^h; beth^h·sā·bē·ē^h [Douai Bible].—**Bethsaida**: beth^h·sē·ī·da^h; beth^h·sā·ī·da^h; not beth^h·sēd·ā^h [Bible].—**Beth-sames**: beth^h·sē·miz^h; beth^h·sā·mēs^h [Douai Bible].—**Bethsamite**: beth^h·sē·mait^h; beth^h·sa·mit^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-samos**: beth^h·sē·mes^h; beth^h·sā·mōs^h [Apocrypha].—**Bethsan**: beth^h·san^h; beth^h·sān^h [Apocrypha].—**Bethshan**: beth^h·shan^h; beth^h·shān^h [Bible].—**Beth-shean**: beth^h·shī·an^h; beth^h·shē·an^h [Bible].—**Beth-shemesh**: beth^h·shī·mesh^h; beth^h·shē·mēsh^h [Bible].—**Beth-shemite**: beth^h·shī·mait^h; beth^h·shē·mit^h [Bible].—**Beth-shittah**: beth^h·shit^h·ā^h; beth^h·shīt·ā^h [Bible].—**Beth-simoth**: beth^h·sai·meth^h; beth^h·sī·mōth^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-sura**: beth^h·sū·rā^h; beth^h·sy·rā^h [Apocrypha].—**Beth-tappuah**: beth^h·tap·u·ā^h; beth^h·tāp·u·ā^h [Bible].—**Beth-thaphua**: beth^h·thaf·u·ā^h; beth^h·thāf·u·ā^h [Douai Bible].—**Bethuel**: bi·thū·el^h; be·thū·ēl^h [Bible].—**Bethul**: beth^h·ul or bi·thul^h; beth^h·ül or bē·thül^h [Bible].—**Bethulia**: beth^h·yu·lai·ā^h or bi·thiū·l·ā^h; beth^h·yū·lī·ā^h or be·thū·lī·ā^h [Apocrypha].

Bethune¹: bi·thiūn¹; be·thūn²; not bi·thūn¹ [Am. poet (1805-62)].

Bethune²: bi·tān¹; bē·ton² [Scot. family name].

Bethune³: bē·tūn¹; be·tūn² [Fr. town].

Beth-zacharam: beth^h·zak·ā·ram^h; beth^h·zā·ē·ā·rām^h [Douai Bible].—

Beth-zacharias: beth^h·zak·ā·rai·as^h; beth^h·zā·ē·ā·ri·as^h [Apocrypha].—**Beth-zatha**: beth^h·zē·thā^h; beth^h·zā·thā^h [Bible].—**Beth-zetha**: beth^h·zī·kē^h; beth^h·zē·ēā^h [Douai Bible].—**Beth-zur**: beth^h·zūr^h; beth^h·zūr^h [Bible].

betis: bē·tis¹; be·tis² [A Philippine timber-tree].

bétise: bē·tiz¹; be·tīs² [Fr., stupidity].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

betol: bi'tōl¹ or bi'tol¹; bē'tōl² or bēt'ōl² [A chemical compound].

Betolius: bi-tō'l-i-us¹; be-tō'li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Betomasthem: bet'o-mas'them¹; bēt'o-mās'thēm² [Apocrypha].

Betomesthaim: bet'o-mas-fhē'im¹; bēt'o-mes-thā'im² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Betomestham: bet'o-mes'fhēm¹; bēt'o-mēs'tham² [Apocrypha].

beton: bet'an¹; bēt'on²; not bēt'an¹ [A form of concrete: from Fr. *béton*, mineral pitch].

Betenim: bet'o-nim¹; bēt'o-nīm² [Bible].

betray: bi-trē'¹; be-trā²; but frequently heard, bæ-trē'¹. *Walker*, bi-trē'¹.

betroth: bi-trōth'¹; be-trōth'², *Standard* (1893), *I. & M.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) bi-trēth'¹; *E. & St.*, be-treth'¹; *Walker*, bi-trēth'¹; *W.*, bæ-trēth'¹. So also, **betrothal** and **betrothment**. In *W.* (1890), the *o* of the ultima of *betroth* is pronounced as *o* in "not," but in *W.* (1909), it is pronounced as *o* in "soft." This difference is explained as a medial sound between *o* in "orb" and *o* in "odd."

betrothed: bi-trōthd'¹, *M.*, or -trōtht'¹; be-trōthd'² or -trōtht'²; *Standard* (1913), bi-trētht'¹; *W.* (1893), bi-trētht'¹; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* in the ultima the sound of *o* in "soft." See note under **BETROTH**.

[Thus] ended the trials and sorrows of the *Betrothed*.

Scott The Betrothed ch. xxxi, p. 115 [H. M. & Co.]

between: bi-twīn'¹; be-twēn'²; but frequently heard bæ-twīn'¹.

betwixt: bi-twīkst'¹; be-twīkst'²; but frequently heard bæ-twīkst'¹.

Beulah: biū'lā¹; bū'lā² [A Bible name for Israel; also feminine personal name].

Boulé: bŭ'lē'¹; bū'lē'² [Fr. archeologist].

beurré (Fr.): bŭr'rē'¹; bū'rē'² [A butter-pear].

Beust (von): beist¹; böist² [Saxon & Austrian statesman].

Beuthen: bei-ten¹; böi'tēn²; not bū'fhən¹ [Prus. town].

Bevan: bev'an¹; bēv'an²; not bi-van'¹ [An English family name].

bevel: bev'el¹; bēv'ēl²; but frequently heard bev'l¹. *Walker*, bev'il¹, who, in Note 99, remarks, "this vowel [e] is apt to slide into the short i."

Beveland: bev'i-lānd¹ or bēv'a-lānt¹; bēv'e-lānd² or be've-lānt²; not biv'-lānd¹ [Islands of the Netherlands].

beverage: bev'ar-i-j¹; bēv'er-ag²; not bev'rij¹.

Beveridge: bev'a-rij¹; bēv'e-rīg²; not bev'ar-ij¹ [Am. statesman].

Bevern: bē'vern¹; be'vern²; not bē'vern¹ [Prus. general].

Bevis: bi'vis¹; bē'vis²; not bev'is¹ [A hero in Eng. romance].

bevue: bi-viū'¹; be-vū'²; not bi'viū¹; nor bev'u¹ [An inadvertence; by-view].

Bewick: biū'ik¹; bū'ik² [Eng. engraver or painter].

Bex: bē¹; bē²; not beks¹ [Swiss village].

2: wōlf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būm; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inŋ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Bexar: bār¹; bār². Altho the dictionaries record bē-ār¹; be-ār², and bē-hār¹; be-hār², the pronunciation first recorded is that of the inhabitants [A county in Texas].

beyond: bi-yōnd¹; be-yōnd². Walker (s. v.) says: "There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it."—*A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Notwithstanding Walker's comment his contemporary Pegge makes no reference whatever to this peculiar pronunciation in his "Anecdotes. . . . Chiefly Regarding the Local Dialect of London," published in 1803; but the form is one which the writer heard, in southern Worcestershire, as recently as 1885. A variant *be-yant* is in use in parts of Ireland, and *be-yont* may be met in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Beyrout: bē-rūt¹; be-rūt². Same as BEIRUT.

Beza: bī'zā¹; bē'zā² [Fr. theologian, Théodore de BÈZE].

Bezaananim: bī'zā-an'a-nim¹; bē'zā-ān'a-nīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

Bezal: bī'zā-ai¹; bē'zā-i² [Bible].

Bezaleel: bi-zāl'i-el¹; be-zāl'e-ēl² [Bible].

Bezalel: bez'ā-lel¹; bēz'ā-lēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

bezant: bez'ant¹; bēz'ant², *Standard, C., M., & W.*, also noted by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); *E. & St.*, be-zant¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Brande (1842), and Clarke (1855); *I.*, bez'ant¹; *Wr.*, be-zant¹; *not* bī'zant¹ [Turk. coin].

Bèze: bēz¹; bez² [Fr. theologian (1519-1605). Called in Eng. BEZA].

Bezek: bī'zek¹; bē'zēk² [Bible].

bezel: bez'el¹; bēz'ēl²—Johnson (1755) and Perry (1775) so stressed the word, the latter noting this pronunciation; but it is frequently heard bez¹ as indicated by Smart (1840); *not* bī'zel¹ as noted by Jameson (1827).

Bezeleel: bi-zī'l'h-el¹; be-zē'l'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Bezer: bī'zār¹; bē'zer² [Bible].

Bezeth: bī'zēth¹; bē'zēth² [Apocrypha].

Béziers: bē'zyē¹; bē'zyē² [Fr. city where Albigenes were massacred in 1209].

bezil: bez'il¹; bēz'il² [Same as BEZEL: a spelling noted by Blount (1656), Bailey (1724), Perry (1775)].

bezlque: bi-zīk¹; be-zīk²; *not* bez'ik¹ [A game with cards].

bezoar: bī'zōr¹; bē'zōr²; *not* bez'ēr¹ [A concretion found in the stomach of certain animals, as the goat, chamois, llama, etc.].

bezugo: bē-zū'gō¹; be-zū'gō²; *not* bez'ū-gō¹ [The buffalo-fish].

Bhaga: bhā'gā¹; bhā'gā² [In Vedic myth, a son of Aditi (ad'i-tī¹; ād'i-tī²), a Vedic deity]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagalpur: bā'gāl-pūr¹; bā'gāl-pūr² [A Bengali city on the Ganges].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iŋ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Bhagavad Gita: bhā'ga-vad gī'ta¹; bhā'gā-vād gī'tā² [A Sanskrit philosophical poem]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagavan: bhā'ga-van¹; bhā'gā-vān² [In Sanskrit, the Supreme Being]. See ASK.

Bhāgavata Purana: bhā'gu-vā'ta pu-rā'na¹; bhā'gā-vā'tā pu-rā'nā² [Sanskrit sacred verse devoted to the glorification of Vishnu].

Bhandarkar: bhān'dar-kār¹; bhān'dār-kār² [Hindu Oriental scholar].

Bharata: bhār'a-ta¹; bhār'a-tā² [One of several characters in Hindu myth]. See ASK.

Bhartrihari: bhār'tri-har'i¹; bhār'tri-hār'ī² [Hindu writer of 1st cent. B. C.].

bi-: bai-¹; bi-² [Prefix].

Bianca: bi-an'ka¹; bi-ān'ea²; frequently, erroneously, bi'an-ka¹ [A feminine character in Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Taming of the Shrew"].

Biard: bi'ār¹; bi'ār²; not bai'ard¹ [Fr. painter (1798-1882)].

Blarritz: bi'ā'rits¹; bi'ā'rits². As pronounced by the French three distinct syllables are heard and are recorded by *Standard, Century, Lippincott's Gazetteer*, & IV. (1890) [Fr. watering-place].

Bias¹: bai'as¹; bi'as² [One of the seven Greek sages, 6th century B. C.].

Bias²: bi-ās¹; bi-ās² [A river in the Punjab, India].

blas: bai'as¹; bi'as² [Prejudice].

biassed: bai'ast¹; bi'ast². Spelled *byast* by Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel", 1681) but pronounced as indicated above.

Blatas: bai'a-tas¹; bi'a-tās² [Apocrypha].

biaxial: bai-aks'i-al¹; bi-āks'i-al²; not bai-ak'shal¹.

bib (v.): bib¹; bīb² [To drink; tipples]. The *i* in the first syllable of all the derivatives of this word, as *biba'clous*, *bibac'ity*, *biba'tion*, *bib'ativeness*, etc., is correctly pronounced short.

bibelot: bib'lo¹; bīb'lo²; not bai-blet¹ [Fr. object of art].

Biblicist: bib'li-sist¹; bīb'li-čist².

bibliognost: bib'li-eg-nest¹; bīb'li-ōg-nōst² [An adept in bibliography].

bibliographer: bib'li-eg'ra-far¹; bīb'li-ōg'ra-fer²; not bib'li-o-graf'ar¹. See next.

bibliographic: bib'li-o-graf'ik¹; bīb'li-o-ōgrāf'ie². See preceding and the following.

bibliography: bib'li-eg'ra-fi¹; bīb'li-ōg'ra-fy².

biblioklept: bib'li-o-klept¹; bīb'li-o-klēpt²; not bib'li-ō'klept¹ [A book-thief].

bibliophagie: bib'li-o-faj'ik¹; bīb'li-o-fāg'ie² [Book-devouring].

bibliophagist: bib'li-ef'a-jist¹; bīb'li-ōf'a-gist² [An omnivorous reader of books].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

bibliophile: bib'li-o-fil¹; bib'li-o-fil², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., & M.; I., W., & Wr.*, bib'li-o-fail¹. This word came into the language through the Fr. in 1824. It was first recorded in American dictionaries and mispronounced by Joseph Worcester in 1859. This error is to be found in Webster's *International* (1890) and has been repeated in the *New International* (1909). The editors of the *Standard* (1913) fell into the same mistake, which has recently been corrected. Fr. words ending in *-ile*, when Anglicized, are commonly pronounced -il¹; -il²; *not* -ail¹; -il². An exception to this rule is *automobile*. Who to-day would speak of an *ō'to-mō'bail*?

bibliothec: bib'li-o-thēk¹; bib'li-o-thēc², *Standard*, *C., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thāk¹; *M.*, bib'li-eth'ek¹ [A library or librarian].

bibliothecal: bib'li-o-thi'kal¹; bib'li-o-thē'al², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thi'kal¹; *I.*, bib'li-o-thi'kal¹; *St.*, bib'li-eth'ē-kal¹; *Wr.*, bib'li-eth'ē-kal¹. Phyte erroneously states *Wr.* prefers bib'li-eth'ē-kal. *Wr.* gives the penult the obscure sound and not that of *e* in "eve." Sheridan (1789) indicated bib'li-o-thi'kal¹, but Walker noted bib'li-eth'ē-kal¹.

bibliothèque [Fr.]: bi'bli'o'tēk¹; bi'bli'ō'tēk²; *not* tek¹ [Library].

Biblist: bib'lizm¹ or bai'blizm¹; bib'lizm² or bi'blizm. *Standard*, *C., E., W., & Wr.* prefer the first; *I. & M.* prefer the second. So, also, **Biblist**.

bicentenary: bai-sen'tə-nə-rī¹; bi-çen'te-na-ry².

bicentennial: bai'sen-ten'i-əl¹; bi'çen-tēn'i-əl². Note the accentuation of this and of the preceding word.

Bicester: bis'ter¹; bis'ter² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

Bicêtre: bi'sē'tr¹; bi'çē'tr² [Suburb of Paris, France].

Site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise, bishop of Winchester (Winchester), whence, by corruption, it took its name. *New Standard Dict.* p. 270, col. 3.

Bichat: bi'shā¹; bi'ghā²; *not* bai'chat¹ [Fr. anatomist (1771-1802)].

bichir: biçh'er¹ or bi-shir¹; biçh'er² or bi-çhir² [A fish of the Nile].

Bichri: bik'rai¹; bī'e'rai² [Bible].

Bickerstaff, } bik'er-staf¹; bik'er-stāf² [Ir. author of light comedy
Bickerstaffe: } (1735-1812)].

Bickersteth: bik'er-stēth¹; bik'er-stēth² [Eng. family name].

bicuspid: bai-kus'pid¹; bi-eüs'pid² [Double-pointed].

bicycle: bai'si-kl¹; bi'cy-el²; *not* bai-sai'kl¹, a pronunciation widely used in the United States thirty years ago.

bicycling: bai'si-klīn¹; bi'cy-ēllīn²; *not* bai-sai'klīn¹. See CYCLING.

Bidassoa: bi'da-sō'a¹; bi'dā-sō'ā² [A river between France & Spain; the scene of severe engagements between Soult and Wellington in 1813].

Biddulph: bid'ulf¹, bid'ūlf²; frequently bid'alf¹ [Eng. town].

Bideford: bid'ī-fērd¹; bid'e-ford² [Eng. seaport].

bidet: bi-det¹; bi-dēt², *Standard*, *C., I., & W.; E.*, bid-et¹; *M.*, bi'dē¹; *St.*, bid'et¹; *Wr.*, bē-det¹ [Fr., a small horse].

Bidkar: bid'kār¹; bid'kār² [Bible].

Bidpai: bid'pai¹; bid'pī [Author of a collection of Sanskrit fables: the source of Lafontaine's "Fables"].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

biduous: bid'yū-us¹; bid'yū-ūs²; *not* bai-diū'us [Lasting two days].

Biel: bil¹; bēl²; *not* bai'al¹ [Ger. scholastic of 15th cent.].

Biela (von): bī'la¹; bē'la² [Ger. astronomer (1782-1856)].

Bielopol: bī-ē'lo-pol¹; bī-g'lo-pōl² [Rus. town].

Bielostok: bī-ē'lo-stek¹; bī-g'lo-stōk² [Rus. town].

biennial: bai-en'i-al¹; bī-en'i-al².

bienséance [Fr.]: byān'sē'āns¹; byān'sē'ānç'² [Propriety].

Bienville: byān'vil¹; byān'vil². In some Southern cities Anglicized bai-en'vil¹ [Canadian captain of Fr. origin (1680-1765); founder of New Orleans].

Bierstadt: bīr'stat¹; bēr'stāt² [Ger.-Am. painter (1830-1902)].

Bies-Bosch: bis'-'bōsk'¹; bis'-'bōse'² [A marsh in the Netherlands].

bifer: bai'fēr¹; bī'fer² [A plant that bears twice a year]. See next word.

biferous: bif'er-us¹; bī'fer-ūs².

We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.)

bifid: bai'fid¹; bī'fid² [Two-cleft].

bifilar: bai-fai'lar¹; bī-fi'lar²; *not* bai-fil'ər [Two-threaded].

Bifrost: bif'rest¹; bī'rōst² [In Norse myth, a bridge between ASGARD and MIDGARD; the "trembling way"].

bifurcate (v. & a.): bai-fūr'kēt or bai'fur-kēt¹; bī-fūr'eāt or bī'fūr-eāt².

biga [L.]: bai'gā¹; bī'gā²; *not* bī'gā¹ [A Roman two-horse chariot].

bigamy: big'ə-mī¹; bīg'a-my². See BIFEROUS.

bigarreau: big'ə-rō¹; bīg'a-rō²; *not* big'ə-rū¹ [A variety of cherry].

Bigelow: big'i-lo¹; bīg'e-lo² [American family name].

bigential: bai-jen'shəl¹; bī-gēn'shal².

Biggar: big'ər¹; bīg'ar² [Ir. statesman].

Biggleswade: big'lz-wēd¹; bīg'lz-wād² [Eng. town].

Bignon: bī'nyōn¹; bī'nyōn² [Fr. diplomat].

bigoted: big'ət-id¹; bīg'ot-ed²; *not* big-gut'ed¹ as Walker. See below.

Sir James Murray notes that in the 17th century the accent was put on the penult. This was due to the spelling, for altho Evelyn rendered it *bigoted* in his "Memoirs" (i, 192) in 1645, John Kersey entered the word as *bigotted* in his "Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum" (1708). Bailey adopted this spelling in his "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" (1724), but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) reverted to the original *bigoted*, and indicated the accent on the first syllable. Walker remarks:

This word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. . . . This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *bullet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billed*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable. *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.). [1791.]

Bigtha: big'thæ¹; big'tha² [Bible].

Bigthan: big'than¹; big'thān² [Bible].

Bigthana: big-thē'næ or big'thæ-næ¹; big-thā'na or big'tha-na² [Bible].

Bigvai: big'vi-ai¹; big'va-i² [Bible].

bijou [Fr.]: bi'zū¹; bi'zhū²; *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.*, bi'zū¹; *E. & M.*, bi'zū¹ [A jewel].—**bijouterie** [Fr.]: bi'zū'ta-rī¹ or bi'zū'trī¹; bi'zhū'te-rē² or bi'zhū'trē² [Jewels collectively].—**bijoux**: Plural of BIJOU; pronounced as the singular.

bijugate: bai-jū'gēt¹; bi-jū'gāt², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiū-gēt¹; *I.*, bai'jū-gēt¹; *St.*, bai'ju-gēt¹; *W.*, bai'ju-gēt¹; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gēt¹ [Two-paired].—**bijugous:** bai-jū'gus¹; bi-jū'gūs², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiu-gus¹; *I.*, bai'jū-gus¹; *W.*, bai'ju-gus¹; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gus¹.

Bikathaven: bik'ath-ē'ven¹; bik'ath-ā'ven² [Bible].

bikh: bik¹; bīk²; *not* bik¹ [Nepal aconite].

bilabial: bai-lē'bi-al¹; bi-lā'bi-al².

bilacinate: bai'lə-sin'i-ēt¹; bi'lā-çin'i-āt².

bilan: bi'lān¹; bi'lān² [Fr., a record of commercial standing].

bilander: bil'an-dar¹; bil'an-dar²; *I.*, bil'an-dūr¹. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give bai'lan-dar¹; bi'lān-dar² as an alternative [Dutch sailing vessel].

bilboquet [Fr.]: bil'bō'kē¹; bil'bō'kē²; *not* bil'bo-ket¹ [A cup-and-ball]. See CROQUET.

Bildad: bil'dad¹; bil'dād² [Bible].—**Bileam:** bil'i-am or bai'li-am¹; bil'e-ām or bi'le-ām² [Bible].—**Bilgah:** bil'gā¹; bil'gā² [Bible].—**Bilgai:** bil'gi-ai¹; bil'ga-i² [Bible].—**Bilha:** bil'hā¹; bil'ha² [Bible].—**Bilhah:** bil'hā¹; bil'hā² [Bible].—**Bilhan:** bil'han¹; bil'hān² [Bible].

billic: bil'ik¹; bil'ie². *W.* prefers bail'ik.

lingual: bai-liŋ'gwəl¹; bi-līŋ'gwəl².

billous: bil'yus¹; bil'yūs²—two syllables, *not* three.

Billaud-Varenne: bi'yō'-vū'ren¹; bi'yō'-vā'ren² [Terrorist of Fr. Revolution].

Billerica: bil'ri-kæ¹; bil'ri-ea²; *not* bil'lar-i-kæ¹ [Town in Mass.].

billet-doux [Fr.]: bil'ē-dū¹ or (Fr.) bil'yē'dū¹; bil'e-dy² or (Fr.) bil'ye'-dy², both for sing. & pl. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) were careful to indicate that the two *l's* should be pronounced—bil'ē-dū¹. Smart (1840) indicated bil-yi-dū¹ [Fr., love-letter].

The . . . letter *t*, when a final consonant, is invariably heard, save in some imperfectly naturalized words. Of these *éclat* and *billet-doux* may be taken as examples.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, p. 169 [H. '09].

billiards: bil'yārdz¹; bil'yards².

billion: bil'yən¹; bil'yon².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃sle = out; ɔ̃l; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

billon: bil'ən¹; bil'on² [An alloy].

Billroth: bil'rōt¹; bil'rōt² [Ger. surgeon (1829-94)].

Bilshan: bil'shan¹; bil'shān² [Bible].

Bimana: bim'ə-nə¹ or bai-mē'nə¹; bīm'a-na² or bī-mā'na² [An order of mammals including man alone].

Bimhal: bim'hāl¹; bīm'hāl² [Bible]

[Ponce de Leon].

Bimini: bi'mi-nī¹; bī'mi-nī²; not bim'i-nī¹ [Imaginary island sought by

bimodal: bai-mō'dəl¹; bī-mō'dal² [Having two modes].

bimodular: bai-med'iū-lər¹; bī-mōd'ū-lar².

binary: bai'nə-rī¹; bī'na-ry²; not bai-nā'rī¹, as sometimes heard in the South [Made up of two; as, a *binary* star (a pair of stars revolving around their own center of gravity)].

Binea: bin'i-ə¹ or bai'nī-ə¹; bīn'e-a² or bī'ne-a² [Bible].

Bingen: biŋ'en¹; bīŋ'ēn²; often erroneously biŋ'gen¹ [Hessian town].

Bingham: biŋ'am¹; bīŋ'am²; not biŋ'ham¹ [Eng. antiquary (1668-1723)].

Binghamton: biŋ'am-tən¹; bīŋ'am-ton²; not biŋ'ham-tən¹ [City in N. Y. State].

Binnul: bin'yu-ai¹ or bi-niū'ai¹; bīn'yu-i² or bi-nū'i² [Bible].

binocle: bin'o-kl¹; bīn'o-el²; *E.*, bin'v-kl¹; *I.*, bai'ne-kl¹; *Wr.*, bin'a-kl¹ [A binocular or field-glass].

binocular: bin-ek'yu-lər¹ or bai-nek'yu-lər¹; bīn-ōe'yu-lar² or bī-nōe'yu-lar²; *I.*, bai-nek'yū-lūr¹; *M.*, bi-nek'yu-lər¹; *Wr.*, bai-nek'yū-lər¹.

binodal: bai-nō'dəl¹; bī-nō'dal² [Having two nodes, as a stem].

binode: bai'nōd¹; bī'nōd².

binomial: bai-nō'mi-əl¹; bī-nō'mi-al².

Binue: bin'wī¹; bīn'wē²; not bin'ū-i¹ [Afr. river].

biogen: bai'o-jen¹; bi'o-gēn².

biogeny: bai-əj'i-nī¹; bī-ōg'e-ny² [The evolution of living things].

biographer: bai-eg'ra-fər¹; bī-ōg'ra-fer².—**biographic:** bai'o-graf'ik¹; bi'o-gráf'ie².—**biography:** bai-eg'ra-fi¹; bī-ōg'ra-fy².

biokinetics: bai'o-ki-net'iks¹; bī'o-ki-nēt'ies² [Organic change during development].

biology: bai-el'o-jī¹; bī-ōl'o-gy² [The science of life].

biolysis: bai-el'i-sis¹; bī-ōl'y-sis² [Dissolution of life].

biometry: bai-əm'i-trī¹; bī-ōm'e-try².

Blondello: bi'en-del'o¹; bī'ōn-dēl'o² [A servant in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*].

bionomics: bai'o-nēm'iks¹; bī'o-nōm'ies².

bionomy: bai-ən'o-mī¹; bī-ōn'o-my².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, boy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

biophagous: bai-ef'ə-gus¹; bi-öf'a-güs².

biophore: bai'o-för¹; bi'o-för².

bioplasm: bai'o-plazm¹; bi'o-plāsm².

bioscope: bai'o-sköp¹; bi'o-seöp². Note position of accent and see next.

bioscopy: bai-es'ko-pi¹; bi-ös'eo-py². See preceding.

Biot: bi"ö¹; bi"ö² [Either of two Fr. scholars (1774-1862)].

biotics: bai-et'iks¹; bi-öt'ies² [The science of living organisms].

biparous: bip'ə-rus¹; bip'a-rüs²; *not* bai-pär'us¹; *nor* bai'pə-rus¹ as indicated by Sheridan (1780). *M.*, bip'ə-ras¹ [Producing two at once].

bipartient: bai-pür'ti-ent¹; bi-pär'ti-ent², *Standard, C., I., & W.* (1909); *E. & M.*, bai-pär'ti-ent¹; *W.* (1890) bai-pär'shent¹; *Wr.*, bai-pär'shent¹. See next entry.

bipartite: bai-pär'tait¹; bi-pär'tit², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *St. & W.* (1890), bip'ar-tait¹; *Wr.*, bip'ar-tait¹; *Walker*, bip'par-tait¹. See quotation.

Every Orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entick [1764], who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan [1780] and Scott [1797] have them both long, Nares [1784] the last long, Perry [1777] both short, and Buchanan [1757] and W. Johnston [1764] as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (s. v.) [1806].

Of the modern dictionaries six follow Sheridan and Scott, while but two follow Walker.

bipedal: bai'ped-al¹; bi'pēd-al², *C. & E.*; *Standard, W.* (1890), & *Wr.*, bip'i-dəl¹ or bai'p-dəl¹; bip'e-dal² or bi'pe-dal²; *I.*, bai-pi'dəl¹; *M. & W.* (1909), bai'p-dəl¹; *St.*, bip'e-dal¹; *Walker*, bip'pi-dal¹. See PEDAL.

biplane: bai'plēn¹; bi'plān² [A two-planed aeroplane]. See MONOPLANE; TRIPLANE.

biplicate: bai'pli-kt¹; bi'plī-eat², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E.*, bai-pli'kēt¹; *M. & St.*, bip'li-kēt¹; *I.*, bai'pli-kēt¹; *W.* (1890), bip'li-kt¹; *W.* (1909), bip'li-kēt¹. See TRIPPLICATE.

bipyramid: bai-pir'ə-mid¹; bi-pÿr'a-mīd². See next.

bipyramidal: bai"pi-ram'i-dəl¹; bi"py-rām'i-dal²; *not* bai-pir'ə-mi-dal¹.

biquadrate: bai-kwəd'rēt¹; bi-kwad'rāt². Perry (1775) indicated bik'wa-drēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) bai-kwe'drēt¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) bai-kwəd'rēt¹.

biquaternion: bai'kwə-tūr'ni-on¹; bi'kwa-tēr'ni-on².

Bir: bir¹; bir²; *not* bir¹, *nor* bür¹ [Turk. town, near Aleppo].

birational: bai-rāsh'ən-al¹; bi-rāsh'on-al² [Term in mathematics].

Birch-Pfeifer: birh-pfai'fər¹; birh-pfi'fer² [Ger. actress and playwright].

biretta: bi-ret'ə¹; bi-rēt'a²; *not* bir-et'a¹.

Birinus: bi-rai'nus¹; bi-rī'nūs² [A Benedictine missionary in Eng. in 7th cent.].

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Birmingham: bŭr'mɪŋ-əm or -ham¹; bīr'ming-am or -hām² [Geographic name].

biron: bai'rən¹; bī'rōn² [A printers' dabber].

Biron¹: bī'rēn¹; bī'rōn² [Fr. dukedom].

[lord in love with Rosaline].

Biron²: bi'rən¹; bīron² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost*, a madcap]

Birsha: bir'sha¹; bīr'sha² [Bible].

Birstal: bŭr'stəl¹; bŭr'stəl² [Eng. town].

Birzaith: bir-zē'īth¹; bīr-zā'īth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Birzavith: bir-zē'vīth¹; bīr-zā'vīth² [Bible].

Biscayan: bis-kē'an¹; bīs-eā'an², *Standard & Wr.*; C., bis'ki-ən¹; E., bis'kē-an¹; I., bis-kē'an¹; M. & W., bis'kē-an¹.

Bisceglia: bī-shē'lyā¹; bī-she'lyā² [It. seaport]. Note that in Italian *sc* before *e* and *i* are equivalent to *sh*.

Bischoff: bīsh'ef¹; bīsh'ōf² [Ger. family name]. **Bischoff†.**

Biscop: bis'kəp¹; bīs'eop² [Eng. Benedictine of 7th cent.].

biscuit: bis'kit¹; bīs'eit². From the 16th to the 18th century the spelling *bisket* prevailed; the current *biscuit* is an affectation adopted from the Fr. without the pronunciation. As *drie* as the remainder *bisket*.

After a voyage.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7.

bisect: bai-sekt¹; bī-seet²; *not* bai'sekt¹ [Divide into two equal parts.]

bisexual: bai-sek'shu-al¹; bī-sēk'shu-al².

Bishamon: bī-shā'mon¹; bī-shā'mon² [Jap. god of war].

Bisharin: bīsh'ə-rīn¹; bīsh'a-rīn² [One of a Nubian tribe].

Bishlam: bīsh'lām¹; bīsh'lām² [Bible].

bisk: bisk¹; bīsk². See **BISQUE**.

bisinate: bai-sin'yu-ēt¹; bī-sīn'yu-āt².

bismal: biz'məl¹; bīs'mal² [A medicinal powder].

Bismarek: bis'märk¹; bīs'märk²; *not* biz'märk¹ [Ger. statesman].

bismite: biz'mait¹; bīs'mīt² [A mineral].

bismuth: bis'muth¹; bīs'mūth².

The pronunciation biz'muth¹; bīs'mūth², introduced by Walker, is preferred by C., E., *Standard*, W., & Wr.; but that preferred here is supported by Edward Phillips, who first included the word in his "New World of Words" in 1678, by Bailey (1724), by Johnson (1755), by Perry (1777), by John Ogilvie in the *Imperial Dict.* (1850), and by Sir James Murray's *New English Dict.* (1888). In several years' close association with chemists and wholesale druggists the writer has no recollection of having heard the *s* pronounced as *z*.

bismuthic: bis'muth-ik¹; bīs'mūth-īe², I., M.; *Standard*, C., E., St., & W., biz'muth-ik¹; M., bis-mū'thik¹; Wr., biz'məth-ik¹. See **BISMUTH**.

bisoc=plow: bai'sek=plau¹; bī'sōe=plow².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

bison: bai'sən¹; bi'son², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.*, bai'sun¹; *I.*, bai'sen¹; *St.*, bai'zen¹; *W.* (1890), bai'sen¹—the *o* as *o* in *odd*; *W.* (1909), bai'sun¹—the *o* as *u* as in "circus." Abernethy warns us against biz'un¹, now seldom (if ever) heard, but indicated by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). Craig (1849) and Ogilvie (1850) preferred bai'zun¹, Knowles (1835) and Reid (1844) bai'sen¹.

bisontine: bai'sən-tin¹; bi'son-tin²; *not* -tain¹; -tin².

Bispham¹: bis'fam *or* -pəm¹; bis'fam *or* -pam² [Am. singer].

Bispham²: bisp'ham¹; bisp'hām² [Eng. family name].

bisque [Fr.]: bisk¹ *or* bisk²; bisk² *or* bisk².

bissextile: bi-seks'til¹; bi-sēks'til²; *not* bis'seks-tail¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773). From Perry (1775) to Smart (1840) care was taken by lexicographers to note the doubling of the *s* in this word.

bistoury: bis'tū-rī¹; bīs'tū-ry²; *not* bis'tau-rī¹ [Surgeon's knife].

biter: bai'ter¹; bi'ter².

Bithlah: bi-thai'ā *or* bi-th'i-ā¹; bi-thī'ā *or* bi-th'i-ā² [Bible].

Bithron: bi-th'rən¹; bi-th'ron² [Bible].

Bithynia: bi-thin'i-ai¹; bi-thŷn'i-a² [Country in Asia Minor].

Bitlis: bit-lis¹; bīt-lis² [Turk. vilayet & city].

bito: bi'to¹; bi'to² [A small thorny tree].

bitoc: bi'tek¹; bi'tōe² [A tree of the Philippine Isls.].

Biton: bai'ten¹; bi'tōn² [Gr. myth, son of Cydippe].

Bitsch: bīch¹; bīch²; *not* bitsh¹ [Ger. town].

bitulthic: bi'tyū-lith'ik¹; bīt'yū-lith'ie²; *not* bai'tiū-lith'ik¹ [Composed of bitumen & stone].

bitumen: bi-tiū'men¹; bi-tū'mēn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* (1890); *M., W.* (1909), & *W.*, bi-tiū'men¹; *Walker*, bi-tiū'men¹; *not* bit'iū-men¹. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* as in "aisle"; Ash (1775) was the only lexicographer to put the stress on the first syllable. [Asphalt.]

biur [Heb.]: bi'ur¹; bi'ur² [A commentary].

biurate: bai-yū'rēt¹; bi-yū'rāt² [Salt of uric acid].

bivalence: bai-vē'lens¹; bi-vā'lēnç². *C.*, bai'vē-lens¹; *W.*, bai'vē'lens¹.
An alternative, biv'a-lens¹; biv'a-lēnç², is sometimes heard.

bivalent: bai-vē'lent¹; bi-vā'lēnt². *C.*, bai'vē-lent¹; *M.*, biv'a-lent¹; *W.* (1890), biv'a-lent¹; *W.* (1909), bai'vē'lent¹.

bivalve: bai'valv¹; bi'vālv² [A shell-fish].

bivial: biv'i-ai¹; biv'i-al² [Going two ways].

bivious: biv'i-us¹; biv'i-ūs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.*, bai'vi-us¹; *M.*, biv'i-as¹; *W.*, bai'vi-us¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson, Smart, and Reid. Knowles noted only two syllables: biv'ias¹ [Having or going two ways, as a forked road].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bivouac: biv'u-ak¹; biv'u-æc², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E.*, biv'ū-ak¹, also indicated by Jones (1798); *M., W., & Wr.*, biv'wak¹—preferred by Jameson (1827), but Smart (1840) recorded biv'ū-ak¹ as his preference.

Wake, soldier, wake, thy war-horse waits
To bear thee to the battle back;
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates,—
Thy dog would break thy biv'ou-ac.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY *The Dead Trumpeter.*

Bizantine. Same as BYZANTINE.

bizarre: bi-zūr¹ or (*Fr.*) bi'zūr¹; bi-zār² or (*Fr.*) bi'zār².

Bizerta or French, **Bizerte:** bi-zer'ta¹ or (*Fr.*) bi'zārt¹; bi-zēr'ta² or (*Fr.*) bi'zért² [*Fr. port in Tunis.*]

Bizet: bi'zē¹; bi'zē² [*Fr. composer.*]

Bizjothjah: biz-ye'h'yū or biz-jeth'jū¹; biz-yōth'yā or biz-jōth'jā² [*Bible.*]

Björnson: byörn'sən¹; byörn'son² [*Norw. poet.*]

blackguard: blag'ard¹; blāg'ard²—the *ck* is silent [*A low, coarse fellow.*]

Blackstone: blak'stōn¹; blāk'stōn² [*A family and geographic name.*]

blae: blē¹ or blī¹; blā² or blē². *M.* also records blā [*Scot., bluish-gray or blackish-blue.*]

Blaenavon: blen-av'en¹; blēn-äv'on² [*Eng. mining town.*]

Blaenhonddan: blain-hen'dan¹; blīn-hōn'dān² [*Welsh town.*]

Blaeu: blā-ū¹; blā-ū² [*Dutch cartographers.*]

blague [*Fr.*]: blāg¹; blāg²; *not* blag¹ [*Pretentious falsehood.*]

blāhlaut: blē'laut¹; blā'lout² [*In phonetics, a prolonged sound preceding explosion as before m.*]

blain: blēn¹; blān² [*Blister.*]

Blaise (St.): blēz¹; blāz² [*Same as BLASIVS.*]

blanc [*Fr.*]: blan¹ or blān¹; blāne² or blān² [*1. Ancient Eng. or Fr. coin. 2. A white face-paint. 3. A rich gravy. 4. A piece of white pottery.*]

Blanc: blān¹; blān²; *not* blan¹ [*Fr. geographic & family name.*]

blanch: blān¹; blān²; *E.*, blānch¹; *I., St., & Walker*, blānsh¹; *M.*, blānsh¹. In American usage, as reflected by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, the digraph *ch* is pronounced as in "church." English & Scottish usage, as recorded by *I., St., M., & Walker*, gives it the sound of *sh*, as in "ship."

Blanch: blānch¹; blānch² [*Feminine personal name.*]. *Dan., D., Ger., & Sp.*, **Blanca:** blān'kā¹; blān'cā²; *Fr.*, **Blanche:** blānsh¹; blānch²; *It.*, **Bianca:** bi-ān'ka¹; bi-ān'cā²; *L.*, **Blancha:** blān'chā¹; blān'chā²; *Sw.*, **Blanka:** blān'ka¹; blān'kā².

blanc-mange: blā-mānž¹; blā-mānzh². *Standard* (1893), blā-mānž¹; *New Standard* (1913), blā-mānž¹; *C.*, blā-mēnž¹; *E.*, blā-mēnž¹; *I.*, blā-mēnž¹; *M.*, blā-mānž¹; *St.*, blā-mēnž¹; *W.* (1890), blā-mānž¹; *W.* (1909), blā-mānž¹; *Wr.*, blā-mēnž¹. The pronunciation recorded by *Stormonth* approximates more closely to the French pronunciation than any other of the various pronunciations recorded. Ash (1775) indicated blēn-mēnž¹.

Blanco y Arenas: blān'ko i a-rē-nās¹; blān'eo y ā-rē-nās² [*Sp. general.*]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

blanquette [Fr.]: blān"ket'¹; blān"ket'² [1. A dish of white meat served with a white sauce. 2. A variety of pear. 3. Soda-ash].

Blanqui: blān"ki'¹; blān"ki'² [Fr. family name of an economist and of a communist].

blanquillo [Sp.]: blaŋ-kil'yō¹; blān-kil'yō² [A fish of Floridian & West-Indian waters].

blasé [Fr.]: blā"zē'¹; blā"se'²—the *a* as in "arm," not as in "ask" [Sated with pleasure].
He sighed; then bared his temples, dashed with gray,
Then mocked, as one outworn and well blasé.

JOAQUIN MILLER *Como st. 2.*

Blasius¹: blā'zī-us¹; blā'sī-us² [Ger. zoologist].

Blasius²: blē'sī-us¹; blē'sī-ūs² [Christian martyr in 316].

blaspheme: blas-fim'¹; blās-fēm'².—**blasphemer**: blas-fim'ər'¹; blās-fēm'ər'²; *a* as in "at," not as in "ask"—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant; not blas-fī'mər'.—**blasphemous**: blas-fi-mus¹; blās-fe-mūs²; not as *Walker* and *Phyfe*, blas-fi-mus¹; blās-fe-mūs², for the *e* of the penult is now unstressed, but *Spenser* (1552-99), *Sidney* (1554-86), and *Milton* (1608-74) accented it in harmony with the usage of the educated men of their times.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst, now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more blasphemous? which expect to rue.

MILTON *Paradise Regained* bk. iv, l. 177.

Walker pointed out that "placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphemous is by much the most polite."

blasphemy: blas-fi-mī¹; blās-fe-my²; not blas-fī-mī¹; blās-fe-my², as *Phyfe*; nor blas-fi-mī¹; blās-fe-mī², as *Walker*.

blast: blast¹; blast², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, blāst¹; *I.* & *St.*, blast¹. So also **blaster**, **blasty**. See *ASK*.

blastide: blas'tid¹ or -taid¹; blās'tid² or -tid² [Term in biology].

blastula: blas'tiu-lə¹; blās'tū-lə². *New Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* record blas'-chu-lə¹ as alternative.

Blastus: blas'tus¹; blās'tūs² [Bible].

blatant: blē'tənt¹; blā'tant²; not blat'ənt¹.

blather: blāth'ər¹; blāth'er²; not blē'thər¹.

blaufish: blā'fish¹; blā'fish²; not blau'fish¹.

Blauvelt: blē'velt¹; blā'vēlt²; not blau'velt¹ [Am. operatic singer].

Blavatsky (Helena Petrovna): blə-vat'ski¹; bla-vāt'sky², *Standard*; *C.* & *W.*, blā-vāt'ski¹; blā-vāt'sky² [Rus. theosophist].

bleat: blīt¹; blēt²; not blē¹, a pronunciation that has survived the orthography *blate*.

Blefuscu: blī-fus'kiū¹; ble-fūs'eū² [An island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

Blekinge: blē'kiŋ-ə¹; blē'king-e² [Sw. province].

Blenheim¹: blen'haim¹; blēn'hīm² [Bavarian village].

Blenheim²: blen'im¹; blēn'im² [1. Town in Canada and in New Zealand. 2. A breed of spaniel].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃ in, this.

- Boccas:** bek'əs¹; bœ'as² [Apocrypha]. 'sed¹.
- Bocciau:** bek'si-ē'ū¹; bœ'çi-ā'ū² [Douai Bible]. r, Litany.
- Bochart:** bō'shār¹; bō'ghār² [Fr. scholar; theologian (1599-1666) *athew* v. 9.
- Boche** [Fr.]: bōsh¹; bōgh²; not besh¹ [A German soldier].
- Bocheru:** bō'kī-rū or bek'ī-rū¹; bō'æ-rū or bœ'e-rū² [Bible]. et iv, sc. 1.
- Bochim:** bō'kim¹; bō'eim² [Bible]. ig and in
- Böckh:** bük¹; bük² [Ger. philologist (1785-1867)]. Marguerite
- Bode:** bō'də¹; bō'de² [Ger. astronomer (1747-1825)].
- bodega:** bo-dē'gə¹; bo-dē'gə²—e as in "prey," not as in "eel." 'om Jones'].
- Bodhbh Dearg:** bōv dī-ārg¹; bōv de-ārg² [In Celtic myth, a Tuatha De Danaan].
- Bodleian:** bed-lī'an¹; bōd-lē'an², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; e preceding. St., bed'lī-an¹; Wr., bed'lī-an¹ [Library founded at Oxford Univ. by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1613) in 1602]. alternative, but indicated by the earlier lexicon.
- Bœotia:** bī-ō'shī-ə¹; bē-ō'shī-ə² [Ancient republic no. [Colo.].
- Boer:** būr¹; bōōr²; not, as commonly heard, bō'ot blej'et¹ [Mountain in Boerhaave: bō'hav¹ or (Dutch) būr'ha-va¹; bī'ēn²; not as too frequently [Dutch physician and botanist (1668-1738)]. State, Union of South Africa].
- Boethius:** bo-ī'fhi-us¹; bo-ē'fhi-ūs² [Rom]
- Bœuf Bayou:** būf bai'ū¹; būf bī'ū² [J. Stum'feld² or blōm'feld²; not blum'lover of the Paston Letters]. See BLOMFELD.
- Boghaz-köl:** bo-gūz'-köl¹; bo-ē'gāld²; blum'feld² or blōm'feld²; not blēm'-
- Bogota:** bō'go-tā¹; bō'gō-tā'²). See BLOMFELD.
- Bohan:** bō'han¹; bō'hān² [Dōm'ärt² [Flemish philologist].
- bohea:** bo-hī¹; bo-hē² [the d is sounded. See the next.
- Böhr:** [Ger. reputed inventor of color-printing (1670-1741)].
- Mondel de Nesle:** blōn'del' də nēl¹; blōn'dēl' de nēl² [Fr. trouvère; minstrel of Richard I. of England].
- Blondin:** blen'din¹ or (Fr.) blōn'dān¹; blōn'din² or (Fr.) blōn'dān² [Jean François Gravelet, a Fr. acrobat].
- Bloomfield:** blūm'fild¹; blōōm'fēld² [Eng. poet].
- Blouët:** blū'ē¹; blū'ē² [Fr. author].
- Bloundelle-Burton:** blund'al-būrt'an¹; blünd'el-būrt'on² [Eng. novelist].
- Blount:** blunt¹; blünt² [1. Eng. statesman (1563-1605). 2. A county in Ala. or Tenn.].
- blouse:** blauz¹ or blūz¹; blous² or (Fr.) blus². W. also sanctions blaus¹; blous², which Abernethy condemns (*Correct Pronunciation* p. 19 [MERRILL '12]), and Phye gives as permissible, but it is a mere localism.
- Blucher (von):** blū'char¹, blū'kar¹, or (Ger.) blū'här¹; blū'cher², blū'eer², or (Ger.) blū'här² [Prus. field-marshal, born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1742, died in Silesia in 1819].

2: wolf, do; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cure, büt, būrn; öil, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

boil *bo*, *ärt*; *fät*, *färe*; *fäst*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *nēt*, *ēr*; *full*, *rüle*; *büt*, *börn*;
1: artist.

bluette [Fr.]: *blän*"ket¹; *blän*"kēt² [1. A dish of white meat served with a white sauce. 2. A variety of pear. 3. Soda-ash].

blunt: *blän*"ki¹; *blän*"ki² [Fr. family name of an economist and of a musician].

blu *lo* [Sp.]: *blän*-kil'yō¹; *blän*-kil'yō² [A fish of Floridian & West-Indian waters].
etc. (1900.): *blä*"ze¹; *blä*"se²—the *a* as in "arm," not as in "ask" [Sated with pleasure].
He sighed; then bared his temples, dashed with gray,
Then mocked, as one outworn and well blasé.

Blum: *blä*"zi-us¹; *blä*"si-us² [Ger. zoologist].
German.

Blumena: *blä*"zi-us¹; *blä*"si-us² [Ger. zoologist].
German.

Blumenba: *blä*"si-us¹; *blä*"si-üs² [Christian martyr in 316].

Blumenth: *blas*-fim¹; *bläs*-fēm².—**blasphemer**: *blas*-fim'eri; *bläs*-fēm'eri as in "at," not as in "ask"—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent *e*.
Blumenth: *blas*-fim'eri; *bläs*-fēm'eri. —**blasphemous**: *blas*-fi-mus¹; *bläs*-fē-mūs²; not as *Phyfe*, *blas*-fi-mus¹; *bläs*-fē-mūs², for the *e* of the penult is now unstressed.

Blyth: *blai*¹; *blai*² (1552-99), Sidney (1554-86), and Milton (1608-74) accented it in the usage of the educated men of their times.
Blythe: *blai*¹; *blai*² dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
worship thee accurst, now more accurst
his attempt, bolder than that on Eve.

boa: *bō*'a¹; *bō*'a²; not *bō*'a²; *bō*'a² *blasphémous*? which expect to rue.
Boabdil: *bō*"ab-dil¹; *bō*"ab-dil² *MILTON Paradise Regained* bk. iv, l. 177.
BOBADIL.

Boadicea: *bō*"a-di-sī'a¹; *bō*"a-di-sī'a² *ing* the accent on the first syllable of *blas'phemous* is fought against the Romans, d

Boanerges: *bō*"a-nūr'jiz¹; *bō*"a-nūr'jiz² *ny*²; not *blas*'fi-mi¹; *bläs*'fē-my², as *Phyfe*; *bō*"a-nūr'jiz¹; *bō*"a-nūr'jiz² *ker*.

boatswain: *bō*'sn or *bōt*'swēn¹; *bōt*'swēn² *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *bläst*¹; *I.* & *St.*, practically displaced the longer form, *whar*.
Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724). Perry (1800), and Reid (1844) indicated the nautical pronu [Term in biology].
bōt'sn¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & K. (1800), *W.*, & *Wr.* record *blas*'-
Smart (1840) noted *bōt*'swēn¹. See VICTUAL and its

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a *bō*'sun tight and a midship mite
And the crew of the captain's gig.

Boaz: *bō*'az¹; *bō*'āz² [Bible].
Bobadil: *beb*'a-dil¹; *bōb*'a-dil² [A swaggering fellow in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*].

Bobadilla: *bō*"va-dil'ya¹; *bō*"vā-dil'yā²; not *bō*"ba-thil'ya¹. In Sp. *b* between vowels becomes a bilabial *v*, and *d* equals Eng. *d*, except when final, and then it approximates to th [Sp. viceroys who arrested Columbus].

hobbinet: *beb*"i-net¹; *bōb*"i-nēt², *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.*, *beb*-in-et¹; *E.*, *beb*'bin-et¹; *M.*, *beb*'i-net¹; *St.*, *beb*'bi-net¹; *Wr.*, *beb*'bi-net¹ [A machine imitation of pillow-lace].
[revolution of 1821].

Bobolina: *bō*"bo-li'nā¹; *bō*"bo-li'nā²; not *beb*"a-li'nā¹ [Gr. heroine of the *Bobrka*: *bō*'br-ka¹; *bō*'br-kā² [Galician town].

Boccaccio: *bok*-kā'cho¹; *bōe*-cā'cho²; not *bo*-kā'chi-o¹ [It. novelist].
Boccace [Fr.]: *bō*"kās¹; *bō*"cāç² [Boccaccio; also, old Eng. name].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äli*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *Ice*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Boccas: bek'əs¹; bö'e'as² [Apocrypha].

Bocclau: bek'si-ē'ū¹; bö'e'çi-ā'ū² [Douai Bible].

Bochart: bō'shār'¹; bō'ghār'² [Fr. scholar; theologian (1599-1667)].

Boche [Fr.]: bōsh¹; bōch²; *not* besh¹ [A German soldier].

Bocheru: bō'ki-rū *or* bek'i-rū¹; bō'ēe-ry *or* bö'e'e-ry² [Bible].

Bochim: bō'kim¹; bō'eim² [Bible].

Böckh: bük¹; bük² [Ger. philologist (1785-1867)].

Bode: bō'də¹; bō'dē² [Ger. astronomer (1747-1825)].

bodega: bo-dē'gə¹; bo-dē'gə²—*e* as in "prey," *not* as in "eel." [Sp., wine-^[shop]

Bodhbh Dearg: bōv di-ārg'¹; bōv de-ārg'² [In Celtic myth, a king of the Tuatha De Danaan].

Bodleian: bed'li-an¹; bōd-lē'an², *Standard, C., M., & W.; I.*, bed'li-an¹; *St.*, bed'li-an¹; *Wr.*, bed'li-an¹ [Library founded at Oxford University, England, by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1613) in 1602].

Bœotia: bi-ō'shi-ə¹; bē-ō'shi-a² [Ancient republic north of Attica].—**Bœotian:** bi-ō'shan¹; bē-ō'shan².

Boer: bū¹; bōōr²; *not*, as commonly heard, bō'ər¹; *nor* bōr¹.

Boerhaave: bōr'hav'¹ *or* (*Dutch*) būr'ha-və¹; bōr'hāv'² *or* (*Dutch*) bōōr'hā-ve² [Dutch physician and botanist (1668-1738)].

Boethius: bo-i'chi-us¹; bo-ē'thi-ūs² [Rom. statesman and philosopher].

Bœuf Bayou: bŷf bai'ū¹; būf bŷ'ū² [A bayou in Ark. & La.].

Boghaz-köi: bo-gāz'=kū'¹; bo-gāz'=kū'² [A village in Angora, Asia Minor].

Bogota: bō'go-tā'¹; bō'go-tā'² [Capital of Colombia, S. Am.].

Bohan: bō'han¹; bō'hān² [Bible].

bohea: bo-hī'¹; bo-hē'² [Black tea].

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea,
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

POPE *To Miss Blount* l. 15.

Bohème (La): la bō'am'¹; lä bō'ēm'² [An opera by Puccini].

Bohn: bōn¹; bōn² [Eng. publisher, founder of Bohn's Libraries of classic writers (1796-1884)].

Boiardo: bo-yār'do¹; bo-yār'do² [It. poet (15th cent.)].

Boieldieu: bwāl'dyū'¹; bwāl'dyū'²; *not* bo'yel'dyū'¹ [Fr. composer (d. 1834)].

boil: beil¹; böil². In the last quarter of the 18th century the sound of the diphthong *oi* was corrupted to *ai*, as in "aisle," and *boil*, *join*, *toil*, etc., became bāil¹, bŷl²; jāin¹, jŷn²; tōil¹, tŷl². Lounsbury says "there was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated" (*Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. ii, p. 98). This may, perhaps, be attributed in part to Kenrick, who deplored the loss of the correct sound of the diphthong *oi*, for in 1773 he wrote "such [words] are *boil*, *join*, and many others, which it would appear affected to pronounce otherwise than *bile* and *jine*." For the sound of *oi* Walker claimed a

2: wōlf, dŷ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bŷy; gŷo, gŷem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

combination "of a in *water*, and the first e in *metre*"—a double sound which is "very distinguishable in *boil*, *tuil*, etc." Nares (1784) points out that Dr. John Wallis noted the pronunciation *boile* in his day (1616-1703), and adds "but it is, in my opinion, highly improper."

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive divine.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 525.

Boileau: bwā'lō¹; bwā'lō² [Fr. poet (1636-1711)].

Boisragon: ber'ə-gən¹; bōr'a-gōn² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER;
BEAUCHAMP.

Boise City: bei'zī¹ or (Fr.) bwā'zē¹; bōi'se² or (Fr.) bwā'se² [The capital
[of Idaho].

Bois-le-Duc: bwā'le-dük¹; bwā'le-düe² [A city of the Netherlands].

boisterous: beis'tar-us¹; bōis'ter-üs²—three distinct syllables, not beis'-
trus¹.

Boisserée: bwās'sə-rē¹; bwās'se-rē² [Prus. architect (1783-1854)].

Boissier: bwā'syē¹; bwā'syē² [Fr. scholar (1823-1908)].

Boito: bō'i-tō¹; bō'i-tō² [It. poet (1842-1918)].

Bojano: bo-yā'no¹; bō-yā'no²; not bo-jē'no¹ [It. city].

Bokhara: bo-kā'rā¹; bo-kā'ra² [State and town in Turkestan].

bolero: bo-lē'ro¹; bo-lē'ro² [Sp. dance].

Boleyn (Anne): bul'in¹ or bo-lin¹; bol'yn² or bo-l'n² [Eng. queen; wife
of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth].

bolide: bō'ld¹; bō'ld², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.*, bel'aid¹; I., bō'laid¹;
St., be-laid¹ [A shooting star].

Bollingbroke: bel'in-bruk¹ (Eng.) or bel'in-bruk¹; bōl'in-brōk² (Eng.) or
bōl'ing-brōk² [1. Eng. village in Lincolnshire, site of castle where Henry IV. was
born. 2. Eng. viscount (1678-1751)].

Boltho: bo-lai'tho¹; bo-li'tho² [Eng. family name and town].

Bolívar: bel'i-var¹ or (Sp.) bo-li'var¹; bōl'i-var² or (Sp.) bo-li'vār² [Ven-
ezuelan patriot (1783-1830) or (b-) coin].

Bolivia: bo-liv'i-a¹ or (Sp.) bo-li'vī-a¹; bo-liv'i-a² or (Sp.) bo-li'vī-ā² [S.
Am. republic].

boliviano: bo-li'vī-ā'no¹ or bo-li-vyā'no¹; bo-li'vī-ā'no² or bo-li-vyā'no².
[Same as BOLÍVAR.

boll: bōl¹; bōl²; not, as frequently heard, bel¹ [The pod of the cotton-plant,
infested by the boll-weevil].

bollman: bō'man¹; bō'män² [A Scottish cotter].

Bologna: bo-lō'nyā¹; bo-lō'nyā²; not bo-lō'nī¹, an almost universal cor-
ruption applied to the Bologna sausage [It. province & city].

NOTE: As Italian *gn* equals Eng. *ny*, or *ni* as in "union," it should never be separated
when indicated phonetically—lō'nyā¹, not lō'n'yā² as Phye.

Bolognese: bō'lo-nyīs¹; bō'lo-nyēs², *Standard & C.; I.*, bō-lō-nyīz¹; *W.*,
bō'lo-nyīz¹; *Wr.*, bō-lan-yīz¹ [Pertaining to Bologna].

bolograph: bō'lo-grāf¹; bō'lo-gráf [Temperature record]. See BOLOMETER.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bolometer: bo-lem-'i-tər¹; bo-löm-'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring temperature]. See BOLOGRAPH.

Bolsheviki [Rus.]: bel'ʃhi-vi-kī¹ or bel'ʃhi-vi-kī'¹; bōl'she-vi'ki² or bōl'-shl-vi-kī'² [Revolutionary party in Russia].

Bolsover: bau'zər¹; bou'ser² [Eng. town & castle]. Altho the lexicons record bōl'so-ver¹; bōl'so-ver², the first pronunciation given here prevails in the locality. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [lands].

Bolsward: bōls'vār¹; bōls'vār²; not belz'wərd¹ [A town in the Nether-]

Bolthorn: bōl'thörn¹; bōl'thörn²; not belt'hörn¹ [A giant in Norse myth].

bomb: bem¹; bōm², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), *Wr., & Walker*, bum¹. The foregoing presentation, excluding Walker, shows that the preference in England is for bem¹ and not bum¹, which Webster (1909) states, citing Walker (1732-1807) and Smart (1786-1872)—the most recent at least half a century old—"is still preferred by some, esp. in England."

bombard (v.): bem-bārd¹; bōm-bārd², *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Walker & Wr.*, bum-bārd¹. See the noun.

bombard (n.): bem-bārd¹; bōm-bārd², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E.*, bem-bārd¹; *Wr.*, bum-bārd¹. See the verb.

bombardier: bem'bār-dīr¹; bōm'bār-dēr².

bombast: bem'bast¹; bōm'bāst², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & I.*, bem'-bast¹; *St. & Wr.*, bum-bast¹. Ash (1775) and Walker (1791) indicated bum'bast¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bum-bast¹; Perry (1777), bum'bāst¹; Jones (1798), bum-bāst¹.

Bombast, the Cotton-plant growing in Asia; also a form of Cotton or Fustian: Also affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff. *KEARSEY Dictionary Anglo-Britannicum* [1708].

Bombastes Furioso: bem-bas'tiz fiū'ri-ō'so¹; bōm-bās'tēs fū'ri-ō'so²—u as in "feud," not as oo in "ooze" [The hero of a farce by W. B. Rhodes].

Bombay: bem-bē¹; bōm-bā²; *Standard*, bem'bē¹; bōm'bā² [Presidency, province, and spt. in Brit. India].

bombazine: bem'ba-zīn¹; bōm'ba-zīn², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.*, bem-be-zīn¹; *E.*, bem'ba-zīn¹; *I. & St.*, bem'ba-zīn¹; *Wr.*, bum-be-zīn¹ [A twilled fabric].

bombycine: bem'bi-sin¹; bōm'by-čin² [Silken; also, pert. to silkworms].

bombycinous: bem-bis'i-nus¹; bōm-byç'i-nūs² [Pale yellow].

Bompas: bum'pas¹; bōm'pas² [Eng. family name].

Bona Dea: bō'nə dī'ə¹; bō'nə dē'ə² [In Roman myth, the goddess of fertility & chastity]. [faith].

bona fide [Lat.]: bō'nə fai'dī¹; bō'nə fī'dē²; not bō'nə fuid¹ [Lat., with good]

bonanza [Sp.]: bo-nan'zə¹; bo-nān'za²; *M.*, bo-nan'sə¹; *Sp.*, bō-nān'ha¹.

Bonaparte: bō'nə-pār¹; bō'nə-pār² [Name of Corsican family that became imperial family of France 1804-1815; 1851-1870]. [(1221-74)].

Bonaventura (Saint): bō'nə-ven-tū'ra¹; bō'nā-vēn-tū'rā² [It. cardinal]

bonbon: bon'bēn¹; bōn'bōn²; *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*; *Standard* (1893) & *W.*, bēn'bēn¹; *E.*, bēn'bēn¹; *I. & Wr.*, bēn'bēn¹; *St.*, bēn'bēn¹.

bonbonnière: bōn'bōn'nyār¹; bōn'bōn'nyēr² [A dish for confections].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, ryl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Bonchamp (Marquis de): bôn"shün¹; bôn"chän² [Charles Artus, Fr. officer in Am. Revolution].

Boness: Same as BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Bonfils: bôn"fis¹; bôn"fis² [Fr. family name].

bonfire: ben'fair¹; bön'fir².

NOTE.—Originally pronounced bôn'fair¹ from the fact that it was a large fire for burning the bones of a martyr (the word dating back to Henry VIII.). Sheridan so pronounced it; but W. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound it has in "not," while Walker (1791) gave it the sound it has in "ton," which he corrected in a later edition to *o* as in "not." Since 1600 the word, used to designate a large fire kindled to celebrate some event, has been traced to *boon*, a blessing, gift, etc.

Bon Gaultier: ben gél'ti-är¹; bön gäl'ti-er²; *not* ben gö'tyē¹ [Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun & Theodore Martin, authors of the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*].

Bonheur (Rosa): ben"ür¹; bön"ür²—the *h* is silent [Fr. painter (1822–1899)].

bonhomie, bonhomme: ben"o-mi¹; bön"o-mē²—the *h* is silent [Fr., good-fellowship].

Bonhomme Richard: ben"öm' rī"shär¹; bön"öm' rī"chär² [A vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he defeated the "Serapis" in 1779].

Boniface: ben'i-fēs¹; bön'i-fäç² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. **Bonifacius:** bön'ni-fä'si-üs¹; bön'ni-fä'ci-us²; It. **Bonifacio:** bön'ni-fä'cho¹; bön'ni-fä'cho²; Lat. **Bonifacius:** ben'i-fē'shus¹; bön'i-fä'shüs²; **Bonifacio:** Pg. bön'ni-fä'si-o¹; bön'ni-fä'ci-o²; Sp. bön'ni-fä'thi-o¹; bön'ni-fä'thi-o².

Boni Homines [Lat.]: bön'nei hem'i-niz¹; bön'ni höm'i-nēs² [Members of the monastic orders].

bonito: bo-ni'to¹; bo-ni'to²; *not* bo-nai'to¹ [Sp., agreeable; also, as a noun, a variety of fish].

bon marché [Fr.]: bön mar"shē¹; bön mār"che² [Fr., department store].

bon mot [Fr.]: bön mō¹; bön mō² [Fr., a witticism]. In the pl. *bons mots* the pronunciation is the same, the *s* being silent, but by those who Anglicize the phrase it is frequently sounded.

Bonn: ben¹; bön² [Prus. town].

Bonnat: bön'nä¹; bön'nä²—the *t* is silent [Fr. painter (1833–1922)].

bonnet [Eng.]: ben'et¹; bön'ët²; *not* ben'it¹.

bonnet [Fr.]: bön'nē¹; bön'ne².

Bonnet: bön'nē¹; bön'ne² [Swiss philosopher (1720–1793)].

bonne bouche [Fr.]: ben büsh¹; bön buçh² [A tidbit].

Bonnivard (de): da ben"ni"vär¹; de bön"ni"vär²—the *d* is silent [Fr. reformer (1496–1570)].

Bonpland: bön"plän¹; bön"plän²—the *d* is silent [Fr. naturalist (1773–1858)].

Bonsignori: ben"si-nyō'rī¹; bön"si-nyō'rī² [It. painter (1453–1519)].

Bon Silène [Fr.]: bön sī'lēn¹; bön sī'len²; *not* sai'līn¹, note the accented è [Tea-rose].

Bonsor: ben'sär¹; bön'sor² [Eng. family name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

bon-ton [Fr.]: bən"=tən"1; bôn"=tôn"2 [The fashionable world].

bon-vivant [Fr.]: bən"=vī"vān"1; bôn"=vī"vān"2 [An epicure].

Bonython: ben"i-ʃan"1; bōn"y-thon"2 [Eng. family name].

bonze: benz"1; bōnz"2. *W.* (1890), ben"zɪ"1; *Wr.*, ben"zə"1 [Buddhist monk].

book: buk"1; bōök"2. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated bük"1; while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) preferred buk"1.

book=learned: buk"=lūrn"ed"1; bōök"=lēr'n"ed"2. Altho *Standard* & *W.* prefer buk"=lūrn"ed"1, *C. I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, which reflects educated rather than colloquial usage.

boot: büt"1; bōöt"2.

Bootes: bo-ō"tūz"1; bo-ō"tēs"2; *not* bū"tūz"1 [In Gr. myth, the son of Jupiter] [& Callisto].

booth: būth"1; bōōth"2. *C.* prefers būth"1, which *Standard* & *W.* give as alternative, but *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here.

Booth: būth"1; bōōth"2 [Eng. & Am. family name].

Booz: bō"ez"1; bō"ōz"2 [Bible].

boquin: bō-kīn"1; bō-kīn"2; *not* bō"kwīn"1 [Sp., baize].

Bora: bō"ra"1; bō"rā"2 [Family name of Ger. nun who married Luther].

borage: bur"ij"1; bōr"ag"2, *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E.*, ber"ej"1; *I.*, ber"ēj"1; *St.*, bō"rēj"1; *Wr.*, bur"ej"1—the preference of Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) indicated bō"raj"1.

Borashan: ber"=āsh"an"1; bōr"=āsh"an"2 [Bible].

borate: bō'rēt"1; bō'rāt"2; *not* ber"it"1.

borax: bō'rəks"1; bō'raks"2; *not* bōr"aks"1.

Borda: bōr"dā"1; bōr"dā"2 [Fr. engineer in Am. Revolution].

Bordavan (stew): bōr-dā'van"1; bōr-dā'van"2; *not* ber-dē'van"1 [East=Ind. [dish].

Bordeaux: bōr"dō"1; bōr"dō"2 [Fr. city or wine from there].

bordereau [Fr.]: bōr-də-rō"1; bōr"de-rō"2 [Memorandum or summary of contents of other documents].

Bordone: bōr-dō'nē"1; bōr-dō'ng"2 [It. painter of 16th cent.].

bore1: bōr"1; bōr"2, *not* bōr"1 [A tiresome person].

bore2: bōr"1; bōr"2; *not* bōr"1 [A hole, as the interior diameter of a firearm].

boread: bō'rī-ad"1; bō're-ād"2; *not* bōr"i-ad"1.—**boreal**: bō'rī-al"1; bō're-al"2; *not* bōr"i-al"1. [north wind].

Boreas: bō'rī-as"1; bō're-as"2; *not* bo-rī'as"1 [In Gr. myth, the god of the

Borghese: ber-gē'zē"1; bōr-gē'sē"2; *not* bōr"jīz"1 [Famous It. family (16th to 18th centuries) who owned the Palace and Villa Borghese, and the Borghese Gladiator (4th cent. B. C.)].

Borgia: bōr"ja"1; bōr"gā"2 [Famous Sp. family that migrated to and flourished in Italy (14th to 16th centuries). See LUCREZIA BORGIA].

Boris=Gudenof: bō'rīs-gū"dē-nef"1; bō'rīs-gū"dē-nōf"2 [Rus. Czar (1598–1605)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *hit*; police, *obey*, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Borith: bō'rith¹; bō'rith² [Apocrypha].

Borlase: bē'r'lās¹; bō'r'lās²; *not* bē'r'lās¹ [Eng. antiquary of 18th cent.].

born: bērn¹; bōrn² [Brought into being].

borne: bōrn¹; bōrn² [Past participle of BEAR, *v.*]. See O.

Börne: būr'nā¹; būr'ne² [Ger. satirist (1786-1837)]. [poser (1834-87)].

Borodin: ber'o-dīn¹; bōr'o-dīn²; *not* bo-rō'dīn¹ [Rus. physician & com-poser (1834-87)].

Borodino: ber'o-dī'no¹; bōr'o-dī'no² [Rus. village where Napoleon I. defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812].

boron: bō'ren¹; bō'rōn²; *not* bē'ren¹ [A non-metallic chemical element].

borough: bur'o¹; bōr'o², *Standard & W.; C., E., M., St., & Wr.*, bur'o¹; *Walker*, bur'rō. When speaking of the thoroughfare known in the English metropolis as *The Borough*, the Londoner pronounces it bur'¹. Altho all the British authorities cited above give the ultima as long (ō), the writer has never heard it so spoken either alone or in combination.

Borriboolagha: ber'i-o-bū'lā-gā¹; bōr'i-o-bōō'lā-gā² [In Dickens's "Bleak House," an imaginary Afr. missionary station].

Borromeo: ber'o-mī'[or -mē']an¹; bōr'o-mē'[or -mē']an² [Pertaining to Borromeo & his family]. See the next word. [16th cent.].

Borromeo (St. Charles): ber'ro-mē'o¹; bōr'ro-mē'o² [It. cardinal of 16th cent.].

borrow: ber'o¹; bōr'o²; *not* ber'a¹, a common corruption.

Borrowes: bur'ōz¹; bōr'ōg² [Eng. family name].

Borrowstounness: ber'o-stan-nes¹ *or* (locally) bō'nes¹; bōr'o-ston-nēs² *or* (locally) bō'nēs² [Sc. seaport 17 m. N. W. of Edinburgh]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

Borthwick: bōrth'wik¹; bōrth'wik² [Scottish family name]. [family name].

Bosanquet: bō'san-kē¹ *or* bō'san-ket¹; bō'san-kē² *or* bō'san-kēt² [Eng. [admiral (1711-61)].

Boscath: bes'kath¹; bōs'ēath² [Bible].

Boscawen¹: besk'ō-en¹ *or* bes'ka-wen¹; bōse'ō-ēn² *or* bōs'ea-wēn² [Eng. [admiral (1711-61)].

Boscawen²: besk'wo-in¹; bōse'wo-īn² [A village in N. H.].

Boscobel: bes'ko-bel¹; bōs'eo-bēl² [An English residence where King Charles II. sought refuge after being defeated at Worcester in 1651].

Bosnia: bōz'nā¹; bōs'ni-a² [Austrian province].

bosom: buz'um¹; bōs'ōm², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), bu'zēm¹ *or* bū'zēm¹; *I. & Walker*, bū'zēm¹; *Wr.*, bū'zēm¹. In 1833 bō'zēm¹ and bū'zēm¹ were pronounced gross vulgarisms by W. H. Savage, who declared that "it is not possible to convey graphically the sound of this word: it is neither *bozum* nor *boozum*. The sound of *o* in *woman* is the best approximation." Nearly half a century before this Walker insisted that the sound is that "supported by the Anglo-Saxon original *bosum*, in which language the *o* was generally sounded as *oo* in *mood*." This is the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844).

Bosor: bō'ser¹; bō'sōr² [Bible].

Bosora: bes'o-ra¹; bōs'o-ra² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Bosphorus: bes'fo-rus¹; bös'fo-rüs² [Douai Bible]. Same as BOSPORUS.

Bosporus: bes'po-rus¹; bös'po-rüs²; *not* bes-pö'rus¹ [A strait in European Turkey].

Bosque: bos'kē¹; bos'ke² [A county and river in Texas].

Bosquet: bes'kē¹; bös'ke² [Fr. marshal (1810-61)].

boss¹: bēs¹; bös² [A proprietor, manager, or leader]. See the next word.

boss²: bes¹; bös² [A knob, knoll, or other rounded mass]. See preceding.

Bossier: bes-sīr¹ or bös'syār¹; bös-sēr² or bös'syēr² [A parish in Louisiana].

Bossuet: bo'sü'e¹ or bo'swē¹; bo'sü'e² or bo'swē² [Fr. divine & pulpit orator (1627-1704)].

Bossut: bo'sü¹; bo'sü²; *not* bes'sut¹ [Fr. mathematician (1730-1814)].

Boston: bes'tun¹; bös'tön². Abernethy says "the o should be sounded as in *soft*," but does not specify which o, and *Phyfe* gives o as in "orange" in the first syllable. *W.* (1909) gives o of the first syllable as in "soft," but *W.* (1890) gives it as in "for." It is scarcely credible that the pronunciation has changed so markedly in so short a time [1. Eng. seaport. 2. The capital of the State of Mass.].

Boswell: bez'wel¹; bös'wē²—give the s the sound of z [Scot. biographer (1740-95)].

Bosworth: bez'werfh¹; bös'worth²—pronounce s as z [Eng. town & battle-field Aug. 22, 1485].

Botetourt: bet'i-tört¹; böt'e-turt² [A county of Va.].

Both: böt¹; böt²; *not* bōfh¹ [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Botha: bō'ta¹; bō'tä²; *not* bō'cha¹ [Boer generals & statesmen].

Botta: bet'ta¹; böt'tä²; *not* bet'ä¹ [It. family name].

Böttger: büt'gar¹; büt'ger [Ger. inventor of Dresden china (1682-1719)].

Botticelli: bet'ti-chel'li¹; böt'ti-chel'li² [It. painter (1447-1515)].

Boubekir Muezin: bau'ba-kir' miü-ez'in¹; bou'be-kir' mü-ēz'in² [An imam in "The Arabian Nights"].

Bouchardon: bü'shär'den¹; by'ghär'dön² [Fr. sculptor of 18th cent.].

Boucher¹: bau'char¹; bou'cher² [Eng. philologist (1738-1804)]. See next.

Boucher²: bü'shē¹; by'ghe² [Fr. sculptor (1850-)]. See preceding.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes: bü'shē' də krēv'kūr' də pärt¹; by'ghe' də crēv'eür' də pärt² [Fr. archeologist (1788-1868)].

Boucherie: büsh'rī¹; by'gh'rē² [Fr. chemist (1801-71)].

boucherism: bü'shar-izm¹; by'gher-izm² [Impregnation of timber to prevent decay].

boucherize: bü'shar-aiz¹; by'gher-iz²; *not* bau'ghar-aiz¹ [To impregnate timber to preserve it].

Bouches-du-Rhône: büsh'-dü-rön¹; by'gh'-dü-rön² [Fr. dept.].

Boucicault: bü'si'kō¹; by'qi'eō² [Ir. dramatist (1822-1890)].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *préy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*.

Boudewijn [Dutch]: *bau'də-wain*¹; *bou'de-wīn*² [Baldwin].

boudoir: *bū'dwār*¹; *bu'dwār*² [A private sitting-room].

Bougainvillea: *bū'gēn-vil'ī-a*¹; *bu'gān-vil'e-a*²; more commonly *bū-gēn'-vil-yā*¹ [A flowering, climbing shrub of S.-Am. origin].

bouget: *bū'jet*¹ or *bū-žē*¹; *bu'gēt*² or *bu-zhē*². *M.*, *bū'jit*¹ [An ancient water-vessel].

bough: *bau*¹; *bou*².

Boughey: *bau'y*¹; *bou'y*² [Eng. family name].

bought: *bōt*¹; *bōt*².

Boughton: *bau'tən*¹ or *bō'tən*¹; *bou'ton*² or *bō'ton*² [Eng. family name].

bougie: *bū'ji*¹ or *bū'žī*¹; *bu'gi*² or *bu'zhē*². *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.* prefer the first; *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* & *Wr.* prefer the second. [A surgical instrument.]

Bougie: *bū'ji*¹; *bu'gē*² [Algerian sp.].

Bouguer: *bū'gē*¹; *bū'gē*² [Fr. inventor of heliometer (1698-1758)].

Bouguereau: *bū'gə-rō*¹; *bu'gē-rō*²; *not* *būg'rō*¹ [Fr. painter (1825-1905)].

bouillabaisse [Fr.]: *bū'yā'bēs*¹; *bu'yā'bās*²; *not* *bū'ya-bes*¹.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,
A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,
Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,
That Greenwich never could outdo.

THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse*.

bouilli [Fr.]: *bū'yī*¹; *bu'yī*². *Standard* (1893), *St.*, & *Wr.* *bū'yī*¹; *C.* *bū-ly*¹; *Standard* (1913), *bū'yī*; *E.* *bū'yī*; *I.* *bū-ly*; *M.* *bū'yī*; *W.* *bū'yī*¹ [Boiled meat, espec. that from which bouillon has been made].

bouillon [Fr.]: *bū'yōn*¹ or *bū'yōn*¹; *bu'yōn*² or *bul'yōn*². *M.* & *W.* prefer the former, while *Standard* & *St.* prefer the latter, and *C.* *bū'lyen*¹; *E.* *bū-lyen*¹. Abernethy prefers *bū'lyon*¹ [Clear soup].

Bouillon (Godefroi de): *gōd'frwā' də bū'yōn*¹; *gōd'frwā' de bu'yōn*² [A Duke of Lorraine; leader of First Crusade (1038-1100)].

Boulanger: *bū'lan'žē*¹; *bu'lān'zhē*² [Fr. general (1837-91)].—**Boulangism**: *bū-lan'jizm*¹; *bu-lān'gizm*² [The principles practised by Gen. Boulanger].

boulangerite: *bū-lan'jer-ait*¹; *bu-lān'ger-it*². *C.* *bū-lān'jer-ait*¹; *E.* *bū-lān'jer-ait*¹; *I.* *bū-lān'jūr-ait*¹. *Standard* (1893), *M.*, & *W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, but *Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* prefer *bū-lan'jer-ait*¹.

boulder: *bōl'dər*¹; *bōl'der*²; *not* *būl'dər*¹.

Boulder: *bōl'dər*¹; *bōl'der*² [County and city in Colo.].

boule: *bū'li*¹; *bu'lē*²; *not* *būl*¹; *nor* *bū'lē*¹ [Gr. legislative assembly].

boulevard: *bū'lə-vārd*¹ or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār*¹; *bu'le-vārd*² or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār*². *C.* *bū'lə-vārd*¹; *E.* *būl'vārd*¹; *I.* *būl-vār*¹; *M.* *bū'lə-var*¹; *St.* *būl-vār*¹; *W.* *bū'l-vārd*¹; *Wr.* *bū'lə-vārd*¹. Here are eight different ways of pronouncing this word. If our leading lexicons can not agree, what safer guide can we offer the public than the original French, which has but two syllables and not three as given it in the United States, where the final *d* is always sounded?

boulevardier: *bū'lə-var-dir*¹ or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār'dyē*¹; *bu'le-vār-dēr*² or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār'dyē*² [A man about town].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

bouleversement [Fr.]: bŭl'vārs'mān'¹; bŭl'vēr's'mān'²; C. bŭ-le-vŭrs'-mānt¹; M. bŭl-vārs-mēn'¹; W. bŭl'vēr'sā-mān'¹ [Turning topsy-turvy]. Dr. Murray shows that the word was introduced into Eng. literature by Sir Walter Scott in a letter published in his "Life and Letters" in 1814. The word is of such rare use that it is not yet fully Anglicized.

Boulger: bōl'jər¹; bōl'jēr² [Eng. family name].

Boulogne: bu-lōn' or (Fr.) bŭ'lō'nyə¹; bu-lōn' or (Fr.) bŭ'lō'nye² [Fr. seaport].

boundary: baund'ə-n¹; bound'a-ry²—three syllables, not baun'dri¹.

bounden: baund'en¹; bound'en², *Standard, E., M.; C. & W.* baun'dən¹; I. baund'en¹; St. baun'den¹; W. baun'd'n¹. The earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Smart (1840), indicated the stress after the *n*. [Obliged; morally or legally bound.]

bounteous: baun'ti-us¹; boun'te-ŭs²—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel." This word has suffered for years. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) pronounced it as here indicated. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) pronounced it baun'tyus¹; Walker (1791) gave it as baun'chi-us¹, and Smart (1840) as baunt'yus¹.

bouquet: bŭ-kē'¹; bŭ-ke'², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; E. & St. bŭ-kē¹; I. bŭ-kē¹; not bō-kē¹.

bouquetin: bŭ'ka-tān'¹; bŭ'ke-tān'², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1890); E. & W., bŭ'ke-tān¹; I. bŭk-tān; W. (1909) bŭk'tān¹. Pronounced correctly this word has three syllables; but *not* as Phyfe, but'ket-in¹; bŭ'kēt-in².

Bourbon¹: bŭr'bən or (Fr.) bŭr'bōn¹; bŭr'bon or (Fr.) bŭr'bōn² [A former royal house of France].

Bourbon²: bŭr'bən¹ or bŭr'bun¹; bŭr'bon² or bŭr'bōn² [County in Ky.].

Bouchier: bau'char¹; bou'cher² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

Bourdaloise: bŭr'dā'lŭ'¹; bŭr'dā'ly² [Fr. Jesuit of 16th cent.].

bourdon: bŭr'dən¹; bŭr'don² [To drone].

Bourdon: bŭr'dōn¹; bŭr'dōn² [Fr. painter].

Bourgelat: bŭr'gāl¹; bŭrzh'lā'² [Fr. military veterinary surgeon of 18th cent.].

bourgeois [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā'¹; bŭr'zhwā'² [The French middle class].

bourgeois: bər-jois¹; bŭr-gōis² [A size of type].

Bourgeois: bər-jois¹; bŭr-gōis² [Eng. painter (1756–1811)].

Bourgeois Gentilhomme [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā' ʒən'ti'yōm¹; bŭr'zhwā' zhān'ti'yōm² [Title of a comedy by Molière].

bourgeoisie [Fr.]: bŭr'gwā'zī'¹; bŭr'zhwā'ʒē'² [Fr. middle class].

bourgeon: bŭr'jən¹; bŭr'gon²; *not* bŭr'jən¹ [To bud].

Bourget: bŭr'ʒē'¹; bŭr'zhē'² [1. Fr. novelist (1852–). 2. Village N. E. of Paris: scene of battles, Oct. 30 & Dec. 21, 1870].

Bourguignon [Fr.]: bŭr'gi'nyōn¹; bŭr'gi'nyōn² [A Burgundian].

Bourignon: bŭ'rī'nyōn¹; bŭ'rī'nyōn² [Fr. mystic of 17th cent.].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōō; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, nʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Bourinot: bū^{ri}-nō¹; bu^{ri}-nō² [Canadian historian (1837-1902)].

Bourke: burk¹; бүрк² [Ir. family name].

bourne: bōrn¹; bōrn², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* bōrn¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated bōrn¹; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) noted bōrn¹. Walker (1806) said Garrick, Elphinstone, Nares, and Smith pronounced this word to rime with *mourn*. Henry Irving pronounced it *boorn* but Shakespeare spelled it *borne* (1623), hence in his time it was probably pronounced bōrn¹ [Limit; end].

The dread of something after death,

The undiscovered Country, from whose *Borne*

No Traveller returns.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* in first folio ed. (1623) act ii, sc. 2, but in modern editions act iii, sc. 1

For tho' from out our *bourne* of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* st. 4.

bourne: bōrn¹ or bōrn¹; bōrn² or bōrn² [A brook: used in place-names].

Bourne: bōrn¹ or bōrn¹; bōrn² or bōrn² [Eng. family name].

bourré [Fr.]: bū^{rē}¹; bu^{rē}² [Padded; stuffed].

bourrée [Fr.]: bū^{rē}¹; bu^{rē}² [An old dance].

Bourrienne, de: bū^{ri}^{en}, dā¹; bu^{ri}^{en}, de² [Fr. biographer of Napoleon I. (1769-1834)].

Boursault: bū^{sō}¹; bu^{sō}²—the *l* & *t* are silent [Fr. dramatist (1636-1701)].

Bourse [Fr.]: būrs¹; burs²; not būrs¹ [The Paris stock exchange].

bouse (*v.* & *n.*): būz¹; buz², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* bauz¹ [Booze; drink; carouse]. This spelling was that first used, as shown by the "Early English Poems," written in 1300; the form in modern use, *booze*, was introduced by Walpole in his "Letters," issued in 1768. The pronunciation preferred by *C.* is undoubtedly that first given to the word, which Robert Browning used to rime with *carouse* and *drowse*. See "Picchiarotto," epilog. [with block & tackle: nautical].

bouse (*v.*): baús¹; bous², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* būz¹ [To raise

Boustrapa: bū^{strā}¹pā¹; bu^{strā}²pā² [Telescope word made from *Boulogne*, *Strassburg*, and *Paris*: applied derisively to Napoleon III. when, as Louis Napoleon, he attempted to secure the throne in the cities named in 1840, 1836, & 1848].

boustrophedon: bau^{stro}¹fī¹den¹; bou^{stro}²fē²dōn², *Standard, E., I., & M.; C.* bū^{stro}¹fī¹den¹; *W.* bū^{stro}²fē²den² [Alternate: from the early Greek method of writing].

boutade [Fr.]: bū^{tād}¹; bu^{tād}² [An old dance or fantastic musical

Bouterwek: bū^{tār}¹vek¹; bu^{ter}²vēk² [Ger. philosopher & poet (1765-1828)].

boutgate: baut^{gēt}¹; bout^{gāt}² [A mine-passage].

boutique [Fr.]: bū^{tik}¹; bu^{tik}² [A shop or booth].

boutonnière: bū^{tēn}¹nyār¹; bu^{tōn}²nyēr² [A buttonhole=bouquet].

Bouvier: bū^{vīr}¹ or (*Fr.*) bū^{vyē}¹; bu^{vēr}² or (*Fr.*) bu^{vyē}² [A family name].

Bouvines: bū^{vīn}¹; bu^{vīn}² [Fr. town].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin: go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bovine: bō'vain¹; bō'vin², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.*, bō'-vin¹. A third pronunciation bō'vin¹; bō'vin², is occasionally heard & is approved by Dr. Samuel Fallows.

bow¹ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To incline the body, as in making a curtsy].

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

DRYDEN *The Flower and the Leaf* l. 190
[Quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary (s. v.)]

bow² (v.): bō¹; bō² [To bend, or cause to bend].

Marriage at best, is but a vow
Which all Men either break or bow.

BUTLER *Hudibras, Lady's Answer* 156 (1678)

bow³ (v.): bō¹; bō² [To play with a bow, as a violin].

bow⁴ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To cut with the bow, as a ship sailing the sea].

bow¹ (n.): bau¹; bou² [A curtsy].

bow² (n.): bō¹; bō² [Something bent so as to form a curve, as a weapon for shooting arrows. See quotation].

The white faith of hist'ry can not show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

ALLEYNE *Henry VII.*

Of this word Johnson said "pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without regard to the *v.*" He made no such distinction in the pronunciation of the *bow* verbs.

bow³ (n.): bau¹; bou². "*Bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*," said Walker, but Perry, Sheridan, Jones, and others indicated bō¹.

Bowdich, Bowditch: bau'dich¹; bow'dich²; *not* bō'dich¹ [Family names].

Bowdoin: bō'dn¹; bō'dn² [Am. patriot (1726-90)].

Bower: bau'ar¹; bow'er²; *not* bō'er¹ [Scot. historian (1385-1449)].

bowery: bau'ar¹; bow'er-y²; *not*, as too frequently heard, bau'ri¹ [Resembling a bower].

[Santa Anna in 1836].

Bowie¹: bō'i¹; bō'i² [Am. fighter; defender of the Alamo; put to death by

Bowie²: bū'i¹; bū'i² [Texan county & town].

bowing: bō'ŋ¹; bō'ing² [Art of handling a bow as in playing a violin].

bowingly: bau'ŋ-l¹; bow'ing-ly² [In the manner of making a bow or curtsy.]

bowl: bōl¹; bōl²—the accepted pronunciation as indicated by modern dictionaries, and noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844) noted baul¹; bowl². Walker noted that in his time he heard "many respectable speakers pronounce the word to rhyme with *howl*," and *E. & M.* record this pronunciation as in use as an alternative, but in usage to-day it rimes with *hole* [1. A receptacle. 2. A wooden ball]. So also with its derivatives **bowler**, **bowling**. See **BOWLS**.

Bowland: bō'land¹; bō'land² [Eng. forest].

Bowles: bōlz¹; bōlz² [Family name].

bowline: bō'ln¹; bō'ln², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.*, bō'lain¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), bau'ln¹. According to modern lexicons the difference of pronunciation appears to be national. See page xv of **INTRODUCTORY**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gæt*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

bowls: bölz¹; bōlz² [A game played with wooden balls].

Bowring: bau'riŋ¹; bow'ring² [Eng. family name].

bowsprit: bō'sprit¹; bō'sprī². *E.* bau'sprit¹. *C. & W.* give bau'sprit¹; bow'sprit², as an alternative which, if used, is seldom heard. It is not recorded by *Standard*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, or *Wr.*

boyar: bei'ar¹; böy'ar² [A member of the former Russian aristocracy].

boyau [Fr.]: bwū'yō¹; bwū'yō², *W.*; *Standard*, bwa'yō¹; *C.* bwe-yō¹; *E.* bei'ōi; *I.* bwō'ōi; *M.* bei'ōi; *St.* bei'ōi; *Wr.* bō-yō¹ [A trench ditch].

Boyd: beid¹; böyd² [A family name].

Boyer¹: bei'ar¹; böy'er² [Eng. family name].

Boyer²: bwū'yē¹; bwū'ye² [Fr. family name].

Boyesen: bei'a-sen¹; böy'e-sēn² [Norw. scholar (1848-95)]. [Lost¹].

Boyet: bei-et¹; böy-ēt² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's"]

Boz: bez¹; böz² [Pen-name of Charles Dickens].

Bozez: bō'zez¹; bō'zēz² [Bible].

Bozkath: boz'kath¹; böz'kūth² [Bible].

Bozrah: bez'rā¹; böz'rā² [Bible].

Bozzaris: bet'sā-rīs or boz-zar'is¹; bōt'sā-rīs or boz-zār'is² [Gr. patriot (1788-1823)].

Brabançonne: brū'bān'sen¹; brā'bān'çōn² [Belg. national song].

Brabant: brū'bant¹ or (Fr.) brā'bān¹; brā'bānt² or (Fr.) brā'bān² [Belg. province].

Brabazon: brab'ə-zən¹; brāb'a-zon² [Eng. family name].

Brabourne: brē'børn¹; brā'burn² [Eng. family name].

brach: brach¹; bräch², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *St.* brak¹; *I.* gives brash¹ as alternative [A hound bitch].

brachia: brē'ki-a¹; brā'ei-a² [Pl. of BRACHIUM].

brachial: brak'i-al¹; brā'e-i-al², *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1890); *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1909), brē'ki-al¹; *Wr.* brak'yal¹ [Pertaining to the arm].

brachiate: brak'i-ēt¹; brā'e-i-āt², *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1890); *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1909), brē'ki-ēt¹; *Wr.* brak'i-et¹ [Having brachia or arms].

brachiation: brē'ki-ē'shən¹; brā'ei-ā'shon²; not brak'i-ē'shən¹ [Method of swinging from tree to tree by the arms, as monkeys].

brachium: brak'i-um¹; brā'e-i-ūm², *Standard*, *E.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1890); *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1909), brē'ki-um¹ [The upper arm or its substitute].

bracken: brak'n¹; brak'n², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C. & E.*, brak'an¹; *I. & St.*, brak'en¹; *Wr.*, brak'kn¹ [A fern].

braconnière [Fr.]: brā'ken'nyār¹; brā'eōn'nyēr² [Thigh=armor].

Bradlaugh: brad'lō¹; brād'lā²; not (as some foreign student of English might deduct by analogy) brad'laf¹ [An Eng. reformer (1833-91)].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Braga: brā'gɑ¹; brā'gä²; *not* brē'gə¹ [Pg. statesman (1843-)].

Bragança: brā-gūn'sa¹; brā-gān'čä², but there is a tendency to Anglicize it and pronounce it brā-gan'zə¹ [Name of former Pg. royal family].

Braggadochio: brag"a-dō'shi-ō¹; bräg"a-dō'chi-ō² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a braggart].

braggadocio: brag"a-dō'shi-ō¹; bräg"a-dō'chi-ō²; *M.* notes that the word was "formerly also pronounced -ki-o, which was perhaps Spenser's usage." [Boastful talk; also, one who uses it.]

Bragmardo (Janotus de): gā'nō'tüs' də bräg"mār"dō¹; zhā'nō'tüs' de bräg"mār"dō² [In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the representative of the citizens of Paris].

Brahan: brōn'¹; brən²; *not* brē'an¹ [Family name]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Brahe (Tycho): tai'ko brū'hæ¹; tī'eo brā'he²; *not* brē¹; brā². In Dan. *h* before *j* & *v* is silent; elsewhere it is aspirated [Dan. astronomer (1546-1601)].

Brahm: brām¹; brām² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Soul of the Universe].

Brahma¹: brū'mə¹; brā'ma² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Creator]. So also its derivatives: **Brahmanee**, **Brahmanhood**, **Brahmanic**, **Brahmanism**, **Brahmanist**.

brahma²: brū'mə¹; brā'ma²; *not* brē'mə¹ [A variety of domestic fowl].

Brahmaic: bra-mē'ik¹; brā-mā'ie² [Pert. to Brahma].

[Baluchistan].

Brahmi: brū'mī¹; brā'mī²; *not* brū'mi¹ [A member of a race inhabiting

Brahms: brāms¹; bräms² [Ger. composer (1833-97)].

braille: brē¹; brāl² [A system of printing for the blind].

Braille: brā'ye¹; brā'ye² [Fr. educator of the blind (1806-52)]. See pre-

[ceding.

Braithwaite: brēth'wēt¹; brāth'wāt² [Eng. physician (1807-85)].

braize, braise: brēz¹; brāz²; *not* brēs¹.

Bramah: brū'mə¹ or brē'mə¹; brā'ma² or brā'ma² [Eng. inventor (1748-1814)].

Bramante: brā-mūn'tē¹; brā-mān'te² [It. architect (1444-1514); designer of St. Peter's, Rome].—**Bramantesque:** brā'mən-tesk¹; brā'man-tësk². Compare with preceding.

bramantip: brā'mən-tip¹; brā'man-tīp², *Standard & M.*; *C.* bra-man'tip¹; *I.* brā-man'tip¹; *W.* bram'en-tip¹ [A mood in logic].

bramathere: brū'mə-čhī¹; brā'ma-thēr²; *not* brē'mə-thār¹ [An extinct gigantic mammal].

branch: brānč¹; brānč², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* brūnč¹; *I. & St.* brānsh¹; *M.* brānsh¹. See *ASK.* So also its derivatives, **branchage**, **branched**, **brancher**, **branching**, etc.

Branco: brūn'ko¹; brān'eo²; *not* bran'ko¹ [Braz. river].

Brandes: brūn'des¹; brān'dës² [Dan. literary critic (1842-1926)].

brand-new: brand'niū¹; bränd'nū²—pronounce the *d*. This word is often incorrectly written & pronounced *bran=new*.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oil, boy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

l: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

branle [Fr.]: brūnl¹; brānl²; *not* bran'lə¹ [A dance].

Brantôme: brūn'tōm¹; brān'tōm² [Fr. historian (1540-1614)].

brasier: Same as BRAZIER.

brass: bras¹; brās², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. brās¹; I. bras¹. See ASK.

brassière [Fr.]: brā'syār¹; brā'syēr² [A breast-supporter worn by women].

Brassington: bras'īn-tən¹; brās'īng-ton² [Eng. "family and place name derived from a village in Derbyshire." WILLIAM SALT BRASSINGTON Letter to author Dec. 16, 1915.

bravado: brə-vē'dō¹; bra-vā'dō², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., M., St., Wr., W. (1890), Walker, & Abernethy; *Standard* (1913), brə-vē'dō¹; W. (1909), brə-vā'dō¹—a pronunciation preferred by Knowles (1835). Introduced through the Fr. *bravade*, in 1579 (see J. Stubbes' "The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf," c vi). Hakluyt ("Voyages," vol. ii, ch. i, p. 287) was the first to use the form *bravado*, spelled *brauado*, in 1599. The word has become thoroughly Anglicized since [Aggressive boldness].

bravo (*interj.*): brā'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., St., W., Wr., & Walker; M. & *Standard* (1913), brā'vō¹. David Booth, in his "Analytical Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1835), characterizes this as "an Italian interjection recently naturalized in English," but Colman used it in his "Jealous Wife" in 1761, seventy-four years before.

bravo (*n.*): brē'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard*; C. & I. brē'vō¹; E., M., W., Wr., & Walker, brā'vō¹ [A daring villain; bandit]. Dating from 1597, the word has been long naturalized as an English word of Italian origin, hence the pronunciation preferred, which was indicated by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Notwithstanding that W. (1890) preferred brē'vō¹, W. (1909) now prefers brā'vō¹, a change perhaps influenced by the pronunciation of the following word or a reversion to the preference of Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) [A daring villain]. [music].

bravura [It.]: bra-vū'ra¹; brā-vū'rā²; *not* bra-vū'ra¹ [A showy passage in

brazier: brē'ziār¹; brā'ziār², *Standard* (1893), E., & M.; C. brē'ziār¹; I. brē'ziār¹; St., brē'zi-ār¹; *Standard* (1913), W., & Wr., brē'ziār¹.

Brazil: brā-zil' or (Pg.) bra-zil'¹; bra-zil' or (Pg.) brā-zil'². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated brā-zil'¹ [S.-Am. republic].

Brazilian: brā-zil'yān¹; bra-zil'yān², *Standard* & W.; C. brā-zil'ian¹; E. brā-zil'i-an¹; I. & St., bra-zil'i-an¹.

Brazos: brā-zōs¹; brā-zōs² [River & county in Tex.].

Brazza: brūd'zā¹; brād'zā² [It. count & African explorer in Fr. service (1852-1905)]. See the next word.

Brzaville: brā'zā'vīl¹; brā'zā'vīl² [A town in Fr. Congo].

Breadalbane: bred-āl'bēn¹; brēd-āl'bān² [Scot. family name].

break: brēk¹; brāk². Thomas Sheridan (1721-88), in his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language" (1780), rimed this word with "brake"; but when Thomas Churchill revised it, in 1797, he changed the pronunciation, making it rime with "freak." Walker, in an edition of his dictionary published after that date, condemned this as an affectation. Commenting on the changes in pronunciation in our dictionaries, the late Professor Lounsbury said:

If the original compiler remain faithful to the pronunciation he first authorized, his revisers are sure not to remain faithful to him. They alter without scruple. . . . In some

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

instances the changes made will seem to modern ears for the worse and not for the better.
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. iii, p. 241 [n. '04].

breccia: brɛʃ'i-ə¹; brɛʃ'i-a² [Rock].

Brechin: brɪn'ɪn¹; brɛn'ɪn² [Scot. town].

Breda: brɛ'dā¹; brɛ'dā² [A town in Brabant, Netherlands].

Brée: brɛ¹; brɛ²; not brɪ¹ [A Flemish painter (1773-1839)].

breech (n.): brɪʃ¹; brɛʃ², *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.; E., St., Enfield* (1807), and Knowles (1835), brɪʃ¹. Compare this word with the next. Butler rimes the word with "twitch," but see BREECHES.

But Hudibras gave him a twitch
As quick as lightning in the breech.

Hudibras pt. iii, canto 3, l. 1065.

breech (v.): brɪʃ¹; brɛʃ², *Standard, C., E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & St.* brɪʃ¹. See preceding word.

breeches: brɪʃ'ez¹; brɪʃ'ɛz², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* brɪʃ'ez¹; *M.* brɪʃ'ɪz; *Wr.* brɪʃ'ɛz. The first form of this word recorded is *breches* (1205); Wyclif spelled it *brechis* (1382); in the Geneva Bible (1560) it occurs *breeches* & Spenser (1591) so spelled it. The form has been in use ever since, but was pronounced to rime with "leeches" in the late 15th century, and was so indicated by Perry (1777).

Whose primitive tradition reaches
As far as Adam's first green breeches.

BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, canto 1, l. 531 (1663).

breeching: brɪʃ'ɪn¹; brɪʃ'ɪng², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* brɪʃ'ɪn¹. The difference here may be said to amount to a national characteristic. See INTRODUCTION, p. xv.

Breguet: brɛ'gɛ¹; brɛ'gɛ² [Fr. horologist (1727-1823)].

brehon: brɪ'hɛn¹; brɛ'hɔn² [A judge in early Ir. history].

Breitenfeld: brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt¹; brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt² [A village in Saxony, the scene of battles in 1631, 1642, & 1813].

breloque [Fr.]: brə-lɔk¹; brɛ-lɔk² [A seal or watch-charm].

Bremen: brɛm'an or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn¹; brɛm'en or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn² [Ger. state & city].

Bremer: brɪ'mɛr¹; brɛ'mɛr² [Sw. novelist (1801-65)].

Bremerhaven: brɛm'ər-hɛ'ven¹ or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛr-hā'fɛn¹; brɛm'er-hā'vɛn² or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛr-hā'fɛn² [Ger. seaport].

Brenz: brɛns¹; brɛns² [Ger. reformer (1499-1570)].

Brescia: brɛʃ'hɪ¹; brɛʃ'hɪ² [It. province & town].

Breslau: brɛz'lau¹; brɛz'lou²—give the s the sound of z [Prussian city].

Bretagne: brɛ-tā'nyɛ¹; brɛ-tā'nye²; not brɛ-tɛn¹ [Fr. province].

bretelle [Fr.]: brɛ-tɛl¹; brɛ-tɛl² [A brace].

bretessé: brɛt'e-sɛ¹; brɛt'ɛ-sɛ²; *C.* brɛ-te-sɛ¹ [In heraldry, embattled].

brethren: brɛth'ren¹; brɛth'rɛn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* brɛth'-rɛn¹; *Wr.* brɛth'ren¹. This word is frequently mispronounced as if spelled *breth-er-en*.

Breton (Cape): brɛ'tɔn¹; brɛ'tɔn² [Island off Canada].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: *artistie, ârt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;*

Breton: bret'an¹; brët'on², *Standard & C.*; *E.* bret'un¹; *I.* bret'en¹; *St.* bri't'un¹; *W.* bret'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus." The pronunciation bri'ten¹ is illiterate. In Fr., bre'tôn¹ [One born in Brittany or Bretagne].

Breton: brë'tôn¹; brë'tôn² [Fr. painter (1827-1906)].

Bretwalda: bret-wël'da¹ or bret'wel-dä¹; brët-wal'da² or brët'wal-da². *I., M., & W.* prefer the first—the only one ever heard by the writer; *C. & Standard* prefer the second [An Old Eng. title given to the rulers or early kings of Britain].

Brukelen: brū'kə-len¹; brū'ke-lën² [A village in Netherlands from which Brooklyn was named].

Brevard: brə-vård¹; bre-vård²; *not* brev'ard¹ [Am. patriot (1750-80)].

breve: briv¹; brëv².

brevet: bri-vet¹; bre-vët², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & St.* brev'et¹; *I.* bre-vet¹; *M.* brev'it¹; *W.* brə-vet¹ [To raise to a rank by brevet]. The noun **brevet** (a commission) has the same pronunciation.

brevari: brī'vi-er¹; brë'vi-ër², *Standard* (1893); *C.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *E. & M.* brī'vi-a-ri¹; *I.* brī'vi-a-ri¹; *St.* brī'vi-er-i¹; *Standard* (1913), brī'vi-ë-ri¹; *W.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *W.* brī'vi-ë-ri¹. Formerly, almost universally, pronounced briv'ya-n¹, but Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) indicated brev'ya-n¹ [A book of prayers].

brevier: bri-vir¹; bre-vër² [A size of type].

brew: brū¹; brų²; *not* briū¹.

brewage: brū'ij¹; brų'ag²; *not* brū'ēj¹.

Brian: brai'en¹; bri'an² [A masculine personal name]. **Bryan**†. *It.,* **Briano:** bri-ā'nō¹; bri-ā'nō².

Briançon: brī'ān'sōn¹; brī'ān'çōn² [Fr. fortified town].

Brian de Bois-Guilbert: brī'ān' də bwā'=gil'bār¹; brī'ān' de bwā'=gil'bēr² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the preceptor of the Knights Templars].

Briareus: brai-ē'n-us¹; bri-ā're-ūs² [In myth, a son of Uranus].

briable: brai'ba-bl¹; bri'ba-bl².

brichette: bri-shet¹; bri-çhët²; *not* bri-çhet¹ [A combined thigh- & leg-piece in ancient armor].

bricole: bri-kōl¹; bri-eōl² [A harness worn by men in hauling a field-gun].

Bridget: brij'et¹; brīg'ët² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan., Birgitte:* bir-git¹; bir-ğit²; *D. & Ger. Brigitta:* (D.) bri-mit¹; bri-mit²; (Ger.) bri-ğit¹; bri-ğit²; *It., Lat., & Sp. Brigida:* (It.) bri'ji-dai¹; bri'gi-dä²; (Lat.) briji'-dai¹; brīg'-i-dai¹; (Sp.) bri'hi-dai¹; bri'hi-dä².

Bridlington: brid'liŋ-tən¹; brīd'liŋ-ton²; sometimes also pronounced būr'liŋ-tən¹; bīr'liŋ-ton², but spelled **Burlington** [Eng. seaport]. See **ALCESTER**; **ANSTRUTHER**; **BEAUCHAMP**.

bric-a-brac: brik'=ə-brak¹; brīe'=a-bräe².

brief: brīf¹; brëf²—one syllable.

Brieg: brīg¹; brëğ²—one syllable [Prus. town].

Brieites: brai'i-aits¹; brī'e-its² [Douai Bible].

Briel: brīl¹; brël²—one syllable [Seaport of the Netherlands].

?: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn.*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; gə, ŋ = -ing; chin, this.

Brienne: brī'en¹; brī'en² [Fr. town].

Brienzen: brī'ān¹; brī'ān² [Swiss lake].

Brierly Hill: brai'ər-lī hīl¹; brī'er-ly hīl² [Eng. town].

Briesen: brī'zen¹; brē'sēn² [Prus. town].

brigand: brig'ənd¹; brīg'and²; often erroneously bri-gand¹.

brigandine: brig'an-din¹; brīg'an-dīn², *Standard, C., & St.; E.* brig'and-in¹; *I.* brig'an-dain¹; *M. & W.* brig'an-din¹; *W.* brig'an-dain¹, which was also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). [A coat of mail.]

Brigantes: bri-gan'tiz¹; bri-gān'tēs² [A British or an Irish tribe].

brigantine: brig'an-tin¹; brīg'an-tīn², *Standard, C., & St.; E.* brig'ant-in¹; *I & W.* brig'an-tain¹; *M. & W.* brig'an-tin¹. Cotgrave, in his "Dictionnaire" (1611), recorded the word and defined it—"Brigantin, a low, long and swift sea-vessel, bigger then the fregat . . ."

NOTE.—In Walker's day orthoepists, including himself, favored brig'an-tain¹. He says: "All our orthoepists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short." Perry in 1777, Thomas Sheridan in 1780, Walker in 1791, Jameson in 1827, Knowles in 1835, and Reid in 1844 all agreed on giving the ultima the diphthongal *i* (ai: f) sound; Smart (1840) recorded the short sound favored above.

Bright: brait¹; brīt²; not brīht¹ [Eng. family name].

Brighthelmstone: brait'helm-stən¹; brīt'hēlm-stən²; not brīt'en¹ [Old Eng. town]. See quotation.

Brighton, originally *Brighthelmstone*, plainly derives its name from some Saxon *Brighthelm*, but who or what he was there seems no means of discovering. The present contracted form . . . came into general use only in the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 311.

Brigittine: brij'i-tin¹ or -tīn¹; brīg'i-tīn² or -tīn² [A member of the order of St. Bridget of Sweden (1344)].

Brignoles: brī'nyōl¹; brī'nyōl² [Fr. town].

Brignoli: brī-nyō'lī¹; brī-nyō'lī² [It. tenor (1827-84)].

brillante: bril-lān'tē¹; bril-lān'tē² [It., showy; direction in music].

Brillat-Savarin: brī'yā'sā'vā'rañ¹; brī'yā'sā'vā'rāñ² [Fr. writer (1725-1826)].

brilliant: bril'yant¹; bril'yant²; not brīl'i-yant¹.

brilliantine: bril'yən-tīn¹; bril'yan-tīn²—not -tain¹.

brillolette: bril'yo-let¹; bril'yo-lēt² [Same as BRIOLETTE].

brimstone: brīm'stōn¹; brīm'stōn², *Standard, C., E., St., W., & W.; M.* brīm'stən¹. [—dī-sī¹ [It. seaport].]

Brindisi: brīn'dī-zī¹; brīn'dī-ḡī²; but more commonly heard brīn-dī'zī¹; not

brine: brain¹; brīn² [Sea-water or salted water].

bringer: brīj'ər¹; brīj'er²; not brīj'gar¹. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

Brinvilliers: brīn'vil-yərz¹ or (Fr.) brañ'vil'yē¹; brīn'vil-yərs² or (Fr.) brāñ'vil'yē² [Fr. marchioness (1630?-76)].

brloche [Fr.]: brī'ōsh¹; brī'ōch² [A type of cake].

2: wōlf, dḡ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rḡle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; ḡo, ḡem; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rúle; but, bōrn;

bríolette [Fr.]: brī'o-let¹; brī'o-lét² [A diamond of special cut].

bríquet: brí-ket¹ or brī'ket¹; brí-két² or brī'két²; not brík-it¹. **bríquette**†.

Brisbane: bríz'bēn¹; brīs'bān²; not bris'bēn¹ [Austral. city].

brisé [Fr.]: brī'zē¹; brī'šē² [Broken: used in music].

Briséis: brái-sí'sís; brī-sē'ís² [In Homer's "Iliad," Achilles's concubine].

brísewort: bríz'wūrt¹; brīs'wūrt²; not bráis'wūrt¹ [A plant, the bruissewort].

Brisson: brī'sōn¹; brī'sōn² [Fr. statesman (1835-1912)].

Brisson de Warville: brī'sō' də vār'vīl¹; brī'sō' de vār'vīl² [Fr. revolutionary (1754-93)]. See GIRONDEX.

brístle: brís'l¹; brís'l²—the *t* is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *le*.

brisure: bríz'yur¹; brīs'yur², *Standard & C.*; *E.* brís'ūr¹; *I.* brís'yūr¹; *M.* & *W.* brí-zūr¹; *Wr.* brí-zūr¹ [A break in a rampart or parapet].

Britain: brít'an¹; brít'an²; not brít'in¹ [The island containing England, Scotland, and Wales].

Britannia: brí-tan'í-ə¹; brí-tān'í-ə²; not brít'an-yə¹.

Briton: brít'en¹; brít'on², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E.* & *W.* brít'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus"; *I.* & *St.* brít'en¹; *M.* brít'n¹ [A native of Britain].

britzka: bríts'kə¹; bríts'kə² [Polish carriage]. Spelled also **britschka** & **britska**, but pronounced as above.

broach: brōch¹; brōch²—the *o* as in "go." Compare the next word.

broad: brōd¹; brōd²—the *o* as in "or." See the preceding word.

broadsword: brōd'sōrd¹; brōd'sōrd²—the *w* is silent and the *o* of the ultima is frequently sounded as *o* in "ford."

Brobdingnag: brēb'dīn-nag¹; brōb'dīng-nāg² [The giants' country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*].—**Brobdingnagian**: brēb'dīn-nag'í-an¹; brōb'dīng-nāg'í-an². *Wr.* alone prefers brēb'dīn-nē'jī-an¹.

brocade: brō-kēd¹; brō-cād²—the *o* as in "obey"; not as in "old" [A fabric].

brocatel: brēk'ə-tel¹; brōē'a-tél², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.*; *I.* & *W.* brō'-ka-tel¹; *M.* brēk-a-tel¹ [A fabric].

broccoli [It.]: brēk'o-lí; brōē'o-lí² [A variety of cabbage].

brochantite: brō-shant'ait¹; brō-čānt'it², *Standard*; *C.* brō-shan'tait¹; *E.* brō'kan-tait¹; *I.* brēk'an-tait¹; *M.* brēsh'en-tait¹; *W.* brēk'an-tait; *Wr.* brēk'ent-ait¹ [An emerald-green mineral named for **Brochant** (brō'shan¹) **de Villiers** (də vīl'yār¹), Fr. mineralogist (1773-1840)].

broché [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'čhē² [Stitched & paper-bound: said of a book].

brochet [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'čhē²; not brēt'shit¹ [A fish].

brochette [Fr.]: brō'shet¹; brō'čhēt² [A skewer].

brochure [Fr.]: brō'shūr¹; brō'čhūr²; not brō'chūr¹; nor brō'kiūr¹, an illiterate pronunciation occasionally heard [A pamphlet].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Brocken: brək'en¹; brök'ən² [A mountain of the Harz range in Saxony].

Brockhaus: brək'haus¹; brök'hous² [Ger. family name].

Broek: brūk¹; brök²; *not* bröik¹ [Village of the Netherlands].

brogan: brō'gən¹; brō'gən², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* brög'-an¹; *I.* & *St.* brō'gan¹ [A type of shoe].

bröggerite: brüg'ər-ait¹; brüg'er-it² [A mineral and a source of helium].

Broglie (de): də bro'ly¹; de bro'lyē² [Fr. family name].

brogue: brōg¹; brōg²; *not* bræg¹. See CATALOG.

broil: broil¹; bröil²; *not* brail¹. See BOIL.

Broke: bruk¹; brök²; *not* brök¹ [A family name].

bromic: brō'mik¹; brō'mie². *Wr.* alone prefers brēm'ik¹. See BROMID.

bromid, bromide: brō'mid¹, brō'maid¹; brō'mid², brō'mid². The first form is preferred by *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*, the latter having the wider vogue [A chemical compound].

bromin, bromine: brō'min¹, brō'min¹; brō'min², brō'min², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* & *St.* brō'min¹; *I.* brō'main¹; *M.* brēm'in¹, brēm'ain¹; *Wr.* brō'min¹. Only the spelling **bromine** is recorded by Sir James Murray [A chemical element].

bromize: brō'maiz¹; brō'miz² [To treat with bromin].

Bromley: brēm'li¹ or brum'li¹; bröm'ly² or bröm'ly². The second pronunciation is an affectation now gradually passing out of use. See ANSTRUTHER. [An Eng. proper name.]

Brompton: brēmptən¹; brōmp'ton²; *not* brump'tun¹ [A southwestern district of London].

bronchi: brən'koi¹; brōn'ei² [Pl. of BRONCHUS].

bronchia: brən'ki-a¹; brōn'ei-a² [The larger air-passages of the lungs].—**bronchial:** brən'ki-əl¹; brōn'ei-əl².

bronchitis: brən-kai'tis or -ki'tis¹; brōn-ei'tis or -ei'tis².

bronchus: brən'kus¹; brōn'eūs² [A windpipe].

bronco: brən'ko¹; brōn'eo² [An unbroken native horse or Indian pony].

Brongniart: brōn'nyār¹; brōn'nyār²—the *t* is silent [Fr. scientists of the 18th & 19th centuries].

Brontë: brən'tē¹; brōn'tē² [The family name of three Eng. novelists: (1) Charlotte (1816-55); (2) Emily (1818-48); & (3) Anne (1820-49)].

Brontosaurus: brən'to-sē'rus¹; brōn'to-sā'rūs² [A huge dinosaurian reptile].

bronze: brenz¹; brōnz²; *not* brōnz¹, a pronunciation due no doubt to the Italian origin of the word (*bronzo*), and in vogue from 1760 to 1802 and recommended by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Stephen Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). Enfield was the first (1807) to record the short *o* sound and was followed by Webster (1828) and Smart (1836). James Knowles (1835) and Alexander Reid (1844) gave both, but preferred brōnz. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in recording bronz¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get, präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

brooch: bröch¹; bröch², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* Of the modern dictionaries *E.* (1879) alone prefers bröch¹; bröch²—the only pronunciation recorded by Sheridan (1780) and accepted by Walker (1791). The modern pronunciation, bröch¹, was first recorded by William Perry in his "Royal Standard Dictionary," Edinburgh, 1777.

brood: brüd¹; bröod².

brook: bruk¹; bröök²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted brük¹ [A rivulet].

Brookline¹: bruk'lain¹; bröök'lin² [A town in Mass.].

Brookline²: bruk'lin¹; bröök'lin² [A town in N. H.].

Brooklyn: bruk'lin¹; bröök'lyn² [A borough of New York City].

broom: brūn¹; brööm²; *not* brum¹, *nor* brum¹.

broth: brēth¹; bröth², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Sheridan* (1780); *I., St., Walker, & Perry* (1775), brēth¹; bröth².

brothel: brēth'al¹; bröth'el², *Standard; C., I., St., W., & Walker*, brēth'el¹; *E. & Wr.* bröth'el¹; *M.* brēth'l¹.

brother: bruth'ar¹; bröth'er²; *not* brufh'ar¹.

Brough: bruf¹; brüf² [Eng. family name].

brough [Sc.]: brøn¹; bröñ² [A halo].

Brougham¹: brū'am¹ or brūm¹; brū'am² or brum². The native pronunciation in northern England was brūñ'am¹; brūñ'am², also brūf'am¹; brūf'am² and brū'ham¹; brū'ham² [Eng. lord chancellor (1778–1868)].

brougham²: brō'am¹; brō'am²; *Standard, C., & Wr.*, brū'am¹; *E. & M.* brūm¹; *I. & St.* brū'am¹; *W.* brū'am¹ [A close four-wheeled vehicle].

For the vehicle brūm was the accepted London pronunciation . . . still widely prevalent; . . . brū'am¹ is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows brō'am to be now the most common in educated use. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. 1, p. 1134, col. 2 [CL. P. 1888].

Brougham³: brūm¹; brum² [Eng. parish in Westmoreland].

Brougham⁴: brō'am¹; brō'am² [Can. town in Ontario].

[name].

Broughton¹: brau'tan¹ or brēt'an¹; brou'ton² or brôt'on² [Eng. family

Broughton²: bruh'tan¹; brüh'ton² [Scot. village on the Tweed].

Broussais: brū'sē¹; brū'sā² [Fr. physician (1772–1838)].

Broussetia: brū'so-nī'sha¹; brū'so-nē'sha²; *not* -nē'ti-a¹ [A genus of trees].

Brouwer: brau'ar¹; brow'er² [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Brown-Séguard: braun'sē-kār¹; brown'sē-kār²; *not* -sī'kwār¹ [Fr.-Am. physiologist (1817–94)].

Bruch: bruh¹; bruh² [Ger. composer (1838–1907)].

Bruck: bruk¹; brük² [Aust. statesman (1798–1860)].

Brückenau: brük'a-nau¹; brük'e-nou² [Ger. watering-place].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing. **brooch** **bruyère** **brin**, this.

Brueys (de): də brü'ē¹; de brü'e² [Fr. dramatist & priest (1640-1723)].

Bruges: brüz¹; brüz². The pronunciation brü'juz¹; brü'ges², recorded by several dictionaries, is a book pronunciation seldom or never heard from the educated. The Flemish form is **Brugge**: brüg'gə¹; brüg'ge² [A Flemish city].

brulse: brüz¹; brus²; *not* brüs¹. When preceded by *r* the diphthong *ui* is pronounced as *u* in "rule," the *i* being silent.

bruit: brüt¹; brüt²—one syllable, but Smart (1840) gave it brü't¹.

Brumaire: brü'mär¹; brü'mär² [The second month of the Fr. Revolutionary calendar, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20].

The 18th *Brumaire* (year VIII) is the name given to the coup d'état by which Bonaparte, supported by . . . the majority of the Elders, overthrew the Directory which was replaced by the Consulate [Nov. 9-10, 1799].

LOUIS GRÉGOIRE *Encyclopédic Dict. of History, Biography, etc.*, p. 302.

Brummell: brum'el¹; brüm'el² [Eng. exquisite (1778-1840)].

Brunck: brünk¹; brünk²—the *u* as in "dune" [Fr. scholar (1729-1803)].

Brunel, Brunai: brü'nai¹; brü'nä²; *Standard*, bru-nē'ī¹; brü-ne'ī² [Sultanate of Borneo].

Brunel: brü-nel¹; brü-nel² [Fr. family name of famous engineers].

Brunelleschi: brü'nel-les'ki¹; brü'näl-lēs'eī² [It. architect (1377-1446)].

Brunetière: brü'nä-tyär¹; brü'ne-tyēr²; *not* brün-tyär¹; *nor* brü'nä-tyēr¹. In French *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of *ä* in "fare," & *è* before *r* has the same sound. [Fr. literary critic (1849-1906).]

Brunhild¹: brün'hild¹; brün'hild² [In Norse myth, a Valkyrie].

Brunhild²: brün'hilt¹; brün'hilt² [A queen in the "Nibelungenlied" who urges Hagen to murder Siegfried]. See BRÜNEHILDE.

Brunhilde: brun-hil'də¹; brün-hil'de². Same as BRÜNHILD.

Bruni: brü'nī¹; brü'nī² [It. scholar (1369-1444)].

Brünn: brün¹; brün²—the *u* as in "dune" [Austrian city].

Brünnehilde: brün-hil'də¹; brün-hil'de² [In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie condemned to a trance by Wotan, but released by Siegfried].

Bruno (Giordano): jiör-dä'no brü'no¹; giör-dä'no brü'no² [It. philosopher of 16th cent.].

Brunswick: bronz'wik¹; brüŋ'wik² [Ger. duchy].

Brusa: brü'sə¹; brü'sa² [Turk. vilayet & city]. **Broussa**†.

brusk: brusk¹; brüsk² [Blunt].

brusque: brusk¹; brusk²; *not* brusk¹ as sometimes heard in the South [Fr. form of BRUSK].—**brusquerie** [Fr.]: brus'ke-ri¹; brus'ke-rē².

Brut¹: brüt¹; brüt² [Legendary Brit. king].

brut² [Fr.]: brüt¹; brüt² [A grade of sparkling wine].

Bruxelles: brü'sel¹; brü'säl² [Fr., Brussels].

bruyère [Fr.]: brü'yär¹; brü'yêr² [The Scotch heather]. See BRÜNE-TIÈRE.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

Brydges: brij'iz¹; brýg'es² [Eng. family name].

Brynmawr: brin'maur¹; brýn'mowr² [Welsh town].

Bryn Mawr: brin mār¹; brýn mār² [Village and college in Pa.].

bryony: brai'o-ni¹; brý'o-ny² [A herbaceous climbing plant].

Brython: brifh'en¹; brýth'on² [A Briton of southern stock: Welsh name].

bubonocoele: biū-ben'o-sil¹; bū-bön'o-çēl², *Standard & St.*; *C.* biū-bō'no-sil¹; *E.* biū-ben'a-sil¹; *I.* biū-ben'o-sil¹; *M.* biu-ben'a-sil¹; *W.* biu-ben'o-sil¹; *Wr.* bu-ben'a-sil¹, which was also indicated by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), but Smart (1840) and Reid (1844) noted bū'ba-no-sil¹ [Hernia].

bucan, bucan: buk'an¹; bū'an² [A West-Ind. rack for smoking or drying meat].

buccaneer: buk'a-nīr¹; bū'e'a-nēr². Spelled also **bucanier**, but pronounced in the same way.

bucchero [It.]: buk-kē'ro¹; bū-e-eg'ro²; *not* bū-çhār'o¹ [Unglazed Etrurian pottery].

buccina [Lat.]: buk'si-nā¹; bū'e'çi-na² [A trumpet-like musical instrument; shepherd's horn].

Buccleuch: buk-klū¹ or buk'liū¹; bū-e-ely² or bū'e'lū² [Scot. glen and dukedom].

Bucentaur: biu-sen'tēr¹; bū-çēn'tar². Smart (1840) and Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable. [1. A Venetian barge. 2. A mythical monster half bull and half man.]

Bucephalus: biu-sef'a-lus¹; bū-çēf'a-lūs²; *not* bū-kef'a-lus¹ [The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, any saddle-horse].

Bucer: bū'tsar¹; bū'tçer² [Ger. religious reformer (1491-1551)].

Buch (von): buh¹; būh² [Prus. geologist (1774-1853)].

Buchan: buh'an¹; būh'an² [Scot. district & family name].

Buchanan: biū-kan'an¹; bū-çān'an² [Scot. family name]. The pronunciation buk'an'an¹, preferred by Phye, is also the preference of *W.* (1890), but not of *W.* (1909); *Standard* (1893) and (1913) prefer the pronunciation given here.

Bucharest: bū'kə-rest¹ or biū'kə-rest¹; bū'ea-rēst² or bū'ea-rēst² [Capital of Roumania]. **Bukharest**.

Bucher: bū'hār¹; bū'her² [Ger. theologian of 16th cent.].

Buchez: bū'shē¹; bū'çhē²; *not* bū'chēz¹ [Fr. publicist (1796-1865)].

Büchner: būh'nār¹; būh'ner² [Ger. family name].

Buchtel: buk'tel¹; bū'e'tēl² [Am. philanthropist; endowed Buchtel College, Akron, O.].

buchu: biū'kiū¹; bū'eū², *Standard, C.*; *E.* buk-yū¹; *I. & M.* buk'u¹; *W.* biū'kiū¹; *Wr.* bū'kū¹ [A. S. Afr. plant of the rice family]. **bucku**.

bucholzite: buk'olz-ait¹; bū'e'olz-it², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* bū'kōlt-sait¹; *E.* bū'kel-zait¹; *W.* buk'olz-ait¹. [An aluminum silicate.]

2: *ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,*

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Buckingham: buk'ɪŋ-ham¹ or buk'ɪŋ-əm¹; bŭk'ing-hām² or bŭk'ing-am²; not buk'in-əm¹. There is a tendency toward pronouncing every letter in this name which should be encouraged. See ANSTRUTHER [1. Eng. county & town. 2. County in Va.].

buckram: buk'rəm¹; bŭk'ram²—a word that in early English use designated a delicate and costly fabric of cotton or linen, but one which in modern times denotes a coarse gummed canvas, like linen used for linings.

bucnemia: biŭk-nī'mi-a¹; bŭe-nē'mi-a²; not buk-nī'mi-a¹ [Inflammatory swelling of the leg].

bucolic: biu-kəl'ik¹; bŭ-eōl'ie² [A pastoral poem; as, the *Bucolics* of Vergil].

And with thy Eclogues intermixe
Some smooth and harmless *bucolicks*.

HERRICK *To his Muse* l. 10.

Budapest: bŭ'də-pest¹ or -pesht¹; bu'da-pĕst² or -pĕst² [Capital of Hungary].

Buddha: bud'ə or bŭ'də¹; bud'a or bu'da² [Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (B. C. 568-488)].—**Buddhism:** bud'izm¹; bud'izm²; C., I., & W. bŭ'dizm¹; E. bŭd'izm¹; St. bud'dizm¹ [The religion of Buddha].—**Buddhist:** bud'ist¹; bud'ist².

Bude: biūd¹; bŭd² [Eng. seaside resort].

Budé: bŭ'dē¹; bŭ'dē² [Fr. numismatist (1467-1540)].

budgerigar: bud'jer-i-gār¹; bŭd'ger-i-gār² [An Austral. grass-parrakeet].

Budweis: bud'vais¹; bud'vīs²; not bŭd'wais¹ [A district of Bohemia].

Buena Vista: bŭ'nə vis'tə¹; bu'na vis'ta² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Buena Vista: bwē'nə vis'ta¹; bwē'nā vis'tā² [Mex. village where General Zachary Taylor defeated Santa Anna in 1847].

Buenos Aires: bō'nəs ē'rīz or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ai'res¹; bō'nos ā'rēs or (Sp.) bwē'nōs i'rēs² [Argentine province and capital].

buffa [It.]: buf'fa¹; buff'fā²; not bŭf'fa¹ [Comic; also, a comic actress in opera]. See BUFFO.

buffet: buf'et¹; bŭf'ēt² [A blow].

buffet: buf'it¹ or (Fr.) bŭf'fē¹; bŭf'et² or (Fr.) bŭf'fē²; Standard, C., & E., buf'et¹; I. buf'fet¹; M. buf'it¹; Si. buff'et¹; W. bu-fē¹; W. buff'et¹ [A Fr. word used to designate a sideboard or cupboard: introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Anne (1702)].

Buffler: bŭf'yē¹; bŭf'yē² [Fr. grammarian (1661-1737)].

buffo [It.]: buf'fo¹; buf'fo² [A comic actor in opera]. Compare BUFFA.

buffoon: buf-fŭn¹; bŭf-fōōn²; not bə-fŭn¹, nor bu-fŭn¹.

Buffon (de): də bŭf'fēn¹; de bŭf'fōn² [Fr. naturalist (1707-88)].

Buford: biŭf'fərd¹; bŭf'ford² [Am. general (1827-63)].

build: bild¹; bŭld²—the *u* is silent.

Build originally appeared in various ways, of which *byld*, *bŭld*, and *buid* were prominent types. At the end of the fifteenth century the practise began of recognizing both forms by

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gŏ, gēm; inŭk; thŭn, thŭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

writing *bulld* or *buyl*. In a measure this doubtless represented a then existing shade of pronunciation. . . . No one ever thinks of pronouncing the *u*; perhaps no one has ever thought of it since the combination was formed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §3, p. 124 [H. '09].

bullded: bild'ed¹; bild'ed². See **BUILD**.

We have frequently "dwelled" for "dwelt" and *bullded* for "built." This is all proper enough if the *d* sound is given to the ending by pronouncing the word.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §5, p. 184 [H. '09].

built: bilt¹; bilt². See **BULDED**.

Bukki: buk'ai¹; bük'i² [Bible].

Bukkiab: bu-kai'a¹; bük-i'a² [Bible].

Bukowina: bū'ko-vi'nə¹; bu'ko-vi'na² [Austr. province].

Bul: bul¹; bul² [Bible].

Bulak: bū-lāk'¹; bu-lāk'²; *not* bū'lak¹ [Egyptian river-port for Cairo].

Bula Matari: bū'la ma-tā'ri¹; bu'lā mā-tā'ri² [Bantu: "rock-breaker": a name given to Sir Henry M. Stanley by South-Afr. natives].

Bulawayo: bū'la-wā'yo¹; bu'la-wā'yo²; *not* bū'la-wē'o¹ [City in So. Rhodesia].

bulbul: bul'bul¹; bul'bul²; *not* bul'bul¹.

Buldana: bul-dā'nə¹; bul-dā'na²; *not* bul-dē'na¹ [Dist. of Brit. Ind.].

Bulgar: bul'gar¹; bul'gār²; *not* bul'gar¹ [A native of Bulgaria].

Bulgaria: bul-gē'ri-a¹ or bul-gū'ri-a¹; būl-gū'ri-a² or bul-gā'ri-a² [Independent state of S. E. Europe].

Bulgaris: bul-gū'ris¹; bul-gā'ris² [Gr. statesman & regent (1803-78)].

bull: bul'a¹; bul'a², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C. bul'a¹; I. bū'la¹; St. bul'-la¹; Wr. bul'la¹* [A seal or locket].

bullace: bul'is¹; bul'aç²; *not* bul'es¹ [A plum-tree].

bullate: bul'ēt¹; bul'āt², *Standard, M., St., & W.*; *C. bul'ēt¹; E. & I. bul'-lēt¹; Wr. bul'lit¹* [Blistered].

bulletin: bul'i-tin¹; bul'e-tin², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. bul'a-tin¹; E. & I. bul'le-tin¹; St. bul'le-tin¹; Wr. bul'le-tin¹*.

NOTE.—Used by Burke in naming a brief report of public events in 1791, the word was employed later to designate a dispatch from the seat of war (1800) for home publication, but nearly a century prior to this Evelyn in his "Memoirs" (1645) referred to the fact that when journeying toward Ferrara he carried "a *bulletino* or bill of health" (p. 181). The earlier sense is derived from the It. *bollettino*; the later, from the Fr. *bulletin*. It is to the Italian source that the pronunciation preferred by *St. & W.* is to be traced—this was the original as indicated by Jones (1798) & Perry (1805). The short *i* sound now given to the ultima was introduced from the French into English and recorded as preferable by George Fulton and C. Knight in their "General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language" (1802).

Bülow (von): fon bū'lev¹; fon bū'löv²; Anglicized biū'lō¹; bū'lō² [Ger. family name].

bulwark: bul'wark¹; bul'wark², *Standard, C., E., W. & Wr.*; *I. & St. bul'-würk¹; M. bul'wörk¹*.

bumpkin: bump'kin¹; bümp'kin²; *not* bum'kin¹ [An awkward rustic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

bumptious: bump'shʊs¹; bŭmp'shŭs²; *not* bum'shʊs¹.

Bunah: bū'nā¹; bu'nā² [Bible].

Bunau-Varilla: bū'nō'=vā'ri'yā¹; bū'nō'=vā'ri'yā² [Fr. engineer & diplomat (1859-)].

buncombe: buŋ'kəm¹; būn'eom²—the *b* is silent. See *B*.

bund: bund¹; būnd² [A quay or thoroughfare on a water-front; as, the *bund* of Yokohama].

bund² [Ger.]: bunt¹; būnt² [A confederation].

Bundesrath: bun'təz-rāt¹; būn'teʒ-rāt² [Ger. federal council].

Bundes = Versammlung: bun'təz-fer-zam'lun¹; būn'teʒ-fēr-šām'lun² [Ger., a confederated assembly].

bungalow: buŋ'gə-lō¹; būng'gə-lō².

Bungay: buŋ'gē¹; būn'gā² [Eng. town].

Bunni: būn'ai¹; būn'i² [Bible].

Bunsen: būn'sen *or* (Ger.) būn'zen¹; būn'sēn *or* (Ger.) būn'sēn² [Ger. familiarly name of a diplomat (1791-1860) or scientist (1811-99)].

buntline: bunt'lin¹; būnt'lin², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & I.* bunt'lain¹; *M.* bunt'lain² [A rope used in hauling a sail].

Bunyan: būn'yan¹; būn'yan²; *not* bun'yan¹ [Eng. allegorist (1628-88)].

Buonaparte. Same as BONAPARTE.

Buonarroti: bwē'nā-rē'tī¹; bwō'nā-rō'tī² [Name of MICHELANGELO].

buoy: bei¹; böy². This is the commonly accepted pronunciation to-day, but *Wr.* prefers bwei¹; bwöy², which is given as second choice by *I. & M.*, & third choice by *W. Standard, C., & W.* give bū¹; būy² as second choice.

NOTE.—The pronunciation *bei* was preferred by Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), and is the earlier, but Sheridan (1780) & Walker (1791) preferred *bwei* & were supported by Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), who said "the slow, correct pronunciation is *buoy*," and Craig (1849), but the triphthong, so sounded, is opposed to the genius of the language.

buoyage: bei'ij¹; böy'ag²; *not* bei'ēj¹, *nor* bwei'ēj—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyancy:** bei'en-si¹; böy'an-gy²—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyant:** bei'ent¹; böy'ant²; *not* bei'ant¹, *nor* bwei'ant¹—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.

Burbury: būrb'er-i¹; būrb'er-y² [Eng. family name].

burden: būr'dn¹; būr'dn². Compare *BURTHEN*.

Burdett=Coutts: bur-det'=kŭts¹; būr-det'=eŭts² [Eng. philanthropist (1814-1906)].

Bure, Burl: bū'rī¹; bū're² *or* -rī²; *not* biūr¹, *nor* biūr¹ [In Norse myth, the first God-man].

bureau: biūr'ō¹; bū'rō², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.*, biu-rō¹; *I., St., & Wr.*, biūr'ō¹. All of the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Reid (1844), placed the accent on the ultima.

bureaucracy: biu-rō'kra-si¹; bū-rō'era-gy². *E. & St.* alone prefer biu-rek'ra-si¹.

bureaucrat: biūr'ro-krat¹; bū'ro-erāt²—note that the accent is on the

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, böy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

burgee: bŭr'jī¹; bŭr'gē²; *not* bŭr'gī¹ [A pennant].

burgeois: Same as BOURGEOIS.

surgeon (*v.* & *n.*): bŭr'jən¹; bŭr'gon² [Bud].

burgess: bŭr'jes¹; bŭr'gēs².

burgh: bŭrg¹; bŭrg², *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* bur'ru¹; *I.* bŭ'ro¹; *M.* bur'ə¹. This variant of BOROUGH has been obsolete in ordinary Eng. use since the 17th century, but has survived in Scotland, where the pronunciation is invariably bur'ə¹. [name]

Burghclere: bŭr'klār¹; bŭr'elēr²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name]

Burgh (de): dī bŭrg¹; de bŭrg² [Eng. statesman (died 1243)].

Burghersh: bŭrg'ersh¹; bŭrg'ersh² [Eng. family name].

Burghley: bŭr'li¹; bŭr'ly²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

* **Burgin:** bŭr'gin¹; bŭr'gin²—the *g* is hard [Eng. family name].

burglar: bŭr'glār¹; bŭr'glār²—**burglarious:** bər-glē'rī-us¹; bur-glā'rī-ūs².

Bürghlen: bŭr'n'len¹; bŭr'n'lēn² [Swiss village, reputed birthplace of William Tell]

Burgoynne: bur-gein¹; bŭr-göyn² [Eng. family name].

burgrave: bŭr'grēv¹; bŭr'grāv² [The governor of a fortified town].

Burgundian (*a.* & *n.*): bur-gun'dī-ən¹; bŭr-gŭn'dī-an².

Burgundy: bŭr'gun-dī¹; bŭr'gŭn-dy² [Fr. duchy].

burial: ber'ī-əl¹; bŕ'i-əl²; *not* bŭr'yāl¹, as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). All other lexicographers note the three syllables.

burin: biŭ'rīn¹; bŭ'rīn²; *not* bŭr'in¹ [An engraver's tool].

Burleigh: bŭr'li¹; bŭr'li² [A family & a geographical name].

burlesque (*n.* & *v.*): bŭr-lesk¹; bŭr-lēsk²; *not* bŭr'lesk¹.

Burmese (*a.* & *n.*): bŭr-mīz¹; bŭr-mēs², *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *Standard* & *C.* bŭr-mīs¹. The modern tendency is to give the ultima the sound of *z* rather than that of *s*.

Burnaby: bŭr'nā-bī¹; bŭr'nā-by² [Eng. soldier & traveler (1842-85)].

Burnand: bŭr-nand¹; bŭr-nānd²; *not* bŭr'nand¹, a pronunciation never used by those who knew him [Eng. editor of *Punch* (1836-1917)].

Burnet: bŭr'net¹; bŭr'nēt² [A family & geographical name].

Burnett: bŭr-net¹; bŭr-nēt² [A family & a geographical name].

Burnham Beeches: bŭr'n'am bīch'ez¹; bŭr'n'am bēch'ēs² [Ancient forest in England].

burnoose: bŭr-nūs¹; bŭr-nōōs², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, bŭr'nūs¹. *C.* & *M.* give bŭr-nūz¹ as an alternative & *St.* gives bŭr'nūz¹ [A cloak worn by Arabs].

Burritt: bur'it¹; bŭr'it²; *not* bŭr'rit¹ [Am. reformer (1810-79)].

Burroughs: bur'ōz¹; bŭr'ōs² [Am. naturalist (1837-1921)].

bursar: bŭr'sər¹; bŭr'sar²; *not* bər-sār¹ [A treasurer].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fást, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = 'out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Burslem: bŭrs'lem¹; bŭrs'lēm²; *not* bŭrz'lem¹ [Eng. city].

burst: bŭrst¹; bŭrst²; *not* bust¹, *nor* bust'əd¹, which is a gross corruption for "bankrupt."

Burtchael: bŭr'chel¹; bŭr'chēl²; *not* bŭr-chel'¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

burthen: bŭr'thn¹; bŭr'thn². Compare BURDEN.

[Albemarle].

Bury¹: ber'ɪ¹; bŕy² [Eng. city and Viscounty attached to the earldom of

Bury²: biŭ'rɪ¹; bŭ'ry² [Eng. family name of the Charlevilles].

busby: buz'bi¹; bŭs'by²; *not* bus'bi¹ [A military head-dress].

bushel: bush'el¹; bŭsh'ēl²; *not* buś'h'el¹.

Bushire: bŭ-śhīr'¹; bŭ-śhīr'² [Pers. seaport].

business: biz'ɪ-nes¹; bɪs'ɪ-nēs², *Standard* (1913); *not* biz'nes¹.

Venison, medicine, *business*, . . . are now no longer heard as words of two syllables exclusively. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. ii, p. 181 [H. '04].

We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words [busy, business, bury] as if written *bewsy, bewsiness and bewery*; but we ought rather to blush for . . . departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzzy, bizness, and berry*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.*, note 178.

Busiris: biu-sai'ris¹; bu-si'ris² [1. In myth, a king of Egypt, son of Poseidon. 2. An ancient Egypt. city].

bustle: bus'l¹; bŭs'l²—the *t* is silent.

busy: biz'ɪ¹; bɪs'y²; *not* biŭ'sɪ¹. Compare quotation under BUSINESS.

Buszard: buz'ard¹; bŭs'ard² [Eng. family name].

butcher: buč'h'ar¹; buč'h'er²—the *u* as in "full"; *not* as in "rule."

Bute: biūt¹; bŭt²; *not* bŭt¹ [Scot. island & earldom].

Buteshire: biūt'shīr¹; bŭt'shīr²; *not* biūt'sher¹ [Scot. shire].

Butte: biūt¹; bŭt² [A city in Mont.].

butterin, butterline: but'er-in¹, -in²; bŭt'er-īn², -īn²—the pronunciation depends upon the spelling.

butyraceous: biŭ'ti-rē'shŭs¹; bŭ'ty-rā'shŭs². Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave the first syllable as bu-ɪ; bŭ-ɪ² [Buttery].

butyrate: biŭ'ti-rēt¹; bŭ'ty-rāt² [A salt of butyric acid]. See BUTYRIC.

butyric: biu-tir'ik¹; bŭ-tŷr'ie²; *not* biŭ'ti-rīk¹ [Pert. to butter].

buxom: buks'əm¹; bŭks'om² [Comely].

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buxom* girl.
With lips like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl.

LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 48.

buy: bai¹; bŷ²—the *u* is silent and the *y* pronounced as *ai* in "aisle." See quotation from Walker under BUSINESS.

Buz: buz¹; bŭz² [Bible].

Buzi: biŭ'zai¹; bŭ'zi² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; ôbey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; bust, bûrn;

Buzite: buz'ait¹; bûz'it² [Bible].

by: bai¹; bÿ². Altho formerly in vogue, the pronunciation bi¹; bi² has no longer the sanction of usage. It was recognized as current by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), who condemned it as "a colloquialism," Jones (1798), and Smart (1836); but Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) gave the y the diphthongal sound of ai in "aisle."

Byblis: bib'lis¹; bÿb'lis²; not bai'blus¹ [In myth, a nymph in love with her own brother].

Byblus: bib'lus¹; bÿb'lus²; not bai'blus¹ [Ancient Phenician city].

Byleipt: bÿ-lëpt'¹; bÿ-lept'² [In Norse myth, the dwelling destroyer].

Byng: biŋ¹; bÿng²—the y is short [Eng. admiral (1663-1733)].

Byron: bai'rən¹; bÿ'ron² [Eng. poet (1788-1824)].—**Byronian:** bai-rō'-n-an¹; bÿ-rō'-ni-an²; not bi-rō'-nyən¹, nor bai-ren'-an¹.—**Byronic:** bai-ren'ik¹; bÿ-rōn'ic²; not bi-ren'ik¹.—**Byronish:** bai'rən'ish¹; bÿ'ron-ish²; not bai-ren'ish¹.

byrsoid: bÿr'soid¹; bÿr'soid² [A purse-like form of cranium].

Bysshe (Edward): bišh¹; bÿsh²; not bi'shi¹ [Either of two Eng. scholars: (1) born 1615; died 1679, "a great encourager of learning and learned men." (2) flourished about 1712; published "The Art of Eng. Poetry," 1702, a translation of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," 1711, reissued 1758, etc.]. This family name was borne by the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley's grandfather, "born in Christ Church, Newark, North America," and by himself.

Byzantine: bi-zan'tin¹; by-zăn'tin², *Standard & W.*; C. biz'en-tin¹; E. & W. biz'en-tain¹; I. & St. biz-an'tain¹; M. bi-zan'tain¹; not bai'zen-tin¹.

NOTE.—John Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) indicated the *i* as short, the former accenting the penult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1836) accented the antepenult and indicated the *i* as long; Knowles (1835) accented the ultima and indicated the *i* as long.

Byzantium: bi-zan'shi-um¹; by-zăn'shi-um²; not bai-zan'ti-um¹ [An ancient Eastern city, now Constantinople].

Byzas: bai'zas¹; bÿ'zäs² [Megarian leader, legendary founder of Byzantium, B. C. 658].

Bzowski: bÿv'ski¹; bzhöv'ski² [Polish philosopher & theologian (1567-1637)].

Bzura: psÿ'ra¹; psÿ'rä² [River in Russian Poland].

C

c: In English this letter has two regular sounds: (1) hard, like *k*, before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*; (2) soft, like *s*, before *e, i, y, æ*, and *æ*. Final *c*, as in "music," is always hard. When combined with *h* the letter *c* has three different sounds: (1) the sound commonly indicated phonetically by the consonantal triphthong *ch* (and in this book by the diphthong *ch'* or by *ch'*) heard in "chair," "child," "church," etc.; (2) the sound usually indicated by *sh* (*sh'*; *sh'*) heard in "chaise," "chevron," "chicane," etc.; (3) the sound of *k*, especially in words derived from Gr. as "chalcedony," "character," "chiropodist," etc. In certain other combinations, as "schedule," "school," etc., *ch* has the sound of *k* in the United States, but see Introductory p. xv. Sometimes *ch* is silent as in "schism," "sism"; *slm*². There are also words in which *c*, when preceded by *s* and followed by *ep*, is pronounced as *k*, as in *sceptic*, which nowadays is frequently spelled phonetically, *skeptic*; and other words in which it is silent, as in "scepter." *C* is silent also in many other words, as in "czar," "indict," "muscle," "scene," "victuals," etc. In this book the hard sound of *c* is indicated by *k'* or *c'* and the soft sound, by *s'* or *ç'*. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxxii, lines 3-4.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ä; i=æ; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

- Caaba:** kə'ə-bə¹; eä'a-ba² [The Kaaba]. [blackfish].
caaing-whale: kə'ing-hwəl¹; eä'ing-hwāl²; not kə'ing-hwəl¹ [A type of
cab: kab¹; eäb²; not keb¹.
cabal: kə-bal¹; eä-bal², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* kə-bal¹;
E. kə-bal¹. [A number of persons united for personal or party interests.]
cabala: kə-bā'la¹; eä-bā'lä². Altho Eng. and Am. lexicographers prefer
 kab'a-lä¹; eäb'a-lä², Hebrew scholars give the *a*'s the broad sound of *a* in "artistic"
 and "art." [A Jewish mystical system of interpreting the Scriptures.] **cabbala**†.
cabalism¹: kə-bal'izm¹; eä-bäl'ism² [The spirit or principles of a cabal].
cabalism²: kab'ə-lizm¹; eäb'a-lism² [The system of the CABALA].
cabalist: kab'ə-list¹; eäb'a-list² [Student of cabala]. **cabbalist**†.—**caba-**
listic: kab'ə-lis'tik¹; eäb'a-lis'tic².
caballaria [LL.]: kab'a-lä'ri-a¹; eäb'ä-lä'ri-a² [A form of feudal tenure].
caballeria [Sp.]: kə'bal-yä-rä'ä¹; eä'bäl-yä-rä'ä² [Cavalry; also in Sp.-Am.
 law, a land grant for military service].
caballero [Sp.]: kə'bal-yä-ro¹; eä'bäl-yä-ro² [A gentleman; cavalier].
caballine: kab'ə-lin¹; eäb'a-lin² [Pert. to a horse].
cabane [Fr.]: kə'bän¹; eä'bän²; not kə-ban¹ [A hut or cabin].
Cabanel: kə'bän'el¹; eä'bän'äl² [Fr. historic painter (1823-89)].
Cabanis: kə'ba'nä¹; eä'bä'nä²; not kab'ə-nis¹ nor kə'bä'nä¹ [Fr. philos-
 opher (1757-1808)].
cabaret [Fr.]: kə'bä'rä¹; eä'bä'rä². *Standard, C., E., & W.* kab'ə-ret¹;
I. kab'a-ret¹; *M.* kab'a-rä¹; *St.* kab'a-rä¹; *Wr.* kab'a-rä¹ [A tavern]. The word is not
 a recent addition to Eng. Used by Bramhall in 1655, it became partly naturalized
 owing to French influence at the Restoration, and is found occasionally in Eng. litera-
 ture of the 17th cent., but passed out of Eng. use in the 18th cent., to return in the
 middle of the 19th cent., being used by De Quincey in 1858 ("Autobiographical
 Sketches," vol. ii of Works, ch. 4, p. 197). Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and
 Smart (1837) recorded kab'a-rä¹ as preferred in their time, while Perry (1775), Jones
 (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) indicated kab'ə-ret¹.
 The word has been mercilessly mauled and mouthed, and its pronunciation has
 ranged from kab'rä¹ to kab'ret¹ with an occasional approximation to the correct
 orthoepy. Care should be taken to pronounce each one of the three syllables care-
 fully. Altho the pronunciation preferred here does not accord with the preferences of
 the various dictionaries, it is the only one that the writer has heard used by educated
 people. It is indicated as Fr. by the Century; recorded by Phye, but ignored by
 Abernethy.
cabbage: kab'ij¹; eäb'äg², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* kab'ij¹; *E.* kab'əj¹;
I. & St. kab'ēj¹; *Wr.* kab'əj¹. *Walker*, who records *kab'bidje* as the prevailing pro-
 nunciation circa 1791, says that the sound of the letter *a* in the ultima of this word
 "goes into a sound approaching short *i*, in the numerous terminations in *age*, when
 the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, etc., and are pronounced nearly as
 if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, etc." See ADAGE.
Cabbon: kab'an¹; eäb'on² [Bible].
cabeza [Sp.]: kə-bä'thä¹; eä-bä'thä² [The head or headman].
Cabirean: kab'i-rä'an¹; eäb'i-rä'an² [One of the CABIRI]. See below.

2: wöf, dög; böök, bööt; full, rüle, cüre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *bürn*;

Cabiri: *kə-bai'rai*¹; *ea-bi'ri*² [Divinities in Gr. myth, worshiped at Lemnos].

caboched: *kə-bəsh't*¹; *ea-böcht*² [Full-faced: used in heraldry]. [stone].

cabochon [Fr.]: *ka"bō'shōn*¹; *ea"bō'chōn*² [A carbuncle-shaped precious

caboose: *kə-būs*¹; *ea-bōōs*² [A cook's galley or cabin; also, a car of a freight or repair train: a contraction of **camboose** (Dutch, *kombuis*, cook's cabin; from *kom*, dish, and *buis*, pipe, "dish-pipe," or a chimney aboard ship)].

Cabot: *kab'ət*¹; *ea'b'ot*² [A Venetian or an Eng. navigator, discoverers of Labrador, 1497]. [Compare **SABOTAGE**.]

cabotage [Fr.]: *kab'o-tij*¹; *ea'b'o-tag*² [Coastwise navigation or trade].

cabriolet [Fr.]: *kā'brī"ō'lē*¹; *ea"brī"ō'lē*²; *not kab"ri-o-let*¹ [A two-seated covered vehicle]. See **CABARET**.

Cabseel: *kab'si-el*¹; *ea'b-se-ēl*² [Douai Bible].

Cabul¹: *kē'būl* or *-bul*¹; *ea'būl* or *-būl*² [Bible].

Cabul²: *kə-būl*¹; *ea-būl*² [Same as **KABUL**].

cacao: *kə-kē'o*¹; *ea-eā'o*², *Standard, M., & W.; C., I., & St., ka-kē'ō*. Derived from the Sp., through the Mexican *cacauatl*, this word is completely Anglicized, but *Standard & M.* give *ka-kā'o*¹ & *W. ka-kā'o*¹, as alternatives. Compare *coco*; *COCOA*; *POTATO*; *TOMATO*.

caccia [It.]: *kā'cha*¹; *ea'chā*² [The hunt; also, a hunting-song or music for it].

Caceres: *kā'fhē-rēs*¹; *ea'thē-rēs*²—*c* before *e* and *i* is sounded as *th* in "thorn" except in Sp.-Am., where it has the sound of *s* [1. Sp. prov. and town. 2. Town in Colombia].

cachalot: *kāsh'ə-let*¹; *ea'ch'a-lōt*². *C.* prefers *ka'ch'ə-let*¹; *I.* gives *kāsh'a-lō*¹, & *M.* *kāsh'ə-lo*¹ as alternative. [Fr., a sperm-whale.]

cache: *kāsh*¹; *ea'ch*², *Standard, M., & W.; C., I., St., & Wr. kāsh*¹; *E. kash*¹ [Fr., a hiding-place; also, a place of storage].

cachectic: *kə-kek'tik*¹; *ea-eē'e'tie*²; *not ka-chet'ik*¹ [Affected by **CACHEXIA**].

cache-pot: *kāsh'ə-pet*¹ or (Fr.) *kāsh"ə-pō*¹; *ea'sh'ə-pōt*² or (Fr.) *ea'sh"ə-pō*² [A jardinière used to conceal an ordinary flower-pot].

cachet: *ka-shē*¹; *ea-çhē*²—the *t* is silent; *not kāsh'et* [Fr., seal or stamp; as, the *cachet* of fashion].

cachexia: *kə-keks'i-ə*¹; *ea-eēks'i-a*² [Bad health or impaired mental or moral condition].—**cachexy:** *kə-keks'y*²; *ea-eēks'y*² [A variant form of the preceding]. Perry accented this word on the penult in 1775, Sheridan, on the antepenult, in 1780 (*kē'kek-si*), and while Walker (1791) also accented the antepenult he divided the word *ka'ek-si*. Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) followed Walker, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) followed Perry's accentuation, which prevails to-day.

cachinnate: *kak'i-nēt*¹; *eaē'i-nāt*²; *not ka-chin'ēt*¹ [To laugh immoderately].—**cachinnation:** *kak'i-nē'shən*¹; *eaē'i-nā'shōn*²; *not ka-chin'ē'shən*¹.—**cachinnatory:** *kə-kin'ə-to-ri*¹; *ea-ēn'a-to-ry*². In this word the preantepenult should be stressed.

cachou [Fr.]: *ka'shū*¹; *ea'çhū*²; *not ka-çhū*¹ [An aromatic pastil].

cachucha [Sp.]: *ka-çhū'cha*¹; *ea-çhū'chā*²; *not ka-çhū'ka*¹ [A Spanish dance].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

cacique: ka-sik¹; ɛə-çik² [Indian chief of New Spain or Mexico].

cacoepy: kak'o-i-pi¹; ɛə'e'o-e-py², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kak'o-ep-i¹; *M.* kə-kō'i-pi¹ [Mispronunciation].

cacoëthes carpendi [Lat.]: kak'o-i'fhiz kar-pen'dai¹; ɛə'e'o-ē'thēs ɛər-pen'dr² [Morbid desire for finding fault].—**c. loquendi** [Lat.]: lo-kwen'dai¹; lo-kwen'di² [Morbid desire for talking].—**c. scribendi** [Lat.]: skroi-ben'dai¹; scri-ben'di² [Morbid desire for scribbling or seeing one's name in print].

cacolet [Fr.]: kə'kō'lē¹; ɛə'eō'le²—the *t* is silent [A pack-saddle used for the transport of wounded]. See CACHET.

cacophony: kə-kef'o-ni¹; ɛə-ɛf'o-ny² [Discordant sounds].

cacozyme: kak'o-zaim¹; ɛə'e'o-zym² [A micro-organism].

Cacus: kē'kus¹; ɛā'eūs²; *not* kak'us¹ [In myth, the son of Vulcan].

cadaster: kə-das'tər¹; ɛə-dās'ter² [A document showing ownership, etc., of land].

cadaver: kə-dē'vər¹; ɛə-dā'vər²; *not* kə-dav'ər¹ [A corpse]. See CADAVERIC.

cadaveric: kə-dav'ər-ik¹; ɛə-dāv'er-īe², *Standard, W. & Wr.*; *C. & St.* kə-dav'ər-ik¹; *E.* kəd-av'ər-ik¹; *I.* ka-dav'ūr-ik¹; *M.* kad-ə-ver'ik¹.

cadaverous: kə-dav'ər-us¹; ɛə-dāv'er-ūs².

Caddis¹: kad'is¹; ɛād'is² [Apocrypha].

caddis²: kad'is¹; ɛād'is² [1. A fabric. 2. A case-worm].

Cademoth: kad'i-meth¹; ɛād'e-mōth² [Douai Bible].

cadenas [Fr.]: kə'də-nā¹; ɛā'de-nā². Sometimes Anglicized kad'i-nas¹; ɛād'e-nās² [A caster or cruet for the table].

cadence: kē'dens¹; ɛā'dēŋc².

Cadenus: kə-dī'nus¹; ɛə-dē'nūs² [A pseudonym of Dean Swift].

cadenza [It.]: kə-den'zə *or* (*It.*) ku-dent'sa¹; ɛə-dēn'zə *or* (*It.*) ɛā-dēnt'sā² [A musical flourish].

Cades: kē'diz¹; ɛā'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Cadesbarne: kē'diz-bār'n¹; ɛā'dēs-bār'ne² [Apocrypha].

cadet: kə-det¹ *or* (*Fr.*) kə'dē¹; ɛə-dēt² *or* (*Fr.*) ɛā'dē². The pronunciation of the *fem.*, **cadette**, is the same.

cadge: kaj¹; ɛāg²; *not* kēj¹.

cadger: kaj'ər¹; ɛāg'er². Altho Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) indicated that the *a* had the sound of *a* in "at," Walker (1791) noted it as having the sound *e* in "met," and remarked that it "is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*."

cadi: kə'di¹; ɛā'di² [A judge or magistrate]. See KADI.

Cadillac¹: ka'di'yak¹; ɛā'di'yāe²—*Standard* (p. xxxii, col. 3, note 6) says: "It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouille* has . . . in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* . . . but is pronounced simply as *y*" [Fr. town].

Cadillac²: kad'i-lak¹; ɛād'i-lāe² [A city in Michigan].

Cadiz¹: kē'diz *or* (*Sp.*) kə'diθ¹; ɛā'diz *or* (*Sp.*) ɛā'diθ²; *not* kə-diz¹ [Sp. city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; oil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Cadiz: kad'iz¹; eäd'iz² [A town in Ohio].

Cadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; eäd'mi-ël² [Apocrypha].

Cadogan: ka-dug'on¹; ea-dög'an² [Eng. general (1675?-1726)].

Cadore: ka-dō'rē¹; eä-dō'rē² [It. town; birthplace of Titian].

Cadoudal: ka"dū"däl'¹; eä"du"däl'² [Fr. royalist commander (1771-1804)].

caduceus: ka-diū'si-us¹; ea-dū'çe-ūs² [The wand of Mercury].

caducary: ka-diū'shi-ē-rī¹; ea-dū'shi-ā-ry²; *not* ka-dū'shē-rī¹ [Inheritable].

caducous: ka-diū'kus¹; ea-dū'eūs²; *not* ka-dū'kus¹.

Cadwalader: kad-wel'ä-där¹; eäd-wäl'a-der²; *not* köl'där¹ [Welsh king].

See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BOURCHIER.

cæcal: sī'käl¹; çē'al² [Pert. to the cæcum].

cæcum: sī'kum¹; çē'eüm² [A blind pouch of the intestine].

Cædmon: kad'män¹; eäd'mön² [Eng. poet of 7th cent.].

Cael: käl¹; eäl² [One of the Fenians in the third cycle of Gaelic legend].

Cælestis: sī-les'tis¹; çē-lës'tis² [In Roman religion, the tutelary goddess of Carthage].

Cællan: sī'h-an¹; çē'li-an² [The name of one of the seven hills of Rome].

Caen: kün¹; eän² [Fr. city; burial-place of William the Conqueror].

Cænozoic: sī'no-zō'ik¹; çē'no-zō'ie² [The fourth and latest geological era].

Caerleon: kūr'li-en¹; eär'le-ön² [Roman station in Britain and early Eng. town where according to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson King Arthur founded the Knights of the Round Table]. [1603].

Cæsalpinus [Lat.]: ses-al'pān-us¹; çēs-äl'pān-ūs² [It. physiologist (1519-1603)].

Cæsar: sī'zär¹; çē'sär² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., sē'sar¹; çē'sär²; Fr., César: sē'zär¹; çē'sär²; Ger., Cäsar: tsē'sar¹; tsē'sär²; It., Cesare: chē'sä-rē¹; chē'sä-rē²; Sp., César: thē'sar¹; thē'sär². [Palestine].

Cæsarea: sī'zä-rī'ä¹ or ses'ä-rī'ä¹; çē'sä-rē'a² or çēs'a-rē'a² [Town in Palestine].

Cæsarean: sī-zē'ri-an¹; çē-sä'ri-an² [Relating to an operation in obstetrics].

Cæsarea Philippi: ses'ä-rī'ä fi-lip'ai¹; çēs'a-rē'a fi-lip'i² [Town in Palestine].

Cæsarotomy: sī'zär-et'o-mi¹; çē'sär-öt'o-my² [The Cæsarean operation].

cæsum: sī'zi-um¹; çē'si-üm²; *not* sīz'yum¹ [A metallic element].

cæsura: si-zü'rä or si-siü'rä¹; çē-sü'ra or çē-sü'ra² [A cesura].

café [Fr.]: kă'fē¹; eä'fē²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask" [1. Coffee. 2. Restaurant. 3. Coffee-house]. See ASK.—**c. au lait** [Fr.]: ô lē¹; ô lē² [Coffee and hot milk].—**c. chantant** [Fr.]: shän'tän¹; çhän'tän² [A concert-hall where refreshments are served].

cafeteria [Mex. Sp.]: kaf'i-tē-rī-ä or -te-rī'ä¹; eä'f'e-tē-rī-a or -tē-rī'a² [A café where the patrons wait upon themselves].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

caffearin, caffearine: kə-*fī*'ə-rin¹, -rīn¹; ea-*fē*'a-rīn², -rīn² [An alkaloid found in coffee.]

caffate: kə-*fī*'et¹; ea-*fē*'āt² [A salt of caffeic acid].—**caffaic:** kə-*fī*'ik¹; ea-*fē*'ie²; not kə-*fī*'-ik¹ [Pert. to coffee].

caffein, caffeine: kə-*fī*'in¹, -īn¹; ɛə-*fē*'e-īn², -īn², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kə-*fī*'m¹; *E.* kə-*fē*'e-oin¹; *I.* kə-*fī*'in¹; *M.* kə-*fī*'-oin¹; *St.* kə-*fē*'in¹; *W.* kə-*fī*'m¹. Notwithstanding this galaxy of talent the word still remains kə-*fī*'in¹; ɛə-*fē*'en², to the man in the street [An alkaloid found in coffee].

Caffyn (Kathleen): kə-*fī*'m¹; ɛə-*fī*'yn² [Ir. novelist (1860?–1926)].

caftan: kə-*fī*'tān¹ or kə-*fī*'tən¹; ɛə-*fī*'tān² or ɛə-*fī*'tan² [Turk. sleeved undercoat].

cafuso: kə-*fī*'u-zo¹; ea-*fī*'u-*so*²; not kə-*fī*'u-so¹ [Braz., a half-breed of Indian and negro blood].

Cagayan: kə-*fī*'gai-ān¹; ɛə-*fī*'gā-ān²; not kə-*fī*'gē-ān¹ [A native of northern Luzon, P. I.].

Cagliari: kə-*fī*'ya-rī¹; ɛə-*fī*'yā-rī² [Venetian painter of 16th cent.].

Cagliostro: kə-*fī*'yōs'tro¹; ɛə-*fī*'yōs'tro² [It. impostor (1743–95)].

Cagnola: kə-*fī*'nyō-la¹; ɛə-*fī*'nyō-lā² [It. architect (1762–1833)].

Cagot [Fr.]: kə-*fī*'gō¹; ɛə-*fī*'gō² [A degenerate of Gothic blood found in France and Spain].

Cahenslyism: kə-*fī*'hen'sh-izm¹; ea-*fē*'hēn'sly-izm² [A plan for the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States—advocated by a German, Peter Paul Cahensly, in 1891].

cahier [Fr.]: kə-*fī*'yē¹; ɛə-*fī*'yē², *Standard*; *C.* kə-*fī*'ē¹; *E.* kə-*fī*'e-ē¹; *I.* kə-*fī*'-yē¹; *M.* kə-*fī*'yē¹; *W.* kə-*fī*'yē¹; *W.* kə-*fī*'-yē¹ [An official report; also, a quire of paper].

cahot [Fr.]: kə-*fī*'ō¹; ɛə-*fī*'ō²; not kə-*fī*'hō¹—the *h* is silent [An uneven surface, as in a road, caused by a rut].

cahow: kə-*fī*'hau¹; ɛə-*fī*'how²; not kē-*fī*'hau¹ [An extinct sea-bird of Bermuda].

Calaphas: kə-*fī*'ə-fās¹ or kē-*fī*'ə-fās¹; eī-*fī*'a-fas² or eā-*fī*'a-fas² [Bible].

calc: kə-*fī*'ik¹; ɛə-*fī*'ie². Same as CAIQUE.

Calcos, Caycos: kə-*fī*'kōs¹; eī-*fī*'ēōs² [Brit. island group or strait of West Ind.].

Caillard: kə-*fī*'yār¹; eī-*fī*'yār² [Eng. and Fr. family name].

Caillaux: kə-*fī*'yō¹; ɛə-*fī*'yō² [Fr. politician, b. 1863].

Caillet: kə-*fī*'yē¹; ɛə-*fī*'yē² [Fr. rebel who, as Jacques Bonhomme, led the peasant insurrection known as the Jacquerie in 1358].

caillach: kə-*fī*'yān¹; ɛə-*fī*'yān², *Standard*; *C.* kə-*fī*'yān¹; *I.* kē-*fī*'yān¹; *M. & W.* kə-*fī*'yān¹ [Highland Scot., a crone].

Caillot: kə-*fī*'yō¹; ɛə-*fī*'yō² [Fr. singer (1732–1816)].

Caillou: kə-*fī*'yū¹; ɛə-*fī*'yū² [A lake in Louisiana].

cailloutage [Fr.]: kə-*fī*'yū-tāz¹; ɛə-*fī*'yū-tāzh² [Opaque pottery].

Cain: kēn¹; eān² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrr*;

Cainan: *kē'nān* or *kē-ai'nān*¹; *eā'nān* or *eā-i'nān*² [Bible].

calnea: *kā-in'kə*¹; *ea-in'ea*² [A shrub of the madder family whose root is used in medicine]. **calinea** [Braz.].

Caine: *kēn*¹; *eān*²; *not kain*¹ [Eng. novelist of Manx life (1853-)].

Cainite: *kēn'ait*¹; *eān'it*² [1. Bible. A descendant of Cain. 2. One of a heretical sect of the 2d cent.].

caique: *ka-ik'*¹; *eā-ik'*² [A Turkish or Levantine rowing skiff or sailing vessel]. **kaik** [Turk.].

Ca ira [Fr.]: *sū i'rā'*¹; *čā i'rā'*²: both *a*'s as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary song of Oct., 1789: a title attributed to Benjamin Franklin's remark, "Ca ira" ("It will succeed"), when questioned on the progress of the War of Independence].

Caird: *kārd*¹; *eārd*² [Scot. scholar (1835-1908)].

cairn: *kārn*¹; *eārn*².

Cairnes: *kārnz*¹; *eārnz*² [Ir. economist (1823-75)]. See CAIRNS.

Cairngorm: *kārn'gōrm*¹; *eārn'gōrm*² [Scot. mountain; also [c-], a mineral quartz].

Cairns: *kārnz*¹; *eārnz*² [Hugh McCalmont (1819-85), an Irish statesman who became British Lord Chancellor].

Cairo¹: *kai'ro*¹; *ei'ro*² [Capital of Egypt].

Cairo²: *kē'ro*¹; *eā'ro*² [A city in Ill., or a village in N. Y.].

calsson: *kē'sən*¹; *eā'sən*², *Standard, C., E., M.; I. & St. kes'sen*¹; *W. kēs'en*¹; *Wr. kē-sūn*¹. Phyfe's statement that "there is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation *kā-sōn*" (*kē-sūn*¹; *eā-sōn*²) is not based on modern dictionaries, but upon those of a past generation—Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Worcester (1846).

Calstor: *kē'star*¹; *eā'star*² [1. Ancient Eng. parish and capital of the Iceni, a Brit. tribe inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk. 2. Ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Called also **Thongceaster**: *thōn'kēs-ter*¹; *thōn'eas-ter*², "city of the thong," because when rebuilding it Hengist is said to have used as much land as he could include within an oxhide cut in thongs].

Caius¹: *kē'us*¹ or *kē'yus*¹; *eā'ūs*² or *eā'yūs*² [Bible]. See the following.

Caius²: *kiz*¹; *eīs*² [Latinized form of John Kay or Keye, an Eng. physician (1510-72) who founded Caius College, Cambridge University, Eng.]. Compare preceding.

cajole: *ka-jōl*¹; *ea-jōl*².

[Acadian French].

cajun¹: *kē'jun*¹; *eā'jūn*² [In Louisiana, a reputed descendant of the

cajun²: *ka-hūn*¹; *eā-hūn*² [A West-Ind. plant].

cake: *kēk*¹; *eāk*²; *not kaik*¹ as sometimes heard in London.

calabash: *kal'a-bāsh*¹; *eāl'a-bāsh*²; *not kal'a-bāsh*¹. See CALIPASH.

calaboose: *kal'a-būs*¹; *eāl'a-bōos*² [A lock-up].

calade: *ka-lēd*¹ or (Fr.) *kā'lād*¹; *ea-lād*² or (Fr.) *eā'lād*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C. & I. ka-lēd*¹; *E. kēl-ēd*¹; *M. ka-lad*¹ [A slope in a manège].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Calah: kē'la¹; eā'lā² [Bible].

Calais: kal'is¹ or (Fr.) kǎ'lē¹; eāl'is² or (Fr.) eā'lē² [Fr. seaport].

calamanco: kal'ə-maŋ'ko¹; eāl'a-māŋ'eo² [Flem. woolen fabric].

calamary: kal'ə-mē'ri¹; eal'a-mā'ry² [A cuttlefish].

Calamolalus: kal'ə-mel'ə-lus¹; eāl'a-möl'a-lüs² [Apocrypha].

calamus: kal'ə-mus¹; eāl'a-müs²; not kə-lē'mus¹ [1. A reed-plant or palm.
2. A reed-flute. 3. A fish].

Calandrino: kǎ'lan-dri'no¹; eā'lān-dri'no²; not kǎ'lan-drai'no¹ [A character in Boccaccio's "Decameron"].

Calano: kal'ə-nō¹; eāl'a-nō² [Douai Bible].

Calas: kǎ'lā¹; eā'lā² [Fr. Protestant (1698-1762) who was broken on [the wheel].

calash: kə-laš¹; ea-lāš² [A carriage].

Calaveras: kal'ə-vē'rās¹; eāl'a-vē'rās²; not kə-lav'ə-rās¹ [River and [county in Cal.].

Calaverite: kal'ə-vē'rait¹; eāl'a-vē'rit², *Standard*; C. kal-ə-vī'rait¹; E. & M. kə-lav'ər-ait¹; W. kǎ'lə-vī'rait¹.

calcar: kal'kur¹; eāl'eār² [A spur or spur-like projection].

Calcasieu: kal'kə-šhū¹; eāl'ea-shū² [A parish, river, or lake in La.].

calcedonic: kal'si-dən'ik¹; eāl'çe-dön'ie². Same as CHALCEDONIC.

calces: kal'siz¹; eāl'qēs² [Plural of CALX].

Calchaquis: kǎ'l'cha-kiz¹; eāl'chä-kis² [A race of Amerinds of Northwest [Argentina].

Calchas: kal'kəs¹; eāl'eas² [Gr. soothsayer at siege of Troy].

calcimine, calstmine (v. & n.): kal'si-main¹; eāl'çi-mīn², *Standard* (1894), E., I. & W.; C. & M. kal'si-min¹.

calcinable: kal'sin-ə-bl¹; eāl'qin-ə-bl².

calcinatory: kal'sin'ə-to-ri¹; eāl'qin'a-to-ry², *Standard*, I., & W.; C. kal'qin-ə-to-ri¹; E. kal'si-nə-tūr-i¹; M. kal'sin'ə-tə-ri¹; W. kal'sin'ə-tər-i¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry, Walker, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig accented the pre-antepenult; Sheridan alone accented the first syllable..

calcine (v. & n.): kal'scin¹ or kal'sin¹; eāl'qin² or eāl'qin², I., M., & W.; *Standard* & C. kal'sin¹; E. & St. kal'scin¹; W. kal'scin¹. Webster gave kal'scin¹; eāl'qin², in his "American Dictionary," in 1840, and the accent has been retained on the penult by his successors until 1909, notwithstanding that Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1836)—all indicated it on the ultima.

calcium: kal'si-um¹; eāl'çi-üm²; not kal'šhem¹, nor kal'šhi-um¹ [Metallic element].

calcivorous: kal'siv'o-rus¹; eāl'qiv'o-rüs² [Living on limestone].

calcograph: kal'ko-graf¹; eāl'eo-grāf² [A drawing with colored chalks or pastels].

calcography: kal'keg'rə-fi¹; eāl'eög'ra-fy²; not kal'kə-graf¹.

Calcol: kal'kel¹; eāl'eöl² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**, **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **būt**, **būrn**;

calcophorous: **kal**'kəf'ō-rus¹; **eäl**-eöf'ō-rūs²; *not* **kal**'kə-fēr'us¹ [Lime-producing].

calcrete: **kal**'krīt¹; **eäl**'erēt²; sometimes the stress is put on the ultima [A limestone].

calculable: **kal**'kiu-lə-bl¹; **eäl**'eū-la-bl².

calcular: **kal**'kiu-lər¹; **eäl**'eū-lar²; *not* **kal**'kiu-lar¹ [Pert. to a calculus].

calculary: **kal**'kiu-lē-r¹; **eäl**'eū-lā-ry²; *not* **kal**'kiu-lə-r¹.

calculation: **kal**'kiu-lē'shən¹; **eäl**'eū-lā'shon².

calculative: **kal**'kiu-lə-tiv¹, **eäl**'eū-la-tiv²; *not* **kal**'kiu-lē-tiv¹.

Calder: **kāl**'dər¹; **eäl**'der²; *not* **kal**'dər¹ [Scot. admiral (1745-1818)].

Calderari: **kāl**'dē-rā-rī¹; **eäl**'dē-rā-rī² [Neapolitan secret society in 1815].

Calderon: **kāl**'dā-rən¹; **eäl**'de-ron² [Eng. family name].

Calderon de la Barca: **kal**'dā-rən *or* (Sp.) **kāl**'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'kā¹; **eäl**'de-ron *or* (Sp.) **eäl**'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'cā² [Sp. dramatist (1600-81)].

caldron, **cauldron**: **kāl**'drən¹; **eäl**'dron²; *not* **kal**'drən¹.

Caldwell: **köld**'wel¹; **eäl**d'wēl²; *not* **kald**'wel¹ [Am. geographical name].

Caleb: **kē**'leb¹; **eäl**'lēb² [Bible].—**Caleb=ephraim**: **kē**'leb=ef'rā-tā¹; **eäl**'lēb=ēf'rā-tā² [Bible].—**Caleb=ephraim**: **kē**'leb=ef'rā-thā¹; **eäl**'lēb=ēf'rā-thā² [Bible (R. V.)].

calcanon: **kāl**-kan'an¹ *or* **kal**-kan'an¹; **eäl**-eän'on² *or* **eäl**-eän'on² [An Irish dish of stew]. **colcanon**.

calèche [Fr.]: **kā**'lēsh¹; **eäl**'lēch² [A calash].

caledonite: **kal**'i-do-noit¹; **eäl**'e-do-nit², *Standard*; *C.* **kal**'e-do-noit¹; *E.* **kal**-ed'un-ait¹; *I.* **kal**'i-do-noit¹; *M. & W.* **kal**'i-do-noit¹; *St.* **ka**-led'e-noit¹; *Wr.* **kal**'e-den-ait¹ [A dark-green mineral sulfate].

cafacient: **kal**'i-fē'shent¹; **eäl**'e-fā'shent² [Causing heat].

calendal: **kā**-len'dəl¹; **ea**-lən'dal²; *not* **kal**'en-dəl¹ [Pert. to CALEND].

calendar: **kal**'en-dar¹; **eäl**'en-dar² [A table giving the divisions of the year into months, weeks, and days].

calendarium [Lat.]: **kal**'en-dē-ri-um¹; **eäl**'ēn-dā-ri-ūm²; *not* **kal**'en-dār'-i-um¹ [A calendar].

calends: **kal**'endz¹; **eäl**'ēndz²; *not* **kē**'lendz¹ [The first day of a Roman month].

calenture: **kal**'en-chur¹ *or* -tiur¹; **eäl**'ēn-chur² *or* -tūr² [A delirious fever].

Calepino: **kā**'lē-pī-no¹; **eäl**'lē-pī-no² [It. lexicographer (1435-1511)].

calescence: **kā**-les'ens¹; **ea**-lē's'ēng² [Increasing warmth].

calesin: **kā**'lē-sīn¹; **eäl**'lē-sīn² [A vehicle of the Philippine Islands].

calf: **kaf**¹; **eäf**²—the *l* is silent. Derived from Anglo-Saxon, *cealf*, the form of this word varied from *kalf* to *kelf* in the Middle English Period. It occurs in the latter form in "Ancren Riwle" (1225). There is no doubt that the pronunciation of the word varied with the spelling, which took the following forms: *cælf* (800), *cealf*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; fhin, this.

(1000), *celf* (1000), *chalv* (1160), *kelf* (1225), *calv* (1230 & 1300), *calve* (1483) & *chawlf* (1534), for Shakespeare pointed to it in 1592:

He clepeth a Calf, *Caufe*: halfe, *haufe*: neighbour, *vocatur nebour*: . . . this is abhominable
Love's Labour's Lost (First folio ed., 1623) act iv, sc. 1.

Perry (1775), Webster (1828), Worcester (1855), *C., E., I., M., & St.* all indicated kəfɪ, eɪfɪ, and while Walker (1791), in Note 78, advocated "the long sound of the middle Italian *a*," he indicated the *a* in "at" in the pronunciation. The word is one of which the pronunciation varies according to locality. In some parts of northern England, and in certain of the New England States, the *a* in this word is given the sound of *a* in "fat," and the entire word is pronounced with a drawl almost akin to a bleat. See *ASK*; *CALM* [The offspring of a cow].

calf's-foot: kəf's'fut¹; eɪf's'fūt²; not kavz's'fut¹. The word is sometimes confused with the plural form, *calves*.

Calgary: kal'gə-rɪ; eɪl'gə-ry²; not kal-gē'rɪ [Canadian city].

Calhoun: kal-hūn¹ or ka-hūn¹; eɪl-hūn² or eɪ-hūn² [Am. statesman (1782-1850)].

Caliban: kal'i-ban¹; eɪl'i-bān² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a slave of Prospero].

caliber: kal'i-bər¹; eɪl'i-ber². While Sheridan (1780) placed the accent on the penult, and gave the *i* the sound it has in "police," Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791), all indicated the stress on the first syllable and pronounced the *i* as in "hit." Of the modern lexicographers all prefer the first pronunciation indicated here, but Murray indicates also ka-l'i'bər¹ as permissible.

Calibourne, Caliburn: eal'i-būr¹; eɪl'i-būrn² [King Arthur's sword]
caliche [Sp.-Am. Sp.]: ka-l'i'chē¹; eɪ-l'i'che² [Sodium nitrate].

calif, caliph: kə'lif¹; eɪ'lif². First used by Gower in his "Confessio Amantis" (I; 245; 1393), the word may be said to be completely Anglicized. Of its pronunciation *M.*, who prefers kal'if¹; eɪl'if², says, "The pronunciation with long *ā* [æ; ɛ] is not justifiable," but as long ago as 1775 Perry, and in 1791 Walker, indicated the first pronunciation given above, which is that preferred by *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*

califate, caliphate: kal'i-fet¹; eɪl'i-fāt², *Standard*; *C. & I.* kē'lī-fet¹; *E.* kal'if-et¹; *M. & W.* kal'i-fet¹; *Wr.* kal'if-et¹.

Caligula: kə-lig'yū-lə¹; ea-līg'yū-la² [Rom. emperor (12-41)].

calipash: kal'i-pash¹; eɪl'i-pāsh². The *Standard & Wr.* indicate the principal stress as being on the ultima; *C. & W.* allow it as alternative, but *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* place the principal stress on the antepenult [The part of a turtle next to the upper shell]. Compare *CALABASH*.

calipee, callipee: kal'i-pi¹; eɪl'i-pē²; *Standard*, kal'i-pī¹. *C., I., M., St., & W.* indicate the principal stress on the antepenult; *Standard & Wr.*, on the ultima [The part of a turtle next to the lower shell].

calisaya: kal'i-sē'ya¹ or kal-i-sē'ya¹; eɪl'i-sā'ya² or eɪl'i-sā'ya² [Peruvian]

Calisthenes: kə-lis'fhi-niz¹; ea-līs'the-nēs² [Apocrypha].

calisthenics: kal'is-then'iks¹; eɪl'is-thēn'ies². See *CALLISTHENICS*.

Calita: kal'i-tə¹; eɪl'i-ta² [Douai Bible].

Calitas: kal'i-tas¹; eɪl'i-tās² [Apocrypha].

calix: kē'lɪks¹ or kal'ɪks¹; eɪl'ɪks² or eɪl'ɪks². Of the British lexicographers Dr. Murray alone prefers kal'ɪks¹. **calyx**.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

calk¹ (*vt.*): kōk¹; eak²—the *a* as in "all" and the *l* silent [1. To make tight, as the seams of a boat. 2. To supply with calks, as a horse's shoe].

calk² (*vt.*): kalk¹ or kōk¹; ealk² or eōk² [To chalk].

calker: kōk'ar¹; eak'er. See CALK¹, *vt.*

calkin: kōk'in¹ or kal'kin¹; eak'in² or eal'kin² [Shoe-plate].

calking: kōk'ing¹; eak'ing². See CALK¹, *vt.*

calla: kal'ā¹; eal'a² [The Egyptian lily].

callable: kōl'ā-bl¹; eal'a-bl².

Callao: ka-lā'o or kal-yā'o¹; eā-lā'o or eal-yā'o²; not ka-lē'o¹ [Dept. & town [in Peru].]

called: kōld¹; eald²; not kōl-led¹.

Calles: kāl'yes¹; eal'yēs² [Mex. president (1877-)].

Callierates: ka-lik'ra-tiz¹; ea-līk'ra-tēs² [Athenian architect of the Parthenon (600-500 B. C.)].

calligraph: kal'i-graf¹; eal'i-grāf² [A specimen of beautiful writing].

calligraphy: ka-lig'ra-fi¹; ea-līg'ra-fy²—the *a* of the penult is obscure, not as in "ask."

Callimachus: ka-lim'ā-kūs¹; eā-līm'a-eūs² [Gr. sculptor of 5th cent. B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital]. [Orpheus].

Calliope: ka-lai'o-pī¹; eā-lī'o-pē² [In myth, one of the Muses, mother of [Orpheus].]

Callista: ka-lis'tā¹; eā-līs'tā² [A novel of primitive Christianity in Africa, by John Henry Newman].

Callisthenes: ka-lis'thē-nīz¹; eā-līs'thē-nēs²—the *e* of the penult as in "valley"; not as in "eel." [Gr. philosopher.]

callisthenics: kal'is-then'iks¹; eal'is-thēn'ies² [Light gymnastic exercises].

callose (*a.* & *n.*): kal'ōs¹; eal'ōs². *I., St., & Wr.* kal'lōs¹; *M.* ka-lōs¹. Compare CALLOUS; CALLUS.

callous (*vt.* & *a.*): kal'ūs¹; eal'ūs².

Calluna: ka-lū'nā¹; eā-lū'nā², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ka-liū'nā¹; *E. & I.* kal-liū'nā¹; *Wr.* kal'lu-nā¹ [Scot. heather].

callus (*n.*): kal'ūs¹; eal'ūs² [A thickened part; also, bony tissue].

calm: kām¹; eām²—the *l* is silent. In certain regions of Northern Eng. and New Eng. the *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in "at." See ASK; BALM; CALF; PSALM.

There are districts in the United States where even the following *l* does not protect it [the sound of *a* in *father*], and *calm* . . . is made to rhyme with *clam*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. vi, p. 329 [H. '09.]

Calne: kŭn¹; eān²—the *l* is silent [Ancient Eng. town].

Calneh: kal'nā¹; eal'ne² [Bible].

Calno: kal'no¹; eal'no² [Bible].

calomel: kal'o-mel¹; eal'o-mēl² [A purgative].

Calonne: kāl'len¹; eāl'lon² [Fr. controller (1734-1802)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee, ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Calophyllum: kal'o-fil'um¹; eāl'o-fyl'um² [Tropical tree].

caloric: kə-ler'ik¹; eə-lör'ie²—the *a* of the antepenult is obscure; *not* as in "ask."—**caloricity:** kal'o-ris'i-ti¹; eāl'o-riç'i-ty².—**calorific:** kal'o-rif'ik¹; eāl'o-rif'ie².—**calorimeter:** kal'o-rim'i-ter¹; eāl'o-rim'e-ter² [A heat-measuring apparatus].

calory: kal'o-ri¹; eāl'o-ry² [A unit of heat]. **calorie**†.

Calostoma: kal'o-stō'mə¹; eāl'o-stō'ma² [A genus of fungi—the puffballs].

calotte [Fr.]: kə-let'¹; eə-lōt'² [A skull-cap or something resembling it].

caloyer: kal'o-yər¹; eāl'o-yer², *Standard, M., & W.* (1909); *C., E., & W.* (1890) kə-lei'ər¹; *I. & St.* kə-lei'ər¹; *W.* kə-lei'ər¹. Of modern lexicons the *Standard* (1893) was the first, since the days of Todd (1818), to indicate the accent on the antepenult; *Murray* followed (Nov., 1893), then *Webster* (1909). [An old monk.]

Calphi: kal'fai¹; eāl'fi² [Apocrypha].

Calthorpe: kəl'thōrp¹; eāl'thōrp²; *not* kal'thōrp¹ [English family name].

caltrop: kal'trap¹; eāl'trop² [A military device to check the advance of an enemy]. Spelled *calthrop* by Scott and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Calubi: kə-lū'bai¹; eə-lū'bī² [Douai Bible].

calumet: kal'yu-met¹; eāl'yū-mēt²; *not* kal'yu-mē¹ [Amerind pipe].

calumniate: kə-lum'ni-ēt¹; eə-lūm'ni-āt². See next.

calumny: kal'um-ni¹; eāl'ūm-ny². See preceding.

Calvary: kal'və-ri¹; eāl'va-ry²—the *a* of the penult is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [Hill near Jerusalem].

Calvé: kāl'vē¹; eāl've² [Emma de ROQUET, Fr. operatic star (1866–)].

calve: kav¹; eāv². See ASK; CALF; CALM.

Calvert: kal'vərt¹; eāl'vert² [Eng. statesman (1606–47); first governor of Maryland (1634–47)].

Calvin: kal'vin¹; eāl'vin² [A masculine personal name; from John Calvin, Fr. Protestant reformer (1509–64)]. Fr. kāl'van'¹; eāl'vān'²; Lat., **Calvinus:** kal-vai'nus¹; eāl-vt'nūs²; Sp., **Calvo:** kāl'vō¹; eāl'vō².

calx: kalks¹; eāks²; *not* kālks¹ [The residue of calcined metal]. See CALCES.

calyces: kal'i-siz¹; eāl'y-çēs² [Plural of CALYX].

Calydon: kal'i-den¹; eāl'y-dōn² [1. In Arthurian legend, a forest in northern England. 2. An ancient city in Ætolia].—**Calydonian:** kal'i-dō'ni-an¹; eāl'y-dō'ni-an² [Pert. to Calydon; as the *Calydonian* boar, a boar, in mythology, sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon but slain by Meleager in the *Calydonian* boar-hunt].

Calyso: kə-lip'so¹; eə-lȳp'so²—the *a* is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [In myth, a nymph of Ogygia].

calyx: kē'liks¹; eā'lȳks². *M.* prefers kal'iks¹, a pronunciation introduced by Enfield in 1807 and reintroduced by Smart in 1836. All other modern dictionaries give the first pronunciation indicated here, which was introduced by Perry in 1775, supported by Rees (1826), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835). [The sepals of a flower.]

Cam: kam¹; eām²; *not* kēm¹ [A river in England]. See CAMBRIDGE.

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rȳle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **gēt**; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

camaleu [Fr.]: *kā"ma'yū¹; eā"mā'yū², Standard; C. kam'ai-yū¹; E. kam'-a-i-ū¹; I. ka-mē'yū¹; M. ka-ma-yū¹; St. ka-mē'yū¹; W. ka"ma'yū¹; Wr. ka-mē'yū¹* [1. A cameo. 2. A style of printing].

camaraderie [Fr.]: *kā"mā'rū"də-rī¹; eā"mā'rā"de-rī². C. kam-a-rad-rī¹; M. ka-ma-rad'ər-rī¹; W. ka"ma"ra"d'-rī¹* [Comradeship].

Camaralzaman: *kam"ə-ral'zə-man¹; eām"a-rāl'za-mān²* [In the "Arabian Nights," a prince who marries Princess Badoura].

camarilla [Sp.]: *kam"ə-ril'ə¹ or (Sp.) kā"ma-ril'ya¹; eām"a-ril'a² or (Sp.) eā"mā-ril'ya²* [1. A cabal. 2. An audience-chamber].

Cambacérès (**de**): *də kām"bū"sē"rās¹; de eūn"bā"çə"rēs²* [Fr. jurist (1753-1824)].

Cambon: *kām"bōn¹; eān"bōn²* [Fr. diplomat (1843-1924)].

Cambrai: *kām"brē¹; eān"brā²* [Fr. city where cambric is made]. See CAMBRIC.

cambraine: *kam'brə-zīn¹; eām'bra-sīn², Standard, C., & W.; E. kam'-bra-sīn¹; I. kam'bra-sīn¹; W. kam'brə-sīn¹* [A linen fabric]. **cambrésine**.

cambric: *kēm'brik¹; eām'brie²* [A linen fabric. See CAMBRAI].

Cambridge: *kēm'brij¹; eām'bridg²* [1. An English county or its capital on the Cam river, a famous university city. 2. Any one of several cities, towns, or villages in the United States]. See CAM.

Cambronne: *kām"brōn¹; eān"brōn²*—the *o* as in "not"; *not* as in "only" [Fr. marshal (1770-1842)]. [shepherd's crook].

cambuca: *kam-biū'kə¹; eām-bū'ea²; not kam-bū'kə¹* [A pastoral staff or

Cambyes: *kam-bai'siz¹; eām-by'sēs²; not kam'bi-siz¹* [Pers. king (529-522 B. C.)].

Camelford: *kam'el-fōrd¹; eām'el-fōrd²* [A town in Cornwall, Eng.].

camellia: *kə-mel'i-ə¹; ea-mēl'i-a², Standard & W.; C. ka-mel'ia¹; E. ka-mel'i-ə¹; I. ka-mel'i-ə¹; M. ka-mel'ya¹; St. ka-mil'i-a¹; W. ka-mel'i-ə¹* [The Japan rose; so called from G. J. *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler].

camelopard: *kə-mel'o-pārd¹; ea-mēl'o-pārd², Standard, C., & W.; E. ka-mel'ə-pārd¹; I. & St. kam-el'ə-pārd¹; M. kam'i-lo-pārd¹; W. ka-mel'ə-pārd¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Clarke (1855) indicated the stress on the antepenult, while Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated it on the preantepenult [A giraffe].*

Camelot¹: *kam'i-let¹; eām'e-lōt²* [The seat of King Arthur's court].

camelot² [Fr.]: *kā"mā-lō¹; eā"me-lō²* [A newsboy or hawker].

Camembert: *kā"mān'bār¹; eā"mān'bēr²*—the *t* is silent [Fr. village famed for its cheese]. [or fountains].

Camenæ: *kə-mī'nī¹; ea-mē'nē²* [In Roman myth, nymphs of the springs]

cameo: *kam'i-ō¹; eām'e-ō²* [Striated stone carved in relief].

camera: *kam'ər-ə¹; eām'er-a²; not kam'rə¹.*

Camerarius: *kā"mā-rā'ri-us¹; eā"me-rā'ri-ūs²* [Ger. scholar (1500-74)].

Cameron: *kam'ər-ən¹; eām'er-on²* [Scot. chieftain (1695-1748)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Camilla: kə-mil'ə¹; ea-mil'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Camille:** kə'mil'ɪ; ea'mil'ɪ; It. **Camilla:** ka-mil'la¹; ea-mil'lā²; Sp. **Camila:** ka-mil'la¹; ea-mil'lā²

Camisard: kam'ɪ-zərd¹ or (Fr.) kə'mi'sər'ɪ; ɛəm'ɪ-sərd² or (Fr.) ɛə'mi'sər'ɪ [A Fr. Calvinist].

camisole [Fr.]: kə'mi'sol'ɪ or kam'ɪ-sol'ɪ; ɛə'mi'sol'ɪ or ɛəm'ɪ-sol'ɪ [A wrap for women].

Camoens: kam'o-ens¹; ɛəm'o-əns² [Pg. poet (1524-80)].

Camon: kə'men¹; ɛə'mon² [Bible].

Camorra [It.]: ka-mor'ra¹; ɛə-mor'rā²; sometimes kam'ə-rə¹ [A Neapolitan secret society].

camote [Sp.]: ka-mō'tē¹; ɛə-mō'tē² [The sweet potato].

camouflage [Fr.]: ka'mū'flāʒ'ɪ; ɛə'mū'flāʒ'h'ɪ [Deception or that used to deceive or hide].

camoufleur [Fr.]: ka'mū'flūr'ɪ; ɛə'mū'flūr'ɪ [An expert in camouflage].

Camoys: kam'ois¹; ɛəm'ōys² [Eng. family name].

campagna: kam-pā'nyā¹; ɛəm-pā'nyā² [It., plain].

campagne: kam-pēn'ɪ; ɛəm-pān'ɪ [Lace used for edging].

campaign: kam-pēn'ɪ; ɛəm-pān'ɪ [Military operations].

Campan (de): də kən'pān'ɪ; de ɛən'pān'ɪ [Fr. author (1752-1822); confidante of Marie Antoinette].

Campania: kam-pā'nyā¹; ɛəm-pā'nyā² [It. department].

Campania: kam-pē'nɪ-ə¹; ɛəm-pā'nɪ-ə² [A vessel in the British merchant marine].

campanile: kam'pā-nɪ'ɪ or (It.) kəm'pā-nɪ'lē¹; ɛəm'pā-nɪ'lē or (It.) ɛəm'pā-nɪ'lē² [It., a bell-tower]. Murray also indicates kam'pā-nɪ'ɪ or -nɪ'lɪ as permissible [2. It. conductor of operas].

Campanini: kəm'pā-nɪ'nɪ¹; ɛəm'pā-nɪ'nɪ² [1. It. operatic tenor (1846-96)].

Campaspe: kam-pas'pɪ¹; ɛəm-pās'pē² [In Gr. history, a beautiful concubine of Alexander the Great].

Campbell: kam'bəl¹ or kam'əl¹; ɛəm'bel² or ɛəm'el² [A famous Scottish clan and family].

Campden: kam'den¹; ɛəm'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Campeachy, Campeche: kam-pi'chi¹ or (Sp.) kam-pē'chē¹; ɛəm-pē'che² or (Sp.) ɛəm-pē'chē² [Mexican state, city, or bay].

campeador [Sp.]: kam-pē'a-dōr'ɪ; ɛəm-pē'a-dōr'ɪ [A champion, [C-] surname of the Cid, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, Sp. national hero]. See Cid.

Campeggio: kam-pej'ō¹; ɛəm-pēg'o² [It. cardinal (1474-1539) who figures as *Campeius* in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."].

camper: kamp'ər¹; ɛəm'pər² [One who lives in a camp; a soldier].

Camper: kām'pər¹; ɛām'pər² [A Dutch physician (1722-89)].

campestral: kam-pes'trəl¹; ɛām-pēs'trāl² [Growing in the fields or open country].

camphene: kam'fin¹; ɛām'fēn², *Standard, I., M., & W.; C., E., & W.* kam-fin¹; *St.* kam'fin [A chemical compound like camphor].

camphor: kam'fər¹; ɛām'for² [A chemical compound].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Campos, Martínez y Arsenio: kām'pōs, mar-ti'nēth ī ar-sē'nī-o-1; eām'-pōs, mār-ti'nēth y ār-sē'nī-o-2 [Sp. captain-general (1840-1900)].

Camuel: kə-miū'el¹; ea-mū'ēl² [Douai Bible].

Camus: kū'mū¹; eā'mū²; not kam'əs¹ [Fr. revolutionist (1740-1802)].

can: kan¹; eān²; not kin¹, nor kən¹—pronunciations too frequently heard on the tongues of educated people.

Cana: kē'na¹; eā'na² [Town in Palestine].

Canaan: kē'nən¹; eā'nan², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E. & Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-en¹. Cheyne in his "Aids to the Student" (Variorum Bible), kē'na-ān¹ [A region of Palestine].—**Canaanite:** kē'nən-ait¹; eā'nan-it²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-en-ait¹ [Bible].—**Canaanitess:** kē'nən-ait'es¹; eā'nan-it'ēs²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-en-ait'es¹ [Bible].

Canace: kan'ə-sī¹; eān'a-gē²; not kə-nēs¹ [1. In Greek myth, a daughter of Æolus. 2. In Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," the daughter of Cambuscan].

canaille [Fr.]: ka-nā'yā¹; eā'nā'yē²; *Standard, W., & Wr.* kə-nēl¹; *C., I., & St.* ka-nēl¹; *E.* kan-ail¹; *M.* ka-nā'yā¹ [The rabble]. The pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) was ka-nail¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) was ka-nēl¹. Anglicized in the 18th century, the word is now used as French by educated Englishmen, but pronounced as if an Eng. word by Scottish and American lexicographers.

Canajoharie: kan'ə-jo-har¹; eān'a-jo-hār²—the final syllable is obscure, not ī; ē² [Village in N. Y.].

canal (*v. & n.*): kə-nal¹; ea-nāl².—**canalage:** kə-nal'ij¹; ea-nāl'āg².—**canalize:** kan'ə-lāiz¹; eān'a-līz²; sometimes kə-nal'āiz¹; ea-nāl'īz².

canalization: kan'ə-lāi-zē'shon¹; eān'a-lī-zā'shon²; sometimes kə-nal'ī-zē'shon¹; ea-nāl'ī-zā'shon². [to the Romans].

Cananæan: kē'nə-nī'en¹; eā'na-nē'an² [In Jewish history, a zealot hostile

Canandaigua: kan'an-dē'gwā¹; eān'an-dā'gwā² [A lake and village in N. Y. State].

Cananeus: kan'ə-nī-us¹; eān'a-nē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

canapé [Fr.]: kū'nā'pē¹; eā'nā'pē² [1. A sofa. 2. A hors-d'œuvre].

canard [Fr.]: ka-nūr¹; eā-nār²; *Standard & W.* kə-nūrd¹; *C. & I.*, ka-nūr¹; *M.* ka-nūr¹; *St.* ka-nūrd¹; *Wr.* kə-nūr¹ [A hoax].

Canaris: ka-nūr'is¹; eā-nār'is² [Gr. patriot (1790-1877)].

Canarsie: kə-nūr'sī¹; ea-nār'si²; not kan'ər-sī¹ [A district of Brooklyn, N. Y.].

canary: kə-nē'ri¹; ea-nā'ry²; not kə-nār¹.

Cancale: kān'kāl¹; eān'eāl²; not kan-kēl¹ [Fr. town].

cancan: kan'kan or (*F.*) kūn'kūn¹; eān'eān or (*Fr.*) eān'eān² [Fr., a grotesque dance].

cancel (*v. & n.*): kan'səl¹; eān'cel²; *Standard* kan'sel¹; *W.* kan'sil¹. Walker (1791) indicated the *e* as having the sound of *i* as in "pin," but Perry (1775) gave it the sound it has in "met." To-day the letter is so obscured as to be almost completely ignored, especially in commercial circles.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aīle; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

canceleer: kan'sə-lir'¹; eān'ce-lēr'²; *not* kans-lir'¹ [A wing-turn by a hawk before striking its prey].

Candace: kan'də-sī¹; eān'də-ḡē²; *not* kan'dēs¹, for in Greek the *e* is long [An Ethiopian queen mentioned in *Acts* viii, 27].

Candaules: kan-dō'līz¹; eān-də'lēs² [Lydian king of 7th cent. B. C.].

candelabra: kan'də-lē'brā¹; eān'de-lā'bra².

candelabrum: kan'də-lē'brum¹; eān'de-lā'brum².

Candia: kan'di-ə¹; eān'di-a² [Island in Mediterranean Sea].

Candide: kan'did'¹; eān'did'² [The title of a story by Voltaire and the name of its hero].

Candolle (de): də kōn'dōl'¹; de eān'dōl'² [Swiss botanist (1778-1841)].

Canelones: kū'nē-lō'nēs¹; eā'nē-lō'nēs² [Dept. of Uruguay].

canephoros: kə-nef'o-res¹; ea-nēf'o-rōs² [Ancient Gr. basket-bearer].

Canes Venatici: kē'nīz vī-nat'ī-sai¹; eā'nēs ve-nāt'ī-ḡī² [A constellation].

cangue [Pg.]: kaŋ¹; eāŋ²; *not* kan-gū¹ [A wooden yoke for Chinese convicts].

Canicula: kə-nīk'yū-lə¹; ea-nīe'yū-la² [The dog-star].

canine: kə-noin'¹; ea-nin'², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* ka-nin'¹; *E.* kē'nin¹. *C., M., & W.* indicate also kē'nin¹ as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Scott (1797) alone indicated kan'ain¹, a pronunciation preferred by Thomas Rees, who issued an abridgment of "Todd's Johnson's Dictionary" in 1826. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and others, from 1775 to 1836, all indicated kə-noin¹.

Caninius Rebilus: kə-nin'ī-us reb'ī-lus¹; ea-nin'ī-ūs rēb'ī-lūs² [A Roman who was consul with Cæsar for a part of a day, Dec., 45 B. C.].

Canis: kē'nīs¹; eā'nīs² [L., dog: used in naming constellations; as, *Canis Major*; *Canis Minor*].

canities: kə-nīsh'ī-īz¹; ea-nīsh'ī-ēs²; *not* kan'ī-tiz¹ [Hoariness; turning gray].

canker: kaŋ'kər¹; eān'ker²; *not* kan'kər¹—*n* at the end of an accented syllable, and followed by *k*, is commonly pronounced as *ng* in "finger": fiŋ'ger¹; fiŋ'ger².

Canne: kan'nī¹ or kūn'nē¹; eān'nē² or eān'ne² [Village in Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.].

Canneh: kan'ē¹ or kan'ə¹; eān'e² or eān'e². The preference here indicated is that of the *Variorum Bible* [Bible].

cannel: kan'el¹; eān'ēl² [Coal].

cannequin [Fr.]: kan'ī-kin¹; eān'e-kin²; *not* kan'nə-kwin¹ [East-Ind. white cotton cloth].

Cannes: kōn¹; eān²—a as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. seaside resort].

Cannstatt: kūn'shtat¹; eān'shtāt²; *not* kan'stat¹ [A city in Württemberg near which the *Cannstatt* skull was found in 1770].

cannula: kan'yū-lə¹; eān'yū-la² [A tube used in surgery].

canoe: kə-nū'¹; ea-nō'². In this word and in *shoe* the sound of *oe* varies from that it has generally in Eng. as in *foe*, *hoe*, *roe*, *sloe*, *toe*, etc.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; īpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

cañon: kan'yən¹ or (Sp.) ku-nyōn¹; eän'yōn² or (Sp.) eä-nyōn², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & St.* kan'yən¹; *I.* kã-nyen¹; *W.* kan'yūn¹. The tilde over the letter ñ indicates, in Sp., the introduction of a *y* sound between the ñ and the letter that follows. See TILDE. [A ravine.]

Canopic: kə-nəp'ik¹; ea-nōp'ie² [Pert. to Canopus].

Canopus: kə-nō'pus¹; ea-nō'pūs² [An Egypt. city].

canopy: kan'o-pi¹; eän'o-py².

canorous: kə-nō'rus¹; ea-nō'rūs² [Tuneful].

Canosa di Puglia: ka-nō'sa dī pū'lyā¹; eä-nō'sā dī pū'lyā² [It. town].

Canossa: ka-nēs'sa¹; eä-nōs'sā² [Ruins of an It. castle where Henry IV. of Ger. did penance before Gregory VII.].

Canova: ka-nō'va¹; eä-nō'vā² [It. sculptor (1757-1822)]. [(1809-95)].

Canrobert: kün'rō'bār¹; eän'rō'bēr²—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal

cant: kant¹; eänt²; *never* künt¹ [Terminology belonging to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal *cant*; tailors' *cant*; also, hypocrisy]. See the following.

can't: kant¹; eänt²—the *a* in this word has a sound that varies according to the locality where the word is spoken (see Ask). In Scotland, northern Eng., and Ire., the *a* is generally given the sound of *a* in "at," and this pronunciation is widely used in the United States and Canada. In southern Eng. and the New Eng. States the *a* is commonly pronounced as *a* in "art." Murray notes only the latter. The word is not to be found in the earlier dictionaries.

Cantab: kan'tab¹; eän'tāb² [A Cambridge student].

cantabile: kan-tā'bī-lē¹; eän-tā'bī-le² [It., melodious].

Cantabri: kan'tā-brī¹; eän'tā-brī² [Ancient warlike people of Spain].—
Cantabrian: kan-tē'bri-ən¹; eän-tā'bri-an² [Pert. to the Cantabri].

Cantabrigian: kan'tā-brij'i-ən¹; eän'tā-brīg'i-an² [A resident or student of Cambridge]. [(1341-54)].

Cantacuzene: kan'tā-kiu-zīn¹; eän'tā-eū-zēn² [Byzantine emperor

cantalope: kan'tā-lōp¹; eän'tā-lōp² [A variety of muskmelon].

cantaloup: kan'tā-lūp¹; eän'tā-lup², *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* kant'a-lūp¹; *I.* kan'tā-lūp¹; *M.* kan'tā-lup¹ [Same as preceding].

cantata: kan-tā'tā¹; eän-tā'tā²; *Standard* kan-tā'tā¹; *C.* kan-tā'tā¹; *E. & I.* kan-tā'tā¹; *M.* kan-tā'tā¹; *W.* kan-tā'tā¹; *St.* kan-tē'tā¹; *W.* kan-tē'tā¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated kan-tē'tā¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), kan-tā'tā¹ [It., in music, a choral composition].

cantatrice: *Italian*, kan'tā-trī'chē¹; eän'tā-trī'che²; *French*, kün'tā'trīs¹; eän'tā'trī'g². *Standard, E., I., M., W., & W.* give preference to It.; *C.* prefers the Fr. [A female professional singer].

cantharides: kan-thār'i-dīz¹; eän-thār'i-dēs² [Pl. of CANTHARIS]. See next.

cantharis: kan'thā-ris¹; eän'thā-rīs² [A beetle, the Spanish fly].

Cantigny: kan'ti'nyī¹; eän'ti'nyī² [Fr. village where United States troops defeated the Germans, May 27-28, 1918].

cantilena: kan'ti-lī'nā¹; eän'ti-lē'nā²; *not* kan'ti-len'a¹ [A ballad or song].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

cantilever: kan'ti-lī'vər¹; ɛn'ti-lē'vər², *I., M., W.* (1909). & *Wr.*; *Standard, C., & W.* (1890), kan'ti-lev-ər¹; *E.*, kant-i-lī'vər; *I.* kan'ti-lev-ūr¹; *St.* kan'ta-lev-ūr¹.

Canton¹: kan'ten¹; ɛn-tōn² [*Chin.* seaport].

[*States*].

Canton²: kan'tən¹; ɛn'ton² [Any one of several cities of the United

cantonment: kan'tən-mənt¹; ɛn'ton-mənt², *Standard* (1894) & *W.*; *C.* kan'tən-mənt¹; *E.* kan'tun-mənt¹; *I. & St.* kan'ten'mənt¹; *M.* kan'ten'mənt¹; *Standard* (1909), kan tūn'mənt¹; *Wr.* kan'tən-mənt¹. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) indicated kan'ten-mənt¹, Knowles (1835) kan-tūn'mənt. The pronunciation of *Standard* (1909) is that given to the word when it is spelled *cantonment*, a form now obsolete.

cantor: kan'tər¹; ɛn'tōr²; *not* kan-tōr¹ [A chief singer].

Cantuarian: kan'tū-ē'rī-ən¹; ɛn'tū-ā'rī-an²; *not* kan'tiū-ūr'ī-ən¹ [*Pert.* to Canterbury, Eng.].

Canute: kə-nūt¹; ea-nūt²; *not* kə-nūt¹ [*Dan.* king].

[*CAÑON*].

canyon: kan'yən¹ *or* (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn¹; ɛn'yon² *or* (*Sp.*) ɛā-nyōn² [Same as

canzone [*It.*]: kan-tsō'nē¹; ɛn-tsō'ne², *M. & W.* In Italian *z*, medial after a consonant—is equivalent to *ts*.

caoutchouc [*Fr.*]: kă'ū'chū¹ *or* kau'chuk¹; ɛā'u'chu² *or* ɛou'chue²; *Standard, C., St., & W.* kă'chuk¹; *E., I., & Wr.* kă'chūki¹; *M.* kau'chuk¹. Derived from the Carib *cahuchu*, the word was introduced into Eng. through the *Fr.* in its present form about 1735. Only the first pronunciations indicated above have been heard in use by the writer.

cap=aple: kap'=ə-pī¹; ɛāp'=ə-pē² [*OFr.*, from head to foot].

Cape Haitien: kēp hē'ti-en¹; ɛāp hā'ti-ēn² [Seaport of Haiti].

Capel, Capell: kē'pel *or* kap'el¹; ɛā'pēl *or* ɛā'pēl² [*Eng.* family name].

Capella: kə-pel'ə¹; ea-pēl'a² [1. A writer of the 5th cent. 2. A star].

caper: kē'pər¹; ɛā'pər² [A prank].

capercaillie, capercailye: kap'ər-kēl'yī¹; ɛāp'er-ɛāl'yī² [*Scot.* grouse].

Capernaum: kə-pūr'nū-um¹; ea-pēr'na-ūm² [Bible].

Capet (Hugh): kē'pet *or* (*Fr.*) kə'pē¹; ɛā'pēt *or* (*Fr.*) ɛā'pē² [*Fr.* king (987-996)].—**Capetian:** kə-pī'shən¹; ea-pē'shən².

Caphara: kə-fē'rā¹; ea-fā'ra² [*Douai Bible*].—**Capharnaum:** kə-fār'nū-um¹; ea-fār'na-ūm² [*Douai Bible*].—**Capharsalama:** kə'ar-sal'a-mā¹; ɛā'ar-sāl'a-mā² [*Apocrypha*].—**Capharsalamah:** kə'ar-sal'a-mā¹; ɛā'ar-sāl'a-mā².—**Caphenatha:** kə-fēn'a-thā¹; ea-fēn'a-thā² [*Apocrypha*].—**Caphetetha:** kə-fet'ī-thā¹; ea-fē'te-thā² [*Douai Bible*].—**Caphira:** kə-fā'rā¹; ea-fr'ra² [*Apocrypha*].—**Capthor:** kə'fər'ī; ɛā'fōr² [Bible].—**Capthorim:** kə'fōr-rīm¹; ɛā'fōr-rīm² [Bible].—**Capthorims:** kə'fōr-rīm¹; ɛā'fōr-rīm² [Bible].

[& *W.* kē'pi-as¹ [A judicial writ].

capias: kē'pi-əs¹; ɛā'pi-as², *Standard & Wr.*; *M.* kap'ī-as¹; *C., E., I., St.,*

capillary: kap'ī-lē-rī¹; ɛā'pi-lā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kap'ī-lī-rī¹; *E.* kap'ī-lī-rī¹; *I.* kap'ī-lā-rī¹; *St.* kap'ī-lū-rī¹; *Wr.* kap'ī-lē-rī¹. The pronunciation first indicated by Perry & Bailey in 1775 accented the antepenult, kap'ī-lē-rī¹, and was that preferred by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) favored kap'ī-lē-rī¹ [Hair-like].

2: wəlf, dɜ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūlc; but, būrn;

capital: kap'ī-təl¹; eāp'ī-tal² [I. a. Principal; chief. II. n. 1. A chief city or letter].

capitative: kap'ī-tē'tiv¹; eap'ī-tā'tiv²; not kap'ī-tā-tiv¹.

Capitol: kap'ī-təl¹; eāp'ī-tōl² [1. The public building occupied by the United States Congress; also, any State-house. 2. In Roman antiquities, a temple of Jupiter in Rome].

Capitoline: kap'ī-to-lain¹; eāp'ī-to-lin², *Standard, St., & W.*; C. kap'ī-to-lain¹; E. ka-pit'ul-ain¹; I. kap'ī-tel-ain¹; M. ka-pit'o-lain¹; W. kap'ī-tā-lain¹ [Pert. to the Roman Capitol, or its presiding god Jupiter Capitolinus, and to the hill on which his temple stood].

capitular (a. & n.): kə-pit'yu-lar¹; ea-pit'yu-lar² [Pert. to a body of clergy connected with a cathedral or collegiate church].—**capitulary:** kə-pit'yu-lē-rī¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-ry².

capitulate: kə-pit'yu-lēt¹; ea-pit'yu-lāt².—**capitulation:** kə-pit'yu-lē-shən¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-shon².—**capitulatory:** kə-pit'yu-lā-to-rī¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-to-ry²; not ka-pit'yu-lē-to-rī¹.

capon: kē'pən¹; eā'pon², *Standard, C., & M.*; E. kē'pun¹; I. & W. kē'pen¹; St. kap'en; W. kē'pn¹. The earlier lexicographers from 1775 to 1836 indicated the pronunciation noted by Worcester except Knowles (1835), who gave kē'pen¹.

caponiere: kap'o-nīr¹; eāp'o-nēr² [A type of fortification].

cappadine: kap'ə-din¹; eāp'ə-din², *Standard, M., & W.*; E. kap-pə-doin¹; I. kap'pa-dain¹; W. kap'pə-din¹ [Waste silk-flock].

Cappadocia: kap'ə-dō'shū-ə¹; eāp'ə-dō'shi-ə²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kap-pə-dō'si-ə¹ [Anc. province of Asia Minor].

Caprara: kă'prō'rā¹; eā'prā'rā²; not kap-rē'rē¹ [It. cardinal (1733-1810)]. Compare CAPEERA.

capreoline: kap'ri-o-lin¹; eāp're-o-lin²; C. ka-prī'o-lin¹; M. kə-prī'o-lain¹; St. kap're-o-lin¹ [Pert. to the roebuck].

Caprera: ka-prē'rā¹; eā-prē'rā² [Island near Sardinia].

Capri: kă'prī¹; eā'prī² [Island near Naples].

capriccio [It.]: ka-prī'cho¹; eā-prī'cho², *Standard*; C. ka-prīch'io¹; E. kə-prīch'ī-ō¹; I. ka-prī'chō¹; M. ka-prī'chō¹; St. ka-pris'ī-ō¹; W. kă-prī'chō¹; W. kə-prī'chō¹ [A caprice; said of music].

caprice: kə-pris¹; ea-prīç². Walker indicated kap'ris¹ as alternative. Pope wrote: That counterworks each folly and caprice,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Essay on Man* II, 239.

capriccioso [It.]: kă'prī-chō'sō¹; eā'prī-chō'sō²; C. ka-prī-chiō'sō¹; E. kə-prīch'ī-ō-sō¹; I. ka-prī'chī-ō'zō¹; M. ka-prī'chō'sō¹; W. kă'prī'chō'sō¹; W. kə-prī'chō'sō¹ [In a fanciful style; a direction in music].

capricious: kə-prīsh'ūs¹; ea-prīsh'ūs² [Changeable; fickle].

Capricorn: kap'ri-kōrn¹; eāp'ri-eōrn² [A constellation and the tenth sign of the zodiac].

caprine: kap'rin¹; eāp'rin², *Standard, C., St., W., & W.*; E., I., M., kap'-rain¹; W. gives kē'prain¹ as alternative [Goat-like].

capriole: kap'ri-ōl¹; eāp'ri-ōl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; E. kap'ri-ul¹; W. kap-ri-ōl¹ [A leap of a horse while standing].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Caprivi (von): ka"pri'vī¹; eä-pri'vī² [Ger. statesman].

capsaicin: kap-sē'i-sin¹; eäp-sä'i-çin²; not kap-sai'sin¹ [A chemical product present in Cayenne pepper].

capsicin, capsicine: kap'si-sin, -sin or -sin¹; eäp'si-çin, -çin or -çin² [A chemical compound present in capsicum].

capsicum: kap'si-kum¹; eäp'si-küm² [A plant].

captain: kap'tin¹; eäp'tin². See note under BARGAIN, and compare CHILBLAIN, PORCELAIN, RETAIL.

captivate: kap'ti-vēt¹; eäp'ti-vāt²; not kap'ti-vet¹.

capture (v. & n.): kap'chur¹ or -tiur¹; eäp'chur² or -tūr².

Capuchin: kap'yu-chin¹; eäp'yu-chin², *Standard, C., E., M.*; *I. kap-yū-shin¹; St. kap'yū-shin¹; W. kap-yu-shin¹; Wr. kap-a-shin¹* [A mendicant Franciscan friar].

capucine: kap'yu-sin¹; eäp'yu-çin², *Standard, C., E.*; *I. kap'yu-sin¹; M. ka-pū-sin¹; W. ka'pū-sin¹; Wr. kap'a-sin¹* [Fr., the nasturtium or its deep color].

Capulet: kap'yu-let¹; eäp'yu-lēt² [In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the father of Juliet].

caput [L.]: kap'ut¹; eäp'üt², *Standard, C., I., M.*; *E. & W. kē'put; Wr.* [kē'pet [A head].

caputum [LL.]: ka-piū'shi-um¹; ea-pū'shi-üm² [A hood worn by ecclesiastics or scholars; also, a hooded cloak].

capybara: kap'i-bā'rā¹; eäp'y-bā'ra², *Standard & W.*; *C. kap-i-bē'rā¹; E. kap-i-bā'rā¹; I. ka-pi-bē'rā¹; M. kap-i-bā'rā¹; St. ka-pai'ba-ra¹* [Braz. rodent].

car: kār¹; eär²; not kyār¹. See CARD.

carabao: kā"ra-bā'o¹; eä"rā-bā'o²; not kar"ə-bē'o¹ [A water-buffalo].

Carabas: kar"ə-bas¹ or (Fr.) kā"rū"bā¹; eär"a-bās² or (Fr.) eä"rā"bā² [In Perrault's tale "Puss in Boots," a penniless miller aided to fortune by his cat].

Carabasion: kar"ə-bē'zī-ən¹; eär"a-bā'çi-ön² [Apocrypha].

carabineer: kar"ə-bi-nēr¹; eär"a-bi-nēr², *Standard* (1894).

carabinieri [It.]: kā"ra-bi-nyē'rī¹; eä"rā-bi-nyē'rī² [Military police].

caracal, caracul: kar"ə-kāl¹; eär"a-kāl² [Pers. lynx].

Caracalla: kar"ə-kāl'a¹; eär"a-kāl'a² [Roman emperor (188-217)].

Caracas: ka-rak'əs or (Sp.) ka-rū'kas¹; ea-rä'e'as or (Sp.) eä-rä'eäs [Capital of Venezuela].

Caracci: ka-rāt'chī¹; eä-rāt'chī². See CARRACCI.

Caracciolo: ka-rāt'cho-lō¹; eä-rāt'cho-lō² [It. admiral (1752-99)].

caracho: ka-rū'cho¹; eä-rā'cho²; not ka-rē'cho¹ [A Porto Rican musical instrument].

Caractacus: ka-rak'tə-kus¹; ea-rä'e'ta-eüs² [Brit. chief of the Silures in the 1st cent.].

Caradoc: ka-rad'ək¹; ea-rād'oe² [A variant of preceding; used in geology.]

carafe [Fr.]: kā"räf¹; eä"räf²; not ka-rēf¹ [A water-bottle].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

caramel: kar'ə-mel¹; eär'a-mel² [A confection].

carat: kar'ət¹; eär'at²; *not* kē'rət¹ [A unit of purity or weight for gold and precious stones].

Carausius: kə-rō'shus¹; ea-ṛā'shūs² [Roman insurgent in Britain in 3d [cent.].

caravan: kar'ə-van¹; eär'a-vān², *Standard, C., & W.; E. kar-ə-van¹; I. & St. kar-a-van¹; M. kar-a-van¹; W. kar-a-van¹. Perry, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Smart, Reid, & Craig indicated the stress on the ultima; Sheridan, Enfield, Knowles, & Webster, on the antepenult.*

caravansary: kar'ə-van'sə-rī¹; eär'a-vān'sa-ry² [A large square building].

caravanserai: kar'ə-van'sə-rui¹; eär'a-vān'se-rī² [Same as preceding].

Carberry: kār'ber¹; eär'bēr'y² [Eng. family name].

carbide: kār'bid¹ or -baid¹; eär'bid² or -bid² [A carbon chemical [compound].

carbine: kār'bin¹; eär'bīn², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.;* *Standard* notes as alternative kār'bīn¹; *E. kār'bin¹, and W. kār-bain¹. When spelled carbine, Bailey (1742), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775) indicated the accent on the last syllable, while Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) placed it on the first. When spelled carbine, Bailey, Johnson, Buchanan, Ash, and Sheridan (1789) accented the first syllable, and Entick, Kenrick (1773), Perry, and Scott (1797) accented the last. To-day the lexicographers are unanimous in accenting the first.*

carbon: kār'bən¹ or -bən¹; eär'bön² or -bon².

carbonaceous: kār'bo-nē'shius¹; eär'bo-nā'shūs², *Standard* (1894).

Carbonari: kār'bo-nū'rī¹; eär'bo-nā'rī² [It. secret society of 1808-14].

carbonic: kar-bən'ik¹; eär'bön'ie².

carbonid, carbonide: kār'bən-id¹ or -aid¹; eär'bon-id² or -id².

carbonify: kar-bən'ī-fai¹; eär'bön'ī-fy².

carbonization: kār'bən-i-zē'shən¹; eär'bon-i-zā'shon².

carboxyl: kar-beks'il¹; eär-böks'yl²; *C. kār'bək-sil¹; M. & W. kār-bek'sil¹; St. kār-beks'il¹ [A chemical radical].*

carboy: kār'bei¹; eär'böy²; *not* kar-bei¹.

carbureter: kār'biu-ret'ər¹; eär'bū-rēt'er²; *not* kār'bə-ret-ər¹ [A device for conveying air over liquid fuel].

Carcaa: kār'kū-ə¹; eär'ea-a² [Douai Bible].

carcajou: kār'kə-jū¹; eär'ea-jū², *Standard, C., W., & W.;* *E. kār-kə-jū¹, I. kār'ka-jū¹; M. kār'ka-jū¹ [Fr., the wolverene].*

carcanet: kār'kə-net¹; eär'ea-nēt² [Ornamental collar].

Carcas: kār'kas¹; eär'ēs² [Bible].

carcel: kar-sel¹; eär-çel², *Standard;* *C. kār-sel¹; E., M., & W. kār'sel¹ [The light of a Carcel lamp: named for its Fr. inventor].*

Carchamis: kār'kə-mis¹; eär'ea-mīs² [Bible].

carcharodon: kar-kar'o-don¹; eär-kār'o-dön², *Standard;* *C. & W. kār-kar'o-don¹; E. kār-char-ə-don¹; I. kār'kar-ō-don¹; St. kār-kar'ō-don¹ [A type of shark].*

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ōi; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Carchemish: kār'ki-mish¹; eär'ee-mish² [Bible].

card: kård¹; eärd. See CAR.

NOTE.—In the last edition of his work *Phyfe*, crediting Webster, reprints a modification of Walker's note which, however applicable to the polite pronunciation of the 18th century, is not applicable to the speech of educated persons in the 20th. Says Walker (1791):

When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e* so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. A *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 92.

cardamin, cardamine: kār'da-min¹ or -mīn¹; eär'da-mīn² or -mīn²; *not* -main¹ [A plant of the genus *Cardamine*].

Cardamine: kar-dam'i-nī¹; eär-dām'i-nē². *Standard*; *C.* kār-dam'i-nī¹; *E., I., & W.*, kār-dam'i-nī¹; *M.* kar-dam'i-nī¹; *Wr.* kār'da-main¹ [A genus of plants of the mustard family].

Cardan: kār'dan¹; eär'dān² [It. mathematician (1501-76)].

Cardenas: kār'dē-nas¹; eär'de-nās²; *not* kar-dī'nas¹ [Cuban seaport].

carditis: kar-dai'tis¹ or -dī'tis¹; eär-dī'tis² or -dī'tis² [Inflammation of the heart].

Careah: kə-rī'ā¹; ea-rē'ā² [Bible].

Caree: kə-rī'ī¹; ea-rē'ē² [Douai Bible].

careen: kə-rīn¹; ea-rēn².

careenage: kə-rīn'ij¹; ea-rēn'ag²; *not* kə-rīn'ēj¹.

Carehim: kar'i-him¹; eär'e-hīm² [Douai Bible].

Carême [Fr.]: kār'rēm¹; eär'rēm² [Lent: the period of fasting].

caress: kə-res¹; ea-rēs².

caret: kar'et¹; eär'ēt², *Standard* (1894), *E., & W.* (1909); *C., I., Standard* (1913), *St., & W.* (1890), kē'ret¹; *M.* kar'it¹; *Wr.* kē'rit¹.

Carew: kār'ī¹ or kə-rū¹; eär'e² or ea-ru² [Eng. family name]. See ALVESTON; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Carey: kē'rī¹; eä'ry²; *not* kār'ī¹ [Am. & Eng. family name].

Caria: kē'ri-ā¹; eä'ri-ā² [Apocrypha].

cariama: kār'ri-ā'mā¹; eä'ri-ā'ma² [A Braz. bird].

Cariath: kē'ri-āth¹; eä'ri-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Cariathaim:** kē'ri-ā-thē'im¹; eä'ri-ā-thā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Cariathiarim:** kē'ri-āth'i-ā'rim¹; eä'ri-āth'i-ā'rim² [Douai Bible].

Carib: kar'ib¹; eär'ib²; *not* kə-rib¹ [Race of Am. aborigines].—**Caribbean:** kar'ī-bī'an¹; eär'ī-bē'an² [Pert. to the Caribs or to the sea whose islands they once inhabited].—**Caribbees:** kar'ī-biz¹; eär'ī-bēs² [That part of W. Indies forming the Lesser Antilles].

caribou: kar'ī-bū¹; eär'ī-bū², *Standard* (1894), *C., E., I., & W.*; *M.* kar-ī-bū¹; *Standard* (1913) and *Wr.* kar'ī-bū¹.

caricature: kar'ī-kə-tiūr¹; eär'ī-ea-tiūr², *E. & M.*; *C.* kar'ī-kə-čiur¹; *I.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr¹; *Standard*, kar'ī-kə-chiūr¹; *St.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr¹; *W.* kar'ī-kə-chiūr¹; *Wr.* kar'ī-kə-tiūr¹. The preference indicated here has, in addition to the support cited,

2: wolf, dq; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

that of all the earlier lexicographers excepting Walker; Webster indicated the stress on the first syllable, Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles & Smart on the last, as Walker did also, but he gave the ultima the diphthongal *ch* sound -chür'.
caricaturist: kar'i-kə-tiūr'ist¹; eär'i-ca-tür'ist², *I. & M.*; *C.* kar'i-kə-chiur-ist¹; *E.* kar-i-kə-tiūr'ist¹; *Standard*, kar'i-kə-chiur-ist¹; *St.* kar'i-ka-tiūr'ist¹; *W.* kar'i-kə-chur-ist¹; *Wr.* kar-i-kə-tiūr'ist¹.

carles: kē'ri-lz¹; eä'ri-ēs² [Ulceration and mortification of a bone].

carillon: kar'i-lən or (*Fr.*) ka'ri'yōn¹; eär'i-lon or (*Fr.*) eä'ri'yōn² [*Fr.*, a set of bells].

carina: kə-rui'nə¹; ea-rī'na²; not kar'i-nə¹ [A keel or keel-like part].

carinate: kar'i-nēt¹; eär'i-nāt²; not kar-ai'nit¹ [Keel-shaped].

Carinthia: kə-rin'thi-ə¹; ea-rīn'thi-a² [Austr. province].

Carinus: kə-rui'nus¹; ea-rī'nūs² [Rom. emperor; killed in 284].

Carioth: kē'ri-eth¹; eä'ri-ōth² [Douai Bible].

carious: kē'ri-us¹; eä'ri-ūs² [Decayed].

Carisbrooke: kar'iz-bruk¹; eär'is-brōök² [Eng. town and castle in the Isle of Wight].

caritative: kar'i-tē-tiv¹; eär'i-tā-tiv²; not kar'i-tə-tiv¹ [Charitable].

Carites: kar'i-tiz¹; eär'i-tēs² [Bible].

Carkas: kār'kas¹; eär'kās² [Bible].

carl: kōrl¹; eärl²; not kērl¹ [A rustic].

Carleton: kōrl'tən¹; eärl'ton²—two syllables [Am. & Ir. family name].

Carli: kār'li¹; eär'li² [It. antiquary (1720-95)].

Carlile: kūr'laill¹; eär'li² [Eng. journalist and champion of freedom of the press (1790-1843)].

Carlina: kar-lai'nə¹; eär-lī'na²; not kar-lī'nə¹ [A genus of plants of the aster family].

carline: kār'lin¹; eär'lin²; not kūr'lain¹ [A ship's timber].

Carlisle: kar-lail¹; eär-līl²—the *s* is silent [A family and geographic name].
See ALVESTON, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

Carlo [It.]: kūr'lō¹; eär'lō² [Charles].

Carlos [Sp.]: kār'lōs¹; eär'lōs² [Charles].

Carlota [Sp.]: kar-lō'ta¹; eär-lō'tä² [A feminine personal name].

Carlovingian: kūr'lo-vin'ji-ən¹; eär'lo-vīn'gi-an²—the *g* as in "gem"
[Pertaining to Charlemagne].

Carlsbad: kōrls'bat¹; eärls'bät² [Aust. district and city].

Carlsruhe: kōrls'rū-ə¹; eärls'rū-e². Same as KARLSRUHE.

Carlstad: kōrl'stat¹; eärl'stät² [Sw. city].

Carlstadt: kōrl'stat¹; eärl'stät² [Assumed name of Bodenstein, Ger. religious reformer (1483-1541)].

Carlyle: kar-lail¹; eär-lyl² [Scot. philosopher, historian, and essayist] [(1795-1881)].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Carlyon: kar-lai'en¹; eär-lý'on² [Eng. family name].

carmagnole: kār'mā'nyōl¹; eär'mā'nyōl²—both a's as in "art"; not as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary dance].

Carmanians: kar-mē'ni-ənz¹; eär-mā'ni-anz² [Bible].

Carme: kār'mī¹; eär'mē² [Apocrypha].

Carmel: kār'mel¹; eär'mēl² [Bible].—**Carmelite:** kār'mel-ait¹; eär'mēl-
it² [Bible: a friar of a mendicant order founded at Carmel, Syria, about 1156].—**Car-**
melitess: kār'mel-ait'es¹; eär'mēl-it'es² [A nun of the Carmelite order].

Carmelus: kar-mī'lus¹; eär-mē'lūs² [Douai Bible].

Carmen: kār'men¹; eär'mēn² [An opera by Bizet based on Mérimée's story of the same name].

Carmi: kār'mai¹; eär'mī² [Bible].

Carmichael: kār-mai'kəl¹; eär-mī'eal² [Scot. family name].

carminative: kar-min'ə-tiv¹; eär-mīn'a-tiv², *Standard*; C. & W. kār-min'-
ə-tiv¹; E. kār-min-ē-tiv¹; I. & St. kār-min'a-tiv¹; M. kār'mi-nē-tiv¹; Wr. kār-min'ə-
tiv¹ [A remedy for flatulence].

carmine: kār'main¹; eär'mīn²; *Standard & C.*, kār'mīn¹; E., M., & W. (1909), kār'mīn¹; I., St., W. (1890), & Wr. kār'main¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry, Walker, Jones, & Smart accented the ultima: kar-main¹; Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson & Craig, the penult: kār'main¹.

Carmites: kār'maits¹; eär'mīts² [Bible].

Carmonians: kar-mō'ni-ənz¹; eär-mō'ni-anz² [Apocrypha].

Carnalm: kār'nə-im or kar-nē'im¹; eär'na-īm or eär-nā'im² [Apocrypha].

Carnarvon: kar-nār'vən¹; eär-nār'von² [Welsh town].

Carnatic: kar-nat'ik¹; eär-nāt'ie² [A former division of southern India].

carnation: kar-nē'shən¹; eär-nā'shon².

Carneades: kar-nī'ə-diz¹; eär-nē'a-dēs² [Gr. orator, B. C. 213-129].

Carnegie: kar-neg¹; eär-nēg²; frequently, but erroneously, kar-nē'gr¹
[Am. ironmaster]. [gem].

carnelian: kar-nīl'yən¹; eär-nēl'yān² [A variety of chalcedony cut as a

Carnion: kār'ni-ən¹; eär'ni-ōn² [Apocrypha].

carnival: kār'ni-vəl¹; eär'ni-val².

Carnivora: kar-niv'o-rə¹; eär-niv'o-ra² [An order of mammals].—**car-**
nivore: kār'ni-vōr¹; eär'ni-vōr².—**carnivorous:** kar-niv'o-rus¹; eär-niv'o-rūs² [Flesh-
eating].

Carnot: kār'nō¹; eär'nō² [1. Fr. revolutionary statesman (1753-1823).
2. Fr. president (1837-94)].

Carnutes: kar-nū'tiz¹; eär-nū'tēs² [A Celtic people].

Carnwath: kār'nwēth¹; eär'nwath² [Scot. district, village, & burn from which an earldom takes its name].

Caro: kē'ro¹; eā'ro² [A county-seat in Michigan].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Caro²: kūr'o¹; eār'o² [It. translator of Vergil (1507-66)].

carob: kar'ab¹; eār'ob²; *not* kūr'ob¹ [A variety of bean used as fodder].

carol: kar'al¹; eār'ol²; *not* ka-rōl¹.

Carolina: kar'o-lai'nə¹; eār'o-lī'na².

Caroline¹: kar'o-lain¹; eār'o-lin² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.: kār'o-lī'na¹; eār'o-lī'ne²; Fr.: kār'rō'lin¹; eār'rō'lin²; D., It., Pg., & Sw. **Carolina**: kār'o-lī'na¹; eār'o-lī'na².

Caroline²: kar'o-lin¹; eār'o-lin², *Standard & C.*; *I.* kar'ō-lain¹; *M. & W.* kar'o-lain¹ [Pert. to Charles II].

Carolinian: kar'o-lin'i-an¹; eār'o-lin'i-an² [Pert. to North or South Caro-^[lina]].

Carolus: kar'o-lus¹; eār'o-lūs² [A coin named for a King Charles].

Caron: kār'rōn¹; eār'rōn² [Fr. dramatist (1732-99)].

carotid: kə-rēt'id¹; ea-rōt'id² [Artery of neck].

carousal: kə-rou'zəl¹; ea-rou'səl² [Revel].

carousel: kar'u-zel¹; eār'ū-sēl²—pronounce the s as z [A merry-go-round].

Carpaccio: kur-pāt'cho¹; eār-pāt'cho² [It. painter (1450-1522)].

Carpathian: kur-pē'thi-an¹; eār-pā'thi-an² [Same as KARPATIAN].

Carpeaux: kār'pō¹; eār'pō² [Fr. sculptor (1827-75)].

Carphasalama: kar'fə-sal'ə-mə¹; eār'fa-sāl'a-ma² [Bible].

Carplo, Bernardo del: bē-r-nār'do del kūr'pī-o¹; bē-r-nār'do dēl eār'pī-o² [A semi-mythical Sp. hero of the 9th cent.].

Carpmael: kār'p-mēl¹; eār'p-māl² [Eng. family name].

Carpocrates: kar-pek'rə-tiz¹; eār-pōe'ra-tēs² [Founder of a Gnostic sect in 2d cent.].

Carpocratian: kār'po-krē'shən¹; eār'po-erā'shan² [A member of the Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates].

carpus¹: kār'pus¹; eār'pūs² [The wrist].

Carpus²: kār'pus¹; eār'pūs² [Bible].

Carracesque: kar'ə-česk¹; eār'a-česk² [Characteristic of the Carracci].

Carracci: kar-rāt'chī¹; eār-rāt'chī² [Family of It. painters (1555-1619)].

carrageen: kar'ə-gīn¹; eār'a-gēn²; *not* -jīn¹ [An edible alga].

Carrara: kar-rā'ra¹; eār-rā'rā² [It. town, famous for marble-quarries].

Carrasco: ka-rās'ko¹; eār-rās'eo² [In Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a bachelor given to practical joking].

carriage: kar'ij¹; eār'ag²; *not* kar'ej¹.

Carrick-on-Suir: kar'ik-on-shūr¹; eār'ik-on-shūr²; *not* sū'ir¹ [Ir. city].

carrier¹: kar'i-ar¹; eār'i-er². Distinguish from the next [One who carries].

Carrier²: kār'yē¹; eār'yē² [Fr. Jacobin of infamous memory (1756-94)].

Carrière: kār'ī'yār¹; eār'ī'yēr² [Fr. artist].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

carroccio: kar-rō'cho¹; eär-rō'cho² [The chariot on which the standard of the medieval republics was borne].

carromata: kūr'o-mā'ta¹; eär'o-mā'tā² [Sp., a public cab].

carrousel: kar'u-zəl¹; eär'u-gel² [Same as CAROUSEL].

Carruthers: kə-ruth'ərz or -rūth'ərz¹; ea-rūth'ers or -ruth'ers² [A British family name].

Carshalton: kə-shōl'tən¹ or kar-shal'tən¹; ea-shal'ton² or eär-shāl'ton² [Eng. town].

Carshena: kūr'shī-nə¹ or kar-shī'nə¹; eär'she-na² or eär-shē'na² [Bible].

Cartagena: kūr'ta-jī'ne or (Sp.) kūr'ta-hē'na¹; eär'ta-gē'na or (Sp.) eär'ta-hē'nā² [Sp. seaport].

Cartaphilus: kar-taf'i-lus¹; eär-tāf'i-lūs² [In Christian story, a servant of Pilate who struck Christ while on His way to execution].

carte blanche [Fr.]: kūr't blānsh¹; eärt blānch² [A free hand or unconditional permission to do as one pleases].

carte-de-visite [Fr.]: kūr't=də-vi-zit¹; eärt'=de-vi-žit² [A visiting-card].

cartel [Fr.]: kūr'tel¹; eärt'tēl². Of the modern dictionaries all, except Worcester (1859), indicate the stress on the first syllable, a practise first noted by Bailey (1742) and followed by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Craig (1836), and Webster (1847). Of the earlier lexicographers, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) placed the stress on the last syllable [An agreement concerning prisoners of war, etc.].

Cartesian: kar-tī'gən¹; eär-tē'zhan² [Pertaining to Descartes].

Carthage: kār'fhij¹; eär'thag²; not kūr'thēj¹ [Anc. country and city of northern Africa].

Carthaginian: kār'fhā-jin'i-ən¹; eär'tha-gin'i-an² [Native of Carthage].

Carthusian: kar'chiū'gən¹; eär-thū'zhan² [Pert. to (1) the monastery of Chartreuse or to the members of the religious order inhabiting it; (2) the Charterhouse, London, or its school].

Cartier: kar'tyē¹; eär'tyē² [Fr. navigator (1491-1557)].

cartilage: kūr'ti-lij¹; eär'ti-lag²; not kūr'til-ēj¹ [Elastic animal tissue].—
cartilaginous: kūr'ti-laj'i-nus¹; eär'ti-lag'i-nūs².

carton: kūr'tən¹ or kār'ten¹; eär'ton² or eär'tōn² [A fine pasteboard].

cartouch: kār-tūsh¹; eär-tuch², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M.* kər-tūsh¹; *Wr.* kər-tūch¹ [1. A tablet or scroll. 2. A cartridge].

cartridge: kār'trij¹; eär'tridg²; not kār'trij¹.

caruncle: kar'ūn-kl¹ or kə-rūn'kl¹; eär'ūn-el² or ea-rūn'el². The first pronunciation indicated here prevails in the United States, the second is preferred in Great Britain.

Caruso: ka-rū'zo¹; eä-rū'go²; not kə-rū'so¹—It. s between vowels is usually pronounced as z, but there are some exceptions [It. singer (1874-1921)].

Cary: kē'rī¹; eä'ry² [Am. poets of the 19th cent.].

caryatides: kar'i-at'i-diz¹; eär'y-āt'i-dēs² [Columns in the form of draped female figures: from the women of Caryæ, a Laconian town].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

caryatids: *kar*'i-at'idz¹; *ear*'y-ät'idz². Same as CARYATIDES.

Carysfort: *kar*'is-fert¹; *ear*'ys-fort² [A reef in Fla.].

Casablanca: *ka*'za-bi-än'ka¹; *ea*'šā-bi-än'ea² [Fr. naval hero (1752-98)].

Casal Maggiore: *ka*-sāl' mad-jō'rē¹; *ea*-sāl' mād-gō're² [It. city].

Casaloth: *kas*'a-lefh¹; *ea*s'a-lōth² [Douai Bible].

Casas (Las): *kā*'sas¹; *ea*'sās² [Span. missionary (1474-1566)].

Casas Grandes: *kā*'sas grān'dēs¹; *ea*'sās grān'dēs² [Mex. village].

Casati: *ka*-sā'ti¹; *ea*-sā'ti² [It. explorer in Africa (1838-1902)].

Casaubon: *kā*-sē'bōn or (F.) *ka*'zō'bōn¹; *ea*-sa'bon or (F.) *ea*'šō'bōn² [Swiss scholar].

cascade: *kas*-kēd¹; *ea*s-eād²; not *kas*'kēd¹ [Waterfall].

cascara: *kas*-kū'rā¹; *ea*s-eā'rā²; not *kas*'kē-rā¹; nor *kas*-kē'rā¹ [A cathartic].

Caschcasch: *kash*'kash¹; *ea*sh'eash² [In the "Arabian Nights," a hunch-backed genius].

caseine: *kē*'si-in¹; *ea*'se-in².

Casella: *kā*-zel'ē¹; *ea*-šēl'a² [A musician and friend of Dante, 13th cent.].

casement: *kēs*'ment¹; *ea*s'mēnt², *Standard*, *E.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *M.* *kēs*'ment¹; *I.* *kēz*'ment¹; *W.* *kēz*'ment¹. Perry first indicated the preference noted above; Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart all indicated *kēz*'ment¹.

caseous: *kē*'si-us¹; *ea*'se-ūs², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *W.*; *E.* *kēs*'e-us¹; *I.* & *St.* *kē*'si-us¹ [Pert. to cheese].

cashew: *kā*-shū¹; *ea*-shū²; not *kē*'shū¹; nor *kash*'ū¹ [An Am. tree].

cashmere: *kā*sh'mir¹; *ea*sh'mēr². An alternative *kash*-mir¹ is noted by *M.* & *W.*; *W.* gives also *kash*'mir¹.

Cashmere: *kā*sh-mir¹; *ea*sh-mēr². Same as KASHMIR.

Casimir-Périer: *ka*'zi'mir'-pē'ryē¹; *ea*'ši'mir'-pē'ryē² [Fr. statesman (1847-1907); president of France (1894-95)].

casino: *kā*-sī'no¹; *ea*-sī'no² [A public building used for entertainments].

Casiphia: *kā*-sif'i-ē¹; *ea*-sif'i-a² [Bible].

cask: *kask*¹; *ea*sk². See ASK.

casket: *kas*'ket¹; *ea*s'kēt².

Casleu: *kas*'liū¹; *ea*s'lū² [Apocrypha].

Casluhim: *kas*'lu-him or *kas*-lū'him¹; *ea*s'lu-him or *ea*s-lū'him² [Bible].—
Casluim: *kas*'lu-im¹; *ea*s'lu-im² [Douai Bible].

Casphon: *kas*'fen¹; *ea*s'fōn² [Apocrypha].

Casphor: *kas*'fer¹; *ea*s'fōr² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. Same as CASPHON.

Caspin: *kas*'pin¹; *ea*s-pin² [Apocrypha]. Same as CASPIS.

Caspis: *kas*'pis¹; *ea*s'pis² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

casque: *kask*¹; *ea*sk² [A helmet].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Cassagnac: kă'sŭ'nyŭk¹; eă'să'nyăe² [Fr. journalist (1843-1904)].

cassation: ka-sē'shən¹; eă-să'shon² [Annulment].

cassava: ka-sŭ'va¹; eă-să'va², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kas-sŭ'və¹; *I.* kas-sē'va¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kə-sŭ'və¹; *St.* ka-sŭ'va¹; *W.* (1900) kas'o-va; *Wr.* kas-sē'va¹. Spelling it **cassari** Walker pronounces it kas'sa-ve¹, and **cassada:** kas'sa-da¹ [An Am. shrub from which tapioca is obtained].

Cassel: kās'el¹; eās'ēl²; *not* kas-sel¹ [Prus. city].

casserole [Fr.]: kas'ə-rōl¹; eās'e-rōl², *Standard & C.*; *I.* kas-rōl¹; *M.* kas-ər-ōl¹; *W.* kas'ī-rōl¹. Commonly used in cookery with a prefixed en: ān¹; ān² [A stew-pan or dish cooked or served therein].

cassia: kash'i-a¹; eăsh'i-a²; *Standard & W.* kash'a¹; *C.* kash'ia¹; *E.* kas'-si-a¹; *I. & St.* kash'i-a¹; *M.* kas'i-a¹; *Wr.* kash'shi-a¹. The foregoing indicates that in American and Scottish usage preference is given to the sh sound (as in "ship") in the first syllable, but that in English use it retains the sound it has in "see." Earlier Eng. usage, as indicated by Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755), merely noted the accent on the first syllable. Perry (1775) pronounced the word kas'sha¹; Walker (1798), kash'-shi-a¹ [A plant producing cinnamon].

Cassilis: kas'silz¹; eās'silz²; *not* kas'i-lis¹; eās'i-lis² [Scot. earldom originating from a village in Ayrshire]. See ALCESTER, ANSTRUTHER, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

cassimere: kas'i-mīr¹; eās'i-mēr² [Woolen cloth].

cassino: kə-sī'no¹; eə-sī'no². Same as CASINO.

Cassio: kash'i-o¹; eăsh'i-o² [A lieutenant in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

Cassiope: kə-sai'o-pī¹; eə-si'o-pē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda]. See the variant forms that follow.—**Cassiopea:** kas'i-o-pī'ya¹; eās'i-o-pē'ya². Same as CASSIOPEIA.—**Cassiopeia:** kas'i-o-pī'ya¹; eās'i-o-pē'ya² [Cassiope as a constellation].

Cassius: kas'us¹; eăsh'us² [Rom. general, B. C. 42].

Cassivelaunus: kas'i-vi-lē'nus¹; eās'i-ve-lā'nus² [British king who submitted to Cæsar, B. C. 54].

cassowary: kas'o-wē-rī¹; eās'o-wā-ry² [An ostrich-like bird].

cast (*v. & n.*): kast¹; eăst². See note under ASK.

Castalia: kas-tē'li-a¹; eās-tā'li-a² [Gr. fountain sacred to Apollo & the Muses].

Castanea: kas-tē'ni-a¹; eās-tā'ne-a² [A genus of trees including the chest-^{[nut].}

castanet: kas'tə-net¹; eās'ta-nēt², *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kas'ta-net¹; *M.* kas'te-nit¹. An alternative pronunciation, indicating primary stress on the ultima, is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* Johnson (1755) accented the penult, kas-tan'et¹; Walker the antepenult, kas'ta-net¹ [A pair of clappers used in singing and dancing].

caste: kast¹; eăst².

Castelar: kas'tē-lār¹; eās'tē-lār² [Sp. statesman (1832-99)].

Castellamare: kas-tel'la-mā-rē¹; eās-tēl'lā-mā-rē² [Sicilian seaport]. **Castellammare**†.

castellan: kas'te-lan¹; eās'tē-lan² [The warden of a castle].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʃr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

Castellane (de): *də kās'tel'lan'*; *de eūs'tel'lan'*² [Fr. city].

castellate: *kas'te-lēt'*; *eās'tē-lāt'*².

Castelnau: *kas'tel'nō'*; *eās'tē'nō'*² [Fr. soldier (1520-92)].

caster, castor: *kas'tər'*, *-ər'*; *eās'tər'*, *-ōr'*².

castigate: *kas'ti-gēt'*; *eās'ti-gāt'*² [To discipline; thrash].

castigation: *kas'ti-gē'shən'*; *eās'ti-gā'shən'*².

Castiglione: *kās'ti-lyō'nē'*; *eās'ti-lyō'ne'*² [It. painter (1616-70)].

Castile¹: *kas-tīl'*; *eās-tīl'*² [Former Sp. kingdom].

castile²: *kas-tīl'*; *eās-tīl'*²; *not kas'tīl'*¹ [A variety of soap].

Castilla¹: *kas-tīl'ə'*; *eās-tīl'a'*² [Am. rubber-producing tree].

Castilla²: *kas-tīl'ya'*; *eās-tīl'yā'*² [Peruv. patriot (1796-1867)].

castle: *kas'l'*; *eās'l'*²—the *t* is silent. See **ASK**.

[derived].

Castlereagh: *kas'l-rē'*; *eās'l-rē'*² [Ir. town whence a Brit. viscountcy is

castor¹: *kas'tər* or *-tər'*; *eās'tor'*² [1. A beaver. 2. An oil].

Castor²: *kas'tər'* or *-tər'*; *eūs'tor'* or *-ōr'*² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Jupiter and Leda. 2. One of the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. See **POLLUX**. 3. Bible].

castrate: *kas'trēt'*; *eās'trūt'*² [To emasculate; geld].—**castration:** *kas-trē'shən'*; *eās-trā'shən'*².—**castrato** [It.]: *kas-trā'tō'*; *eās-trā'tō'*² [A man who has been emasculated in boyhood to preserve a soprano voice].

Castren: *kas-trēn'*; *eās-trēn'*²; *not kas'trēn'*¹ [Fin. philologist (1813-52)].

castrenslan: *kas-tren'shən'*; *eās-trēn'shan'*² [Pert. to camp].

Castro: *kās'trō'*; *eās'trō'*²; *not kas'trō'*¹ [Pres. of Venezuela, 1899-1909].

Castrucci: *kas-trūt'chī'*; *eās-trūt'chī'*². In It. *cc* before *i* is pronounced as *ch* or *ish*. See the next entry. [It. musician (1690-1769).]

Castruccio: *kas-trūt'cho'*; *eās-trūt'cho'*². In It. *c* preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, is not pronounced as *ch*. To indicate this sound the vowel *i* is inserted between them; as *cīa*, *cīo*, *cīu*, which are pronounced *chā'*, *chō'*, *chū'*. [It. general (1283-1328).]

casual: *kaş'u-al'* or *kaş'yū-al'*; *eāzh'yū-al'* or *eāzh'ū-al'*.—**casualty:** *kaş'u-al-tī'*; *eāzh'yū-al-ty'*².

casuist: *kaş'yū-ist'*; *eāzh'yū-ist'*², *Standard*; *C. & W.* *kaş'yū-ist'*; *E. & M.* *kaş'yū-ist'*; *I.* *kaş'yū-ist'*; *St.* *kaş'yū-ist'*; *Wr.* *kaş'yū-ist'*. Perry (1775) *kaş'yū-ist'*; Walker (1791) *kaş'yū-ist'*. In pronouncing the derivatives **cas'u-is'tic**, **cas'u-is'tics**, and **cas'u-ist-ry** follow the pronunciation of the parent word.

catabasion: *kat'a-bē'si-on'*; *eāt'a-bā'si-on'*² [A vault under an altar].

catabasis: *kə-tab'a-sis'*; *ea-tāb'a-sīs'*² [A descent or decrease].

catabiosis: *kat'a-bai-ō'sis'*; *eāt'a-bi-ō'sīs'*² [Term used in physiology].

catabolic: *kat'a-bel'ik'*; *eāt'a-bōl'ie'*² [Pert. to catabolism].

catabolism: *kə-tab'o-lizm'*; *ea-tāb'o-līzm'*² [Destructive metabolism]. See **METABOLISM**.

catachresis: *kat'a-krī'sis'*; *eāt'a-erē'sis'*² [The mixed use of metaphors].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; ai:le; au = out; oil; iū = frud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

- cataclasm:** kat'ə-klazm¹; eăt'a-elăzm² [A violent disruption].
- cataclysm:** kat'ə-klizm¹; eăt'a-elŷzm² [An overwhelming flood].
- catacomb:** kat'ə-kōm¹; eăt'a-eōm² [A tunnel-like burying-place].
- catacoustics:** kat'ə-kūs'tiks¹; eăt'a-eys'ties². In Eng. kat-ə-kau'stiks¹ is preferred and is the only pronunciation indicated by Murray.
- catafalque:** kat'ə-falk¹; eăt'a-fălk² [A scaffold or platform for a coffin].
- catalepsy:** kat'ə-lep-si¹; eăt'a-lēp-sy² [A nervous affection].
- catalo:** kat'ə-lō¹; eăt'a-lō² [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a buffalo and a domestic cow].
- catalog, catalogue:** kat'ə-leg¹; eăt'a-lōg²—the o is short and the ue silent. Compare BROGUE.
- catalpa:** kə-tal'pə¹; ea-tăl'pa² [One of various trees].
- catalysis:** kə-tal'i-sis¹; ea-tăl'y-sis² [A chemical change due to contact action].—**catalytic:** kat'ə-lit'ik¹; eăt'a-lŷt'ie².
- catamaran:** kat'ə-mə-ran¹; eăt'a-ma-răn², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* kat'ə-mə-ran¹; *I. & St.*, kat'ə-ma-ran¹; *Wr.* kat-ə-mə-ran¹ [A form of raft for life-saving].
- Catania:** kə-tē'nī-ə¹ or (*It.*) ka-tā'nī-ā¹; ea-tā'ni-ā² or (*It.*) eā-tā'nī-ā² [Sicilian seaport].
- cataphasia:** kat'ə-fē'zi-ə¹; eăt'a-fā'shi-ā² [A derangement of speech].
- cataphract:** kat'ə-frakt¹; eăt'a-frăet² [Ancient armor].
- catarrh:** kə-tūr¹; ea-tăr²; not kə-tūr'rə¹ [Secretion from a mucous membrane].
- catastasis:** kə-tas'tə-sis¹; ea-tăs'ta-sis²; not kə-tas-tē'sis¹ [The third part of an ancient drama; in rhetoric, the exordium].
- catastrophe:** kə-tas'tro-fi¹; ea-tăs'tro-fe² [A disastrous event; also, the final event of a drama].
- catastrophic:** kat'ə-strəf'ik¹; eăt'a-strōf'ie² [Pert. to catastrophe].
- Catawba:** kə-tē'bə¹; ea-tā'ba²; not kə-tau'bə¹ [1. An American Indian. 2. A grape. 3. A wine].
- catch** (*v. & n.*): kach¹; eäch²: so pronounced in Shakespeare's day, if we may rely on his riming it with *match*.

BAPTISTA: The gain I seek is—quiet in the match.

GREMIO: No doubt but he hath got a quiet *catch*.

Taming of the Shrew (1594) act II, sc. i, l. 333.

We hear at the present day, and sometimes from the lips of educated men, the verb "catch" pronounced as *kech*. . . Yet there is every reason to believe that until a comparatively late period it was the common pronunciation of the word. . . Nares [1784] had clearly heard of no other way of pronouncing it. . . Walker censured this usage. . . Buchanan [1757] long before Walker . . . had stoutly maintained the sound of *a*, not only in "catch" but in "any."

T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. 2, p. 172-174 [H. '04]

catchup: kach'up¹; eäch'üp². The form **ketchup** is pronounced in the same way [A word adapted from the Amoy (China) dialect *kē-tsiap*, brine of pickled fish, it was first used for an East-Ind. pickle; now, for a spiced condiment for meats].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

catechesis: kat'ī-kī'sis¹; eăt'e-eē'sis² [Oral instruction].—**catechetic, catechetical:** kat'ī-ket'ik¹, -i-kəl¹; eăt'e-cēt'ie², -i-cal².—**catechism:** kat'ī-kizm¹; eăt'e-cism²—the *e* is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel".—**catechization, catechisation:** kat'ī-kī-zē'shan¹ or -kai-zē'shan¹; eăt'ī-ei-zā'shon² or -ei-zā'shon².—**catechize, catechise:** kat'ī-kai-z; eăt'e-eiz².

catechu: kat'ī-chū¹; eăt'e-chu², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kat'e-chū¹; *I.* kat'ī-shū¹; *M.* kat'ī-shu¹; *St.* kat'e-shu¹; *Wr.* kat'ā-kū¹. The *e* in this word is sometimes erroneously indicated long as in "eel"; it should be pronounced as *e* in "valley." [An extract from several East-Ind. or Afr. plants.]

catechumen: kat'ī-kiū'men¹; eăt'e-cū'men²—pronounce the antepenult *e* as *e* in "valley"; not as in "eel" [One under instruction in the elements of Christianity].

categorem: kat'ī-gō'rem¹; eăt'e-gō'rēm² [A word that may be used by itself].—**categorematic:** kat'ī-gō'r-mat'ik¹; eăt'e-gō'r-mat'ie². Note the various syllables that are stressed.

categorical: kat'ī-ger'ī-kəl¹; eăt'e-gōr'ī-cal² [Pert. to a category].

category: kat'ī-go-rī¹; eăt'e-gō-ry² [A comprehensive class of things].

Catelet: kū'tā-lē¹; eăt'te-lē²; not kat'ā-let¹ [Fr. city on the Aisne].

catena [L.]: kē-tī'nā¹; eā-tē'nā²; not kē-tē'nā¹ [A chain, as of events, excerpts, etc.].

catenary: kat'ī-nē-rī¹; eăt'e-nā-ry², *Standard*; *C.* kat'ī-nī-rī¹; *E.* kat'e-nēr-i¹; *I.* kat'ī-nar-i¹; *M.* kē-tī'nā-rī¹; *St.* kat'e-nē-rī¹; *Wr.* kat'ī-nā-rī¹ [Relating to a catena or mathematical curve].

cater: kē'tar¹; eā'ter² [To provide food or entertainment].

cater-cornered: kē'tar-kōr'nard¹ or kat'ā-kōr'nard¹; eā'ter-eōr'nerd² or eăt'e-eōr'nerd². In Eng. the second pronunciation prevails [Placed cornerwise].

caterpillar: kat'ār-pil'ar¹; eăt'er-pīl'ar²; not kē'tar-pil'ar¹ [Larva, as of a butterfly or moth].

caterwaul: kat'ār-wāl¹; eăt'er-wāl²; not kat'ār-woul¹ [The cry of a cat].

Catesby: kēts'bi¹; eāts'by²; not kē'taz-bi¹ [Eng. family name].

Catha: kē'fhā¹; eā'tha²; not kath'ā¹ [N.-Afr. shrub].

Cathari: kath'ā-rui¹; eāth'a-rī² [Any one of several religious sects claiming purity of life or doctrine].

catharism: kath'ā-rizm¹; eāth'a-rīsm² [The act of cleansing].—**catharize:** kath'ā-raiz¹; eāth'a-riz² [To purify].

catharsis: kē-fhūr'sis¹; eā-thār'sis² [Cleansing].—**carthartic:** kē-fhūr'tik¹; eā-thār'tie².

Cathay: kē-fhē¹; eā-thā²; not kath'ē¹. [China].

cathedra: kath'ī-drā¹; eāth'e-dra², *Standard, C., & W.* (1900); *E.* kath'ed-rā¹; *I.* ka-fhed'ra¹; *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.* kē-fhī'drā¹; *St.* ka-fhī'drā¹ [The throne, see, or dignity of a bishop].

Catherine: kath'ī-rin¹; eāth'e-rīn² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. & Ger. Catharine:* kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'nē²; *Pg.,* kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'nā²; *It. Caterina:* kō'tē-rī'nā¹; eā'tē-rī'nā²; *Fr. Catherine:* kō'tē-rī'n¹; eā'tē-rī'n²; *Sp. Catarina:* kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'nā². For Rus., see EKATERINA, and *Sw.*, see KATARINA.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn-

l: ə = final; i = habit; ule: = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

catheter: kəth'ī-tər¹; eəth'e-ter²; not kəth'ī-tər¹, as the e of the penult is short and weak, not long [A surgical instrument].

cathodal: kəth'o-dəl¹; eəth'o-dal²; not kə-tho'dəl¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

cathode: kəth'ød¹; eəth'ød²; not kə-thōd'¹ [An electrode].—**cathodic:** kə-thed'ik¹; eə-thōd'ie²; not kə-thōd'ik¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

Catholic: kəth'o-lik¹; eəth'o-lie²; not kəth'ə-lik¹; nor kəth'lik¹, both of which are far too frequently heard even from the educated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Catholicism: kə-thel'ī-sizm¹; eə-thōl'ī-çism². Webster (1828) noted kəth'ə-lə-sizm¹, notwithstanding that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), all indicated the stress on the antepenult, a practise followed by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* In Goodrich's edition of Webster (1847) the preference was given to this accentuation, but the other was retained as permissible and kept until 1864, when it was dropped by Noah Porter.

Catholicize: kə-thel'ī-suiz¹; eə-thōl'ī-çiz².

Cathos: kə'tōs¹; eə'tōs² [In Molière's *Les Precieuses Ridicules*, a silly girl whose head is turned by reading novels].

Cathua: kə-thū'ə¹; eə-thū'ə² [Apocrypha].

[cent.].

Catiline: kat'ī-lain¹; eə'tī-lin²; not kat'ī-lin¹ [Rom. conspirator of the 1st

Catinat: kə'ti'nā¹; eə'ti'nā² [Fr. marshal (1637-1712)].

cation: kat'ui-ən¹; eə'tī-on²; not kē'shən¹ [A positive ion].

Cato: kē'to¹; eə'to²; not kā'to [Roman patriots: (1) 234-149 B. C.; (2) 95-46 B. C.].—**Catonian:** kə-tō'ni-ən¹; eə-tō'ni-an²; not kē'to-nyən¹.

Catskill: kats'kil¹; eəts'kil². Compare KAATERSKILL.

catsup: kat'sup¹; eəts'up². See CATCHUP.

[N. Y. State].

Cattaraugus: kat'ə-rē'gus¹; eə'ta-rə'gūs²; not -rau'gus¹ [A county in

Cattaro: ka-tā'ro¹; eə-tā'ro² [Austr. district and spt.].

Catullus: kə-tul'us¹; eə-tūl'ūs² [Rom. lyric poet (B. C. 87-45?)].

Caucasian: kē-kē'shən¹; eə-eā'shən²; *Standard* kē-kāsh'ən¹; eə-eāsh'an²; *C.* kē-kē'shən¹; *E.* kē-kē'zi-ən¹; *I.* kē-kē'shi-ən¹; *M.* kē-kē'shien¹; *St.* kē-kē'zi-ən¹; *Wr.* kē-kē'shən¹; *Wr.* kē-kē'sian¹ [*I. a.* Belonging to the Caucasus. *II. n.* A member of the white branch of the human species].

Caucasus: kē-kə-sus¹; eə'ea-sūs² [European mountain range].

Cauchon: kō'shōn¹; eō'ghōn² [Fr. churchman (-1442)].

caucus: kō'kus¹; eə'eūs².

cauda [L.]: kō'də¹; eə'də² [A tail].—**caudal:** kō'dəl¹; eə'dal².—**caudate:** kō'det¹; eə'dat².

caudex [L.]: kō'deks¹; eə'döks² [A stem; also, the trunk of the spinal cord].

cauf: kōf¹; eəf²; not kauf¹ [*1.* A cage for preserving fish. *2.* A basket for hoisting coal or ore].

Caughnawaga: kō'nə-wā'gə¹; eə'na-wā'gə² [Canadian town].

cauk: kōk¹; eək². See CALK.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

caul: kōl¹; eal² [An amnion].

Caulaincourt (de): də kō"laŋ"kūr¹; de eō"lāŋ"kuŕ² [Two Fr. soldiers in ^{[Napoleonic wars].}

cauldron: kēl'drən¹; eal'dron² [A caldron].

caulicle: kō"li-kl¹; eal'li-el² [L., a small stem].

cauliflower: kēl'f-flau"ar¹ or kō"li-flau"ar¹; eal'i-flow"er² or eal'li-flow"er².

Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* place the primary accent after the u, while *St. & Wr.*, following Perry (1775) and Walker (1791), place it after the i: kēl'f-flau-ar¹, a pronunciation more frequently heard to-day.

caulk: kōk¹; eak²—the l is silent. See **CALK**.

Caura: kau'ra¹; eou'rā² [Venez. territory and river].

Caurus [L.]: kō'rus¹; eal'rūs² [Anc. Rom. name for the northwest wind].

causal: kōz'al¹; eal'al² [Pert. to cause].—**causality:** kē-zal'i-ti¹; eal-sāl'-i-ty².—**causation:** kē-zē'shən¹; eal-gū'shon².—**causative:** kēz'a-tiv¹; eal'a-tiv².

cause: kōz¹; eal's²—the s has the sound of z in this word and its derivatives.

causerie [Fr.]: kōz'rī¹; eōs'rē² [Conversational criticism].

causeuse [Fr.]: kō'zūz¹; eō'sūs² [A sofa-like seat for two persons].

causeway: kēz'wē¹; eal'wā².

caustic: kōs'tik¹; eal'tie²; sometimes erroneously pronounced kēs-tik¹.

Cauterets: kō'ta-rē¹; eō'te-rē² [Fr. health resort].

cauterism: kō'tar-izm¹; eal'ter-iſm².—**cauterize:** kō'tar-aiz¹; eal'ter-iz².

Cauterskill: kō'tar-z-kil¹; eal'terz-kil². Same as **KAATERSKILL**.

Cautin: kou-tin¹; eou-tin²; *not* kō'tin¹ [Chilean prov. & river].

caution: kō'shən¹; eal'shon².—**cautionary:** kō'shən-ā-rī¹; eal'shon-ā-ry²; *not* kē'shən-ā-rī¹; *nor* kō'shən-rī¹.—**cautious:** kō'shūs¹; eal'shūs².

cava¹: kē'vā¹; eal'vā² [In anatomy, a cavity, tube, or channel].

Cava²: kē'vā¹; eal'vā² [It. city].

Cavagnari: kē'vā-nyā'rī¹; eal'vā-nyā'rī² [Brit. envoy (1841-79)].

Cavalgnac: kē'vā-nyāk¹; eal'vā-nyāe²; *not* kē'vā-nyāk¹; *nor* kē'ven-yāk¹ [Fr. statesman (1853-1905)].

caval: kē'vāl¹; eal'vāl² [Pert. to a caval].

cavalcade: kav'al-kēd¹; eal'vāl-eād², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kav'al-kēd¹; *E. & St.* kav'al-kēd¹; *I.* kav'al-kēd¹; *Wr.* kav'al-kēd¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), & Perry (1777), indicated the ultima as the stressed syllable; Walker stressed the first syllable as well as the last, but remarked that this and other polysyllabic words "may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety." *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, note 524 [1791].

cavaletta [It.]: kē'vā-let'tā¹; eal'vā-lēt'tā² [A melody imitating a galloping horse].

cavaller¹: kav'ā-lir¹; eal'vā-lēr².

Cavaller²: kē'vā'lyē¹; eal'vā'lyē² [Fr. Calvinistic leader (1681-1740)].

cavallard: kav'al-yārd¹; eal'vāl-yārd², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kav-a-lyārd¹; *I.* kav-al-lārd¹; *M.* kav-ā-lārd¹; *Wr.* kav-al-lārd¹ [A caravan of pack-horses or mules].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thm, this.

Cavalleria Rusticana: kəˈvəl-lē-rīˈa rusˈtī-kāˈnā; eəˈvāl-lē-rīˈä rusˈtī-kāˈnā; not, as frequently heard, kavˈə-ī-rā rusˈtī-kāˈnā [An opera by Mascagni].

cavally: kəˈvəlˈlī; eəˈvālˈlī [An American fish].

cavalry: kavˈəl-rī; eävˈal-ry².

Cavan: kavˈən; eävˈən; not kəˈvan [Ir. county & town].

Cavanagh: kavˈə-nō; eävˈa-nā [Ir. family name].

cavate: kēˈvēt; eävāt² [To hollow out; excavate].

Cavatina [It.]: kəˈva-tīˈnā; eävā-tīˈnā [A short musical piece].

cavation: kēˈvē-shən; eävā-shon² [The act of excavating].

cave: kēv; eäv².

caveat: kēˈvi-at; eävˈve-üt² [A legal warning].

Cavell (Edith): kavˈl; eävˈl² [Eng. nurse shot, Oct. 13, 1915, by the Germans for aiding their enemies to escape].

Cavendish: kavˈen-dish; eävˈen-dish² [Eng. family name].

cavernous: kavˈərn-us; eävˈern-üs².

caviar, caviare: kavˈi-är; eävˈi-är², *Standard*; C. & I. kav-i-är¹; E. & St. kav-i-är¹; M. kav-i-är¹; W. kav-i-är¹; W. r. kav-vir¹. The pronunciation of this word has been modified from time to time to conform with its spelling. In 1590 Giles Fletcher, English ambassador to Russia, wrote it *cavery*; Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," act ii, sc. 2, spelled it *caviarie* (1602). Beaumont & Fletcher in "The Nice Valour or Passionate Madman" (1616) rimed it with *vary*:

Laugh—wide, loud, and vary— . . .
One that never tasted *caveare*.

Act v, l. 353.

John Bullokar, in his "English Expositour or Compleat Dictionary" (1616), rendered it *cauearee*; Skelton wrote it *caviary* in 1620 and Bacon, *caueary* in 1626. Other forms were *caveare* (1620), *caveär* (1628), *cavere* (1663), *cavayer* (1680), *caveer* (1680), and *caviare* (1698). Dr. Murray cites Swift (1730) as riming the word with *cheer*:

And, for our home-bred British Cheer
Botargo, Catsup, and *Caveer*.

Panegyric Dean.

Bailey (1724) spelled the word *caviary*; later, *caveer* and stressed the first: kavˈi-är¹, and the second after the r: kav-vir¹. Johnson (1755) noted the spelling *caviare*, & indicated the stress on the ultima; Buchanan (1757) spelled the word *caveer* & pronounced it accordingly; W. Johnston (1764) preferred *cavear* & Ash (1775) *cavier*. Perry (1777) pronounced *caviare*: kav-i-är¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), & Reid (1844) indicated kav-vir¹; Knowles (1835) noted kav-yär¹, and Smart (1840), kav-yer¹. Goodrich (1847), preferring the spelling *caviare*, pronounced it kav-vir¹, and indicated *caviar* as kav-i-är¹; Webster (1890-1900) did the same, but in 1909 the new editors of that work indicated *caviar* as the preferred spelling & noted the pronunciation given above. If the foregoing records of Eng. lexicography may be trusted, the pronunciation of this word has not been indicated as consisting of four syllables since 1728. [A relish of sturgeon-roe.]

cavil: kavˈil; eävˈil².

Cavite: ka-viˈtē; eäv-viˈtē² [Prov. & city of the Philippines].

cavort: kəˈvört; eä-vört² [To prance; curvet].

cavoscope: kavˈo-skōp; eävˈo-seōp²; not kēˈvo-skōp¹ [An electrical apparatus to examine cavities of the body].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Cavour (dl): *dī ka-vūr*¹; *dī eā-vūr*² [It. statesman (1810-61)].

cavy: *kē'vū*¹; *eā'vy*² [A guinea-pig].

Cawdor: *kē'dar*¹ or *kē'dēr*¹; *eā'dor*² or *eā'dōr*² [Scot. parish & castle that figures in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

Cawline: *kē'loin*¹; *eā'lin*² [A hero in an old Eng. ballad, especially Percy's *Reliques*].

Cawnpur: *kōn-pūr*¹; *eān-pūr*² [District and town in British India].

Caxines: *kū'hī-nēs*¹; *eā'hī-nēs*² [A cape in the Bay of Algiers].

Caxton: *kaks'tan*¹; *eāks'ton*² [Eng. printer (1422-91)].

cayenne: *kē-en*¹; *eā'ēn*², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.*; *C. & St. kē-yen*¹; *I. kai-en*¹—the last was favored by Earnshaw about 1820 [A variety of pepper].

Cayenne: *kē-en*¹ or *kū'yen*¹; *eā-ēn*² or *eā'yēn*² [Capital of Fr. Guiana].

cayman: *kē'man*¹; *eā'man*² [An alligator].

Caymans: *kai'manz*¹; *eī'manz*² [Group of islands in B. W. I.].

Cayster: *kē-is'ter*¹; *eā-ys'ter*² [River in Asia Minor].

Cayuga: *kā-yū'gā*¹; *eā-yū'gā*² [A county & lake in N. Y. State].

cayuse: *kai-yūs*¹; *eī-yūs*² [A bronco].

cazador [Sp.]: *kā'za-dōr*¹; *eā'zā-dōr*² [A foraging ant: Peruvian name].

Cazalla de la Sierra: *ka-thāl'ya dē la sī-ēr'a*¹; *eā-thāl'yā dē lā sī-ēr'ā* [Sp. town].

cazi: *kā'zī*¹; *eā'zī*²; *not kā'zī*¹ [An Islamic official].

cazo [Sp.]: *kā'tho*¹; *eā'thō*² [A vessel used in metallurgy].

cead mille failte [Ir.]: *kad mī'lə fēl'ta*¹; *eād mī'lə fāl'te*² ["One hundred thousand welcomes!"].

cease: *sīs*¹; *qēs*².

Cebu: *sē-bū*¹; *qē-bū*² [Island & city in the Philippines].

Cecil: *ses'il*¹ or *sī'sil*¹; *qēc'il* or *qēc'il*² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Cecilius**: *sē-sī'li-us*¹; *qē-sī'li-us*²; **Fr. Cécile**: *sē'sil*¹; *qēc'il*².

Cecil: *ses'il* or *sī'sil*¹; *qēc'il* or *qēc'il*² [Eng. family name].

Cecilia: *sī-sil'i-a*¹; *qē-čil'i-a*² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Cecilia**: *sē-sī'li-a*¹; *qē-sī'li-a*²; **Fr. Cécile**: *sē'sil*¹; *qēc'il*²; **Ger. Caecilia**: *tsē-tsi'li-a*¹; *tsē-tsi'li-a*²; **It. Cecilia**: *chē-čil'i-a*¹; *chē-čil'i-a*²; **Sp. chē-čil'i-a¹; *thē-čil'i-a*². In Italian, *c* or *cc*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced as *ch*; in Spanish, *c*, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced *th*, but in Sp. Am. as *s*.**

Cecily: *ses'i-lī*¹; *qēc'i-ly*² [Variant form of CECILIA].

cecily: *sī'si-tī*¹; *qēc'i-ty*², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & W. sī'si-tī*¹; *Wr. sez'i-tī*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), & Craig (1849) indicated *ses'i-tī*, while Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), & Goodrich (1847) indicated *sī'si-tī*.

Cecrops: *sī'krōps*¹; *qēc'erōps*² [Legendary king of Attica].

Cedmihel: *sed'mi-hel*¹; *qēd'mi-hēl*² [Douai Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aīse; au = out; ǝil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Cedimoth: sed'i-məfh¹; çed'i-möth² [Douai Bible].

Cedmonites: sed'mən-aits¹; çed'mon-its² [Douai Bible].

Cedric: sed'rik¹ or ked'rik¹; çed'rie² or cēd'rie² [A masculine personal name].

cedrine: si'drin¹; çē'drin², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* si'drin¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), & Jameson (1827) indicated si'drain¹; Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), & Smart (1840), si'drin¹ [Pert. to cedar].

Cedron: si'dran¹; çē'dron² [Apocrypha].

cedula: sed'yu-lə¹ or (*Sp.*) fhē'du-lə¹; çed'yu-lə² or (*Sp.*) the'du-lä² [A bill, order, or written obligation for the payment of money].

Ceclatha: si-el'ə-fhə¹; çē-əl'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Cella: si'lə¹; çē'la² [Douai Bible].

Cellan: si'lən¹; çē'lan² [Apocrypha].

Celal: sel'i-ai¹; çē'l'a-i² [Douai Bible].

Celaia: si-lē'ya¹; çē-lā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Celandine: sel'an-dain¹; çēl'an-din² [A herb of the poppy family].

celarent: si-lē'rent¹; çē-lā'rēnt² [A mood in logic].

celation: si-lē'shən¹; çē-lā'shon² [Concealment].

celative: sel'ə-tiv¹; çēl'a-tiv² [Serving to conceal].

celature: sel'ə-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; çēl'a-tūr² or -chur². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), & Goodrich (1847) indicated si'lə-tiūr¹; Walker (1791) noted sel'ə-chiūr¹; and Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), & Knowles (1835), sel'ə-tiūr¹ [The art of engraving metals].

Celebes: sel'i-biz¹; çēl'e-bēs² [Island E. of Borneo].

celebration: sel'i-brē'shən¹; çēl'e-brā'shon². See the following.

celebrity: si-leb'ri-ti¹; çē-lēb'ri-ty²; *not* si'leb-ri-ti¹.

celerēs (*n. pl.*): sel'i-riz¹; çēl'e-rēs² [L., a body-guard of horsemen].

celerity: si-ler'i-ti¹; çē-lēr'i-ty².

celery: sel'ər-ri¹; çēl'er-y². W. H. Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language" (London, 1833), p. 20, notes sal'ə-ri¹ as in colloquial use at that time and condemns it.

Céleste: sē'lest¹; çē'lēst² [Fr. actress & dancer (1814-82)].

Celesti: chē-les'ti¹; çē-lēs'ti² [Venet. painter (1637-1706)].

celestial: si-les'ti-al¹ or -chəl¹; çē-lēs'ti-al² or -chal².

Célestin [Fr.]: sē'les'tān¹; çē'lēs'tān² [A masculine personal name]. See following.

Celestine: si-les'tin¹; çē-lēs'tin², *Standard; C., I., St., & W.* sel'es-tin¹; *E.* se-les'tin¹; *M.* sel'is-tin¹; *Wr.* sel'is-tin¹. *W.* notes also sel'es-tain¹ [1. Any one of five popes bearing this name. 2. One of an order of monks founded in the 13th cent.].

Celesyria: sel'i-sir'i-ə¹; çēl'e-syr'i-a² [Douai Bible].

Celia: si'l-ə¹ or si'lyə¹; çē'l-i-a² or çē'lyā² [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Célie: sē'l'i¹; çē'lē²; It. **Célia:** chē'l-i-a¹; çē'l-i-ā².

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast, get, prēy; hīt, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

celibacy: sel'i-bə-si¹; çel'i-ba-çy², *Standard & Wr.* C. sel'i-bi-si¹; E. sel'i-bas-i¹; I. & St. sel'i-ba-si¹; M. & W. sel'i-ba-si¹. Of the earlier lexicographers from 1728 to 1846 all stressed the first syllable; but Goodrich (1847) indicated si-lib'a-si¹. [The unmarried state.]

celibatarian: sel'i-bə-tē'ri-ən¹; çel'i-ba-tū'ri-an²; not sel'i-bē'tə-ri-ən¹.

celibate: sel'i-bēt¹; çel'i-bāt².

Celita: sel'i-tə¹; çel'i-ta² [Douai Bible].

cellar: sel'ər¹; çel'ar².

Celle: tsel'ə¹; tsel'e² [Prus. city].

Cellini: chel-lī'nī¹; chēl-lī'nī² [It. engraver & sculptor (1500-71)].

cello: chel'o¹; chēl'o².

cellular: sel'yu-lər¹; çel'yu-lar².

cellulitis: sel'yu-lū'tis¹ or -lī'tis¹; çel'yu-lī'tis² or -lī'tis² [Inflammation of the cellular tissue].

celluloid: sel'yu-loid¹; çel'yu-lōid².

[plants].

cellulose: sel'yu-lōs¹; çel'yu-lōs² [The basic substance of the structure of

Celosyria: si'lo-[or sel'o-sir'i-a¹; çē'lo-[or çel'o-syr'i-a² [Apocrypha].

Celt: selt¹; çelt² [An ancient people of Europe]. See Kelt.

Celtiberian: selt'i-bī'ri-ən¹; çelt'i-bē'ri-an² [Pert. to the Celtiberi, selt'i-bī'rai¹; çelt'i-bē'ri², a former people of central Spain]. See Keltiberian.

Celtic: selt'ik¹; çelt'ie². See Keltic.

cement (n.): si-ment'¹; çe-mēnt'², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* se-ment'¹; I. si-ment'¹. The alternative, sem'ent¹; çēm'ent², is indicated as such by C., M., W., & Wr. Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), & Jameson (1827) noted si'ment¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), & Craig (1837) indicated sem'ent¹, and Smart (1836), si-ment'¹. The distinction of pronunciation made between the verb & the noun is now infrequently heard.

cement (v.): si-ment'¹; çe-mēnt'². See the preceding.

cemetery: sem'i-ter-¹; çēm'e-tēr-y²; not sem'a-tri¹; nor sem'i-ter-¹, for the antepenult e is weak & not as in "eel," as indicated by Phye.

Cenchrea: sen-kri'ə¹ or sen'kri-ə¹; çen-erē'a or çen'ere-a² [Bible].

Cenci: chen'chi¹; chēn'chī²; not sen'si¹ [Roman woman who was beheaded for participating in the murder of her father (1577-99)].

Cendebæus: sen'di-bī'us¹; çen'de-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Cendebeus: sen'di-bī'us¹; çen'de-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Cenereth: sen'i-refh¹; çen'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

Ceneroth: sen'i-rēfh¹; çen'e-rōth² [Douai Bible].

[tunnel].

Cenis (Mont): mōn' se'nī¹; mōn' çē'nī²; not sī'nis¹ [Alpine peak &

Cenizites: si'niz-aits¹; çā'niz-its² [Douai Bible].

cenobite: sen'o-bait¹; çen'o-bīt², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* si'nū-vait¹; I. sen'ō-bait¹; M. si'no-bait¹; St. si'nō-bait¹; Wr. sen'e-bait¹ [A monk].

2: ărt, ăpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērń, hīt, lce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nót, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪle; au = out; ɔɪl, iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

cenobitism: sen'o-bait'izm¹; ʃɛn'o-bit'izm², *Standard*; C. sen'o-bai-tizm¹; E. sɪ'nu-bait-izm¹; I. sen'ō-bait-izm¹; M. sɪ'nō-bait-iz'm; St. sɪ'no-bai-tizm¹; W. sen'o-bait'iz'm¹; W. sen'ə-bit-izm¹ [The theory or practise of conventual life].

cenogamy: si-neg'ə-mɪ¹; ʃe-nōg'a-my² [Community of wives or husbands].

cenotaph: sen'o-taf¹; ʃɛn'o-táf² [An empty tomb or monument to the dead that does not contain the remains].

Cenozoic: sɪ'no-zō'ɪk¹; ʃɛ'no-zō'ie² [A geological era].

censor: sen'sər¹ or -sər¹; ʃɛn'sor² or -sör².

censure: sen'shur¹; ʃɛn'shur².

centare: sen'tār¹; ʃɛn'tār² [A square meter].

Centaur: sen'tēr¹; ʃɛn'tar² [A fabled monster with the body of a man from the waist up combined with that of a horse].

centenary: sen'ti-nē'ri¹; ʃɛn'te'nā-ry²; not sen-ten'ər-ɪ¹.

centennial: sen-ten'i-əl¹; ʃɛn-tɛn'i-əl².

centesimal: sen-tes'i-məl¹; ʃɛn-tɛs'i-mal².

centgener: sent'jɪ-nər¹; ʃɛnt'ge-ner² [A hundred, or fewer, members of a race or breed considered as typical of the whole: said of animals or plants].

centiliter: sen'ti-lɪ'tər¹; ʃɛn'ti-lɪ'ter² [One hundredth of a liter]. **centilitre**†.

centillion: sen-tɪl'yən¹; ʃɛn-tɪl'yon² [A cardinal number].

centime: sɪn'tɪm¹; ʃɛn'tɪm² [Fr. coin].

centimeter: sen'ti-mɪ'tər¹; ʃɛn'ti-mē'ter² [One hundredth of a meter]. **centimetre**†.

centiped, centipede: sen'ti-ped¹ or -pɪd¹; ʃɛn'ti-pɛd² or -pɛd². The second form is preferred in Eng. [(1667-1723)].

Centlivre: sent-lɪ'vər or -liv'ər¹; ʃɛnt-lɪ'ver or -liv'er² [Eng. dramatist].

Cento¹: chɛn'to¹; chɛn'to² [It. city]. [authors or composers].

cento²: sen'to¹; ʃɛn'to² [A medley of selections from the works of various].

centrale: sen-trɛ'hɪ¹; ʃɛn-trā'le² [A bone of the carpus or tarsus].

centrifugal: sen-trɪf'yū-gəl¹; ʃɛn-trɪf'yū-gal². Dyche (1752) and Kenrick (1773) indicated the stress on the penult, but all the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries place it upon the antepenult [radiating].

centrifuge: sen'tri-fiū¹; ʃɛn'tri-fūg².

centripetal: sen-trɪp'ɪ-təl¹; ʃɛn-trɪp'e-tal². Kenrick (1773) alone indicated the stress on the penult—sen-trɪ-pɪ'təl.

centurion: sen-tū'ri-ən¹; ʃɛn-tū'ri-on²; not sen-tū'ri-ən¹—note that the stress is on the diphthongal u.

century: sen'chu-ri¹ or -tiu-ri¹; ʃɛn'chū-ry² or -tū-ry².

ceorl: ke-ōrl¹ or chɛrl¹; ɛə-ōrl² or chɛrl² [An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest class; a yeoman].

cephalic: sɪ-fal'ɪk¹; ʃe-fāl'ie² [Pertaining to the head].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

cephalopod: sef'a-lo-ped¹; çéf'a-lo-pöd², *Standard, C., & M.; E.* sef'al-u-ped¹; *I.* sef'a-lö-ped¹; *St.* sef'al-ö-ped¹; *W.* sef'a-lo-pod¹; *Wr.* si-fal'a-ped¹.

Cephas: sif'fas¹; çéf'fas² [Bible].

[of Andromeda].

Cepheus: sif'fiūs¹ or sif'fi-us¹; çéf'fūs² or çéf'fe-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the father

Cephira: si-fai'ræ¹; çe-fi'ra² [Douai Bible].

ceramics: si-ram'iks¹; çe-rām'ies²; *not* ki-ram'iks¹ [The fictile art; porcelain and pottery].

[of ceramics].

ceramography: ser"ə-mөг'ra-fi¹; çēr"a-mөг'ra-fy² [The art or literature

Ceras: sir'ras¹; çēr'ras² [Apocrypha].

cerate¹ (a.): sir'rēt¹; çēr'rāt² [Having a cere].

cerate² (n.): sir'rit¹; çēr'rat² [A pharmaceutical preparation].

cerato- (*prefix*): ser'a-to-¹; çēr'a-to-² [From the Gr. *keras* (κέρας, κερατ-), a horn; a combining form].

[skin].

ceratoma: ser"ə-tō'mæ¹; çēr"a-tō'ma² [A hard or extra thick spot on the

ceratome: ser"ə-tōm'¹; çēr"a-tōm'² [An instrument for cutting the cornea].

Cerberean: sūr-bi'ri-an¹; çēr-bē're-an² [Pert. to Cerberus].

Cerberus: sūr'bi-rus¹; çēr'be-rūs² [In Gr. myth, the sleepless dog that guarded the infernal regions].

[Britain in 495].

Cerdic: ker'dik¹ or ser'dik¹; eēr'die² or çēr'die² [A Saxon chief who invaded

cere: sir¹; çēr² [Wax or a wax-like membrane].

cereal: sir'i-əl¹; çēr're-əl²; *not* sur'i-əl¹; *nor* sūr'yæl¹ [Grain].

cerebellum: ser'i-bel'um¹; çēr'e-bēl'um²—the antepenult is weak as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The little or hinder brain].—**cerebral:** ser'i-brəl¹; çēr'e-bral².

cerebric: ser'i-brik¹; çēr'e-brīe², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* ser'e-brik¹; *I.* se-ri'rik¹; *M.* se-reb'rik¹; *St.* si-reb'rik¹ [Pert. to the brain].

cerebrospinal: ser'i-brō-spai'nal¹; çēr'e-bro-spī'nal² [Pert. to the brain and the spine; as, *cerebrospinal meningitis*].

cerebrum: ser'i-brum¹; çēr'e-brūm² [The brain].

cerecloth: sir'klōth¹; çēr'elōth² [A burial shroud].

cerement: sir'ment or -mānt¹; çēr'ment²—always two syllables [A shroud].

Look at her garments
Clinging like *cerements*.

Hood *Bridge of Sighs* st. 2.

ceremonial: ser'i-mō-ni-əl¹; çēr'e-mō-ni-əl².

ceremony: ser'i-mo-ni¹; çēr'e-mo-ny².

Ceres: sir'riz¹; çēr'rēs² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the harvest].

Cerethi: ser'i-çhai¹; çēr'e-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Cerethites:** ser'i-çhais¹; çēr'e-thits² [Douai Bible].

[blooming *cereus*].

Cereus: sir'i-us¹; çēr'e-ūs²; *not* sūr'i-us¹ [An Am. cactus; as, the night-

certain: sūr'tin¹; çēr'tin².

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

certes: sūr'tiz¹; ċēr'tēs²; *not* sūr'tiz¹. Sometimes formerly spelled *cert* or *certs* and pronounced as one syllable.

certificate (v.): sār-tif'i-kēt¹; ċer-tif'i-eāt². See the following.

certificate (n.): sār-tif'i-kt¹; ċer-tif'i-eat². Note that the *a* of the ultima is obscure. See the preceding.

certify: sūr'ti-fai¹; ċēr'ti-fy² [To give a written declaration of].

certiorari: sūr'shi-o-rē'rai¹; ċēr'shi-o-rā'ri² [A writ calling for a certified [record].

cerulean: si-rū'li-ən¹; ċe-ru'le-an² [Sky-blue].

cerumen: si-rū'men¹; ċe-ru'mēn² [Ear-wax].

ceruse: si'rūs¹ or si-rūs¹; ċē'rys² or ċe-rys². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), together with the modern dictionaries, note si'rūs; Sheridan (1780) and Webster (1828) indicated ser'əs¹.

Cervantes: sār-van'tiz¹ or (Sp.) ther-vān'tēs¹; ċer-van'tēs² or (Sp.) thēr-vān'tēs² [Sp. author (1547-1616)].

Cervera y Topete: sār-vē'ra¹ or (Sp.) ther-vē'ra¹ i tō'pē-tē'¹; ċer-vē'ra² or (Sp.) thēr-vē'rā y tō'pē-te'² [Sp. admiral (1833-1909)].

cervical: sūr'vi-kəl¹; ċēr'vi-cal² [Pertaining to neck].

cervine: sūr'vin¹; ċēr'vin² [Pertaining to deer].

cervix [L.]: sūr'viks¹; ċēr'viks² [The neck].

Cesar: si'zər¹; ċē'sar². Same as CÆSAR.

cesare: si'zə-rī¹; ċē'sa-rē²; *not* si'zē-rī [A mood in logic].

Cesarea: ses'a-rī'ə¹; ċēs'a-rē'a². Same as CÆSAREA.—**Cesarean:** ses'a-rī'ən¹; ċēs'a-rē'an². Same as CÆSAREAN. [(1565-1640)].

Cesari: chē'sa-rī¹; ċhē'sā-rī²; *not* chē-sā-rī¹; *nor* chē-zā-rī¹ [It. painter (1565-1640)].

Ceseleth-thabor: ses'i-leth-thē'bor¹; ċēs'e-lēth-thā'bōr² [Douai Bible].

Cesil: ses'il¹; ċēs'il² [Bible].

Ceslon: si'si-ən¹; ċē'si-on² [Douai Bible].

Cesnola (di): di chēs'no-la¹; di chēs'no-lā² [It.=Am. archeologist and [author (1832-1904)].

Cespedes: chēs'pē-dēs¹; thēs'pē-des² [Sp. painter (1538-1608)].

cesspice: ses'paip¹; ċēs'pīp²; *not* sez'paip¹.

cesspool: ses'pūl¹; ċēs'pōol²; *not* sez'pūl¹.

cesura: si-zīū'ra¹ or si-siū'ra¹; ċe-sū'ra² or ċe-sū'ra² [A break or pause].

Cetab: si'tab¹; ċē'tāb² [Apocrypha].

Cetacea: si-tē'si-ə¹; ċe-tā'ċe-a² [Fish-like mammals].—**cetacean:** si-tē'shən¹; ċe-tā'shan².

Ceteans: si-tī'ənz¹; ċe-tē'ənz² [Douai Bible].

Cetewayo: set'i-wā'yo or kech-wā'yo¹; ċēt'e-wā'yo or ēch-wā'yo². In the native tongue, the first syllable is pronounced as a click by suddenly withdrawing the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate followed by wai'o¹ [Zulu king, 7-1884].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Cetura: si-tū'ra¹; ʒe-tu'ra² [Douai Bible].

Cetus: si'tus¹; ʒē'tūs² [A constellation near Aries and Pisces].

Centa: siu'ta¹ or (Sp.) thē'ū-ta¹; ʒū'ta² or (Sp.) thē'ū-tā² [Moroccan seaport].

Cévennes: sē'ven¹; ʒē'ven² [Fr. mountain range].

Ceylon: si-lən¹; ʒe-lōn² [Island S. of India].—**Ceylonese:** si'lən-ls¹ or -iz¹; ʒē'lon-ēs² or -ēs².

ch: A consonantal digraph the sound of which, in English, is most frequently diphthongal and is analyzed by phoneticists as *t* + *sh*. In this book it is indicated by the symbol *ch* in Key 1 and by *ch* in Key 2. Some Germanic scholars describe it as a simple sound. See page xxix.

I. In common spelling *ch* is represented by

(1) *ch*, initial, as in *chance*; final, as in *beech*.

(2) *tch*, medial, as in *satchel*, *pitcher*; final, as in *batch*, *ketch*, *itch*, *botch*.

(3) *ch* in *ich*, *nch*, final, as in *filch*, *lunch*, etc., and commonly pronounced by English orthoepists, *ish*, *nsh*.

(4) *te*, unaccented, as in *righteous* (raichus¹; richūs²); *ti* in *tion*, unaccented, as in *question* (kweschun¹; kwëshon²).

(5) *tu*, unaccented, as in *nature* (nēchur¹; nāchur²).

II. In English speech *ch* has the following sounds:

(1) *tsh*, as heard in *archbishop*, *chair*, *chess*, *cheese*, *child*, *chop*, *church*, etc.

(2) *sh*, as heard in *chaise*, *chemise*, *Chicago*.

(3) *k*, as heard in *archangel*, *character*, *chemist*, *mechanic*, *monarch*.

(4) *kw* or *qu*, as heard in *choir* (kwair¹; kwir²).

Chabannes: shā'būn¹; ʒhā'bān² [Fr. general (1410-88)].

Chablis: shā'blī¹; ʒhā'blī²—the *s* is silent [Fr. town and a wine from its vicinity]. [(-357 B. C.).]

Chabrias: kē'bri-as¹; eā'bri-as²; *not* shū'brī-as¹ [An Athenian general]

Chabris: kē'bris¹; eā'bris² [Apocrypha].

Chaddenwick: chūr'naj¹; chār'nāg² [Eng. town]. See ALCESTER; AN-STRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [i-ā'sī² [Apocrypha (R. V.).]

Chadlas: kē'di-as¹; eā'di-as² [Apocrypha].—**Chadlasai:** kad'i-ē'sai¹; eād'²

Chæreas: ki'ri-as¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.).]

Chæronea: ker'o-nī'ā¹; eēr'o-nē'a² [Gr. town; birthplace of Plutarch].

chafe: chēf¹; chāf² [To make sore by rubbing; irritate].

chaff: chaf¹; chāf² [To ridicule]. See ASK.

Chaffee: chaf'i¹; chāf'ē² [Am. soldier; lieutenant-gen. (1842-1914)].

Chagres: chā'gres¹; chā'grēs² [River and spt. in Panama].

chagrīn: shā-grīn¹; ʒhā-grīn², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* chā-grīn¹; *I.* & *St.* shā-grīn¹; *M.* & *Wr.* shā-grīn¹. Bailey (1742) indicated a stress on the *a*: chā'grīn¹, but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced the word shā-grīn¹, as do also Murray and Worcester; Webster (1828) noted the stress on the ultima and pronounced the word shā-grīn¹.

chair¹: chār¹; chār² [A seat with four legs].

chair²: chār¹; chār² [Same as CHARE].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē: ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

chaise: shēz¹; chūs²; *not* chēz¹; *nor* shē¹, which was in common use in the early years of the 19th cent.

chakra: chuk'ra¹; chūk'ra² [Sansk., a cycle of years].

Chalane: kal'ə-ni¹; ɛəl'a-nē² [Douai Bible].

chalaza: kə-lē'zə¹; ea-lā'zə²; *not* chə-lā'zə¹ [The tread of an egg].

Chalcedon: kal'si-dən¹; ɛəl'çe-dōn² [Town in Asia Minor].—**Chalcedonian:** kal'si-dō'ni-ən¹; ɛəl'çe-dō'ni-an².—**Chalcedonic:** kal'si-dən'ik¹; ɛəl'çe-dōn'ie²

chalcedony: kal-sed'o-ni¹; ɛəl-çed'o-ny², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* kal-sed'un-i¹; *I.* kal-sed'o-ni¹; *M.* kal-sed'a-ni¹; *St.* kal-sed'o-ni¹; *Wr.* kal-sed'o-ni¹. Bailey (1732) was first to indicate the stress on the preantepenult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855) noted it in the same place—kal'si-dō-ni¹. Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849) recorded kal-sed'a-ni¹ [A mineral used by jewelers as an ornamental stone].

Chalcis: kal'sis¹; ɛəl'çis² [Ancient Gr. spt.].

Chalcol: kal'kol¹; ɛəl'eöl² [Bible].

Chaldaic: kal-dē'ik¹; ɛəl-dā'ie² [The language of Chaldea and the Chal-[deans].

Chaldea: kal-di'ə¹; ɛəl-dē'a² [Ancient kingdom in Asia].—**Chaldean:** kal-di'ən¹; ɛəl-dē'an² [Pert. to Chaldea].

Chaldee: kal'di¹; ɛəl'dē². *Wr.* indicates kəl-di'¹ [A native of Chaldea or the language spoken there].

chaldron: chəl'drən¹; chəl'dron², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* kəl'drun¹; *I.* chəl'drən¹; *St.* chəl'drən¹; *W.* chəl'drun¹. Murray indicates chəl'drən¹, the pronunciation preferred by Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802), as an alternative. Perry (1775) and Jones (1798) favored chəl'drən¹, but Sheridan (1780) noted chō'drən¹, while Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) all favored the first pronunciation noted above.

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. II, p. 186 [H. '04.]

chalet [Fr.]: shā'lē¹; çhā'le² [A Swiss peasant's cottage or a dwelling in imitation of it].

Chaliapin: sha'li-ā'pin¹; çhā'li-ä'pin² [Rus. opera-singer (1873-)].

chalice: chal'is¹; chāl'iq² [A drinking-cup, esp. a consecrated one].

chalk: chōk¹; chāk²—the *l* is silent. See BALK. [A soft white limestone.]

challis: shal'is¹; chāl'is², *Standard & W.; C. & W.* shal'is¹; *E.* chal'lis¹; *I.* shal'li¹; *M.* chal'is¹; *W.* shal'is¹ [An all-wool fabric like muslin-de-laine].

Chalmers: chā'mərz¹ or (*Scot.*) chē'mərz¹; chā'mərz² or (*Scot.*) chə'mərz². Also, occasionally, chal'mərz¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Chaloner: chal'an-ər¹; chāl'on-er² [Eng. family name].

Châlons-sur-Marne: shā'lōn'sür-märn¹; çhā'lōn'sür-märn² [Fr. city].

Chalon-sur-Saône: shā'lōn'sür-sōn¹; çhā'lōn'sür-sōn² [Fr. city].

Chalph: kal'foi¹; ɛəl'fi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chalus: shā'lū¹; çhā'lū² [Fr. town where Richard I. of Eng. was mortally wounded, 1199].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*:

Chalybean: kal'i-bi'an¹; eāl'y-bē'an², *Standard*; *C.* ki-lib'i-an¹; *E.* kəl-ib'e-an¹; *I.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *M.* kal-i-bi'an¹; *St.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *W.* kal'i-bi'an¹; *Wr.* kə-lib'i-an¹ [Pert. to Chalybes].

chalybeate: kə-lib'i-ēt¹; ea-lŷb'e-āt² [Impregnated with iron].

Chalybes: kal'i-biz¹; eāl'y-bēs² [Anc. town in Asia Minor famed for its work in iron and steel]. [caturist (1819-79)].

Cham: kām¹; eām²; not shām¹ [Pseudonym of Amedée de Noé, Fr. caricaturist (1819-79)].

chama: kē'mā¹; eā'mā²; not shū'mā¹ [A giant clam].

Chamaal: kam'i-āl¹; eām'a-āl² [Douai Bible].

Chamaam: kam'i-am¹; eām'a-ām² [Douai Bible].

chamade [Fr.]: shā'mād¹; chā'mād², *Standard*; *C., I., & St.* shə-mēd¹; *E.* shəm-ēd¹; *M.* sha-mad¹; *W.* sha-mād¹; *Wr.* shə-mēd¹ [A signal with drum or trumpet for a parley].

chamber: chēm'bar¹; chām'ber². In the last half of the 18th century this word was pronounced to rime with *palmer*, and this pronunciation, no doubt based upon that of the Fr. *chambre*, whence the word is derived, may be traced to the variant spellings of the word from the Late Middle Eng. Period to that time. The chief of these were *chaumbre* (1309), *chaumber* (1350), *chalmr* (Scot., 1375, 1513, and 1582), and *chaumer*—Burns: "The brethren of the Commerce *Chaumer*" (1788). Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) indicated this pronunciation, but Walker (1791) preferred *chēm'bar*.

Chambertin: shūn'bār'tān¹; chān'bēr'tān² [Fr. vineyard noted for its Burgundy wine].

Chambéry: shūn'bē'rī¹; chān'bē'rŷ² [Fr. city].

Chambesi: cham-bē'zī¹; chām-bē'gī²; not sham'bī-sī¹ [Cent. Afr. river].

Chambord: shūn'bēr¹; chān'bōr²—the *d* is silent, the *o* broad and emphatic [Fr. Bourbon prince (1820-83)].

chameleon: kə-mī'li-an¹; ea-mē'le-on²; not shə-mī'li-en¹, nor shə-mil'yān¹.

chamfer: cham'fer¹; chām'fer² [Groove; edge].

Chaminade=Carbonel: shā'mī'nād'=kār'bō'nel¹; chā'mī'nād'-eār'bō'-nēl² [Fr. pianist and composer (1861-)]. [(1781-1838)]

Chamisso: shā'mī'sō¹ or sha-mī'so¹; chā'mī'sō² or chā-mī'so² [Ger. poet (1781-1838)].

chamois: sham'wē¹; chām'wō², *C.; Standard & Wr.* sham'i¹; *E. & I.* sham'wē¹; *M.* sham'ei¹; *St.* sham'wū¹; *Wr.* sham'mi¹. Perry (1775) indicated sham-ei¹; Sheridan (1780), shə-mēi¹; Walker (1791), sha-mēi¹; Jameson (1827), shə-mēi¹; Smart (1840), sham'wē¹; Goodrich (1847), sham'mi¹. The differences in pronunciation indicate that while American usage prefers sham'i¹, British usage favors sham'wē¹. They may have been influenced by the various ways of spelling the word.

The form *chamois*, first used in the Geneva Bible (1560), does not appear again in English literature until 1789, when it was used by Mrs. Piozzi in her "Journey through France." Florio in his "Queen Anna's New World of Words, or Dictionarie of the English Tongue" (1598), spelled it *shamoye*; Cockeram ("Eng. Dict.," 1623), *shamoise*; Thomas Barker ("Art of Angling," 1651), *shammie* and *shammy*; Shadwell ("Epsom Wells," 1673), *shammy*; Surtees (Sir William Calverley's Note-Book, 1706), *shamy*; Horace Walpole ("Letters," 1766), Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," 1851), *shammy*; a form used also by Garnet Watch ("Head over Heels," 1875) and by R. C. Haldane ("Workshop Recipes," 1883).

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

The form *chamois*, revived by Mrs. Piozzi, was used by Sir Walter Scott ("Ann of Geierstein," 1829), by Mrs. Hemans (Poems, 1835), by Darwin, in his "Descent of Man" (1871), and by others. The relation of the skin designated *chamois-leather* or *shammy-leather* to the antelope itself has been a subject of wide speculation and is now commonly accepted as *sham* *chamois*. According to John Strype, who edited Stow's "Survey of London" (2 vols. folio, 1720), rams' skins and sheepskins were sold in his time "for right *shamoises* . . . to the wrong of the buyer."

The leather called *shammy* is made also from [the skins of] the tame goat, the sheep, and the deer.

GOLDSMITH *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, vol. I., pt. II, ch. 3, p. 307 [1774].

chamomile: kam'o-mil¹; eām'o-mil². Same as CAMOMILE.

Chamonix: shā'mō'ni¹; chā'mō'ni² [Fr. valley].—**Chamouni:** shā'mū'ni¹; chā'mū'ni². A variant of CHAMONIX.

champ: cham¹; chāmp² [To bite, as a horse on a bit].

champ [Fr.]: shān¹; chān² [A field or enclosure].—**champ clos** [Fr.]: shān klō¹; chān klō² [A battle-field or the lists].

champagne: sham-pēn¹; chām-pān² [An effervescent wine].

champaign: cham'pēn¹; chām'pān², *M.*; *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* sham-pēn¹; chām-pān²; *E., I., & St.* sham'pēn¹—Perry (1775) also indicated this and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847). Sheridan (1780) preferred cham-pēn¹ and Walker (1791) cham'pēn¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) noted sham'pēn¹. The pronunciation, cham'pēn¹, with the stress on the first syllable, has been traced to alliterative verse of the 14th century. The Eng. poets from Shakespeare to Tennyson, with a few exceptions in the 19th century, also adopted this [Flat open country]. [1602-1674].

Champaigne (de): də shān'pēnye¹; de chān'pānye² [Flem. painter

Champ de Mars: shān də mār¹; chān de mār² [A public square in Paris.]

champignon: sham-pin'yēn¹ or (Fr.) shān'pi'nyōn¹; chām-pin'yon² or (Fr.) chān'pi'nyōn², *Standard & C.*; *E.* sham-pin'yēn¹; *I.* cham-pin'yēn¹; *M.* cham-pin'ien¹; *St.* sham-pin'yēn¹; *W.* sham-pin'yūn¹; *Wr.* sham-pin'yēn¹. Perry (1775) indicated cham-pin'yūn¹ and Walker (1791) sham-pin'yūn¹ [A mushroom].

Champigny: shān'pi'nyī¹; chān'pi'nyī² [Fr. town, scene of sorties in Franco-Prussian War (1870)].

Champlain de: sham-plēn¹ or (Fr.) shān'plān¹; chām-plān² or (Fr.) chān'plān² [Fr. discoverer (1570-1635) and founder of Quebec].

Champollion: shān'pōl'yōn¹; chān'pōl'yōn² [Fr. savant and Egyptologist (1790-1832)].

champs [Fr.]: shānz¹; chānz² [Fields].—**Champs Élysées** [Fr.]: shānz ē'līzē¹; chānz ē'līzē² [A fashionable promenade in Paris].

Chanaan: kē'nan or kē'ni-an¹; eā'nan or eā'na-an² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaan:** ka-nē'a-na¹; ea-nā'a-na² [Douai Bible].—**Chanaanite:** kē'nan-ait¹; eā'nan-it² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaanitess:** kē'nan-ait'es¹; eā'nan-it'es² [Douai Bible].

Chanac: shū'nak¹; chā'nāe² [Fr. prelate (1249?-1348)].

Chanana: kan'a-na¹; eān'a-na² [Douai Bible].—**Chananeus:** kan'a-nī-us¹; eān'a-nē'ūs² [Douai Bible].—**Chanani:** kan'a-na¹; eān'a-nī² [Douai Bible].

chance: chans¹; chānz², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* chans¹. See ASK.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʉle, cūre, bʉt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

chancellery: chan'sel-ar-¹; chán'çel-er-y². See ASK.

chancery: chan'sar-¹; chán'çer-y². See ASK.

chandelier: shan"də-lir'¹; çhăn"de-lēr'².

chandler: chan'dlar'¹; chăn'dler'².

Chandos: shan'dəs'¹ or chan'dəs'¹; çhăn'dos² or chăn'dos² [name].

change: chēnj¹; chāngē²; *not* chainj¹; *nor* cheinj¹, pronunciations sometimes heard in England. Walker notes that in the West of England at the close of the 18th cent., the *a* in this word was pronounced as a in "ran," "man," etc.

Channuneus: kan"yu-nī'us¹; eăn"yū-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Chanoch:** kē'nok¹; eă'nŏc² [Bible: same as ENOCH].

chanson [Fr.]: shăn"sēn'¹; çhăn"sôn'².—**chanson de geste** [Fr.]: də zest'¹; de zl.ēst'² [An epic poem].—**chanson de Roland** [Fr.]: də rŏ'lān'¹; de rŏ'lān'² [An epic relating the story of Roland, a nephew of Charlemagne].

chant: chant'¹; chânt'², *Standard, C., M., W. & Wr.; E. & St.* chant'¹; *I.* chânt'¹.

chantant [Fr.]: shăn"tān'¹; çhăn"tān'²; *not* chant'ant¹. See CAFÉ CHANTANT.

Chantecler: shăn"tə-klār'¹; çhăn"te-elēr'²; *not* -klē'¹ [A Fr. satirical drama by Rostand, in which the male of the domestic hen plays a prominent part: first produced in 1910].

chanticleer: chan'ti-klir'¹; chăn'ti-elēr'², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., & W.* chan'ti-klir'¹; *M.* chan'ti-klir'¹; *St.* chant'i-klir'¹ [The male of the domestic hen; a cock]. See CHANTECLER.

Chantilly: shăn"tī'yī'¹; çhăn"tī'yī'² [Fr. town].

Chanuneus: kan"yu-nī'us¹; eăn"yū-nē'ūs². Same as CHANNUNEUS.

Chanzy: shăn"zī'¹; çhăn"zŷ'² [Fr. general (1823-83)].

chaos: kē'os¹; eă'ūs².—**chaotic:** kē-ot'ik¹; eă-ōt'ie².

chap (*n.*): chēp¹; chap², *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.; I., M., & St.* chap¹; chap² [The jaw].

Their whelps at home expect the promisd food,
And long to temper their dry chops in blood.

DRYDEN trans. Vergil's *Æneid* bk. ii, l. 483.

The earliest spelling, *choip*, dates from 1505, and has been traced to Dunbar. Shakespeare used the form *chops* in 1596 and 1597 ("I Henry IV," act i, sc. 2 and "II Henry IV," act ii, sc. 4) but *chaps* in 1610 ("Tempest," act ii, sc. 2). In British usage *chap* is pronounced chēp¹; chāp², and *chop* is pronounced chēp¹; chōp²; in the United States the orthography does not influence the pronunciation so far as the form *chap* is concerned. See below, and also CHOP.

chap (*v.*): chēp¹; chāp² [To crack or split, as the skin]. The pronunciation indicated by the earlier British lexicographers was not influenced by the orthography. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted chēp¹; Kenrick (1773), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847), favored chap¹, while Knowles (1835) indicated both. Modern lexicographers prefer chap¹. See the preceding word.

chaparejos: chā"pa-rē'hōs'¹; chā"pā-rē'hōs'² [Sp. Am., leather breeches].

chaparral [Sp.]: chap"ə-rāl'¹; chāp"a-rāl'² [A tangle of dwarf oak or cactus].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aise; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

chapeau [Fr.]: shā'pō¹; çhā'pō²; *not* shap'o¹ [A hat].—**chapeau bras** [Fr.]: brā¹; brā² [A dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm]—**c. de poil** [Fr.]: də pwā¹; də pwā² [A beaver or fur hat].

chapel: chap'el¹; chāp'el²—pronounce the ultima.

chapelet: chap'el-et¹; chāp'el-ēt², *Standard, C., & I.; E.* chēp'let¹; *M.* chap'a-lit¹; *W.* chap'1-let¹ [A pair of strapped stirrups].

chappelle [Fr.]: shā'pel¹; çhā'pē² [A chapel].—**chappelle ardente** [Fr.]: ār'dānt¹; ār'dānt² [An illuminated mortuary chapel].

chaperon: shap'ar-ōn¹; chāp'er-ōn², *Standard, W., & W.; C.* shap'a-rōn¹; *E.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *I.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *M.* shap'ar-ōn¹; *St.* shap'ūr-ōn¹. Walker (1791) indicated shap-ar-ūn¹; Perry (1805), shap'a-rōn¹; Jameson (1827), shap'ar-ūn¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), shap'ar-ōn¹. There is a tendency to distinguish the pronunciation of the verb from that of the noun, by giving the ultima of the verb the short o sound as in "not": shap'ar-en¹; chāp'er-ōn².

chopfallen, chopfallen: chēp'fōl'n¹; chōp'fā²n² [Having drooping jaws]. See CHAP; CHOP.

Chaphenatha: kaf'1-nē'thā¹; eāf'e-nā'thā² [Bible]. Same as CAPHE-[NATHA.]

Chapultepec: cha-pūl'tē-pek¹; chā-pul'tē-pēe² [Fortified hill near Mexico city taken by U. S. army in 1847].

[See CHARE; CHORE.]

char: chūr¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]. Now dialect or obsolete.

Charaathalar: kar'1-āth'a-lar¹; eār'a-āth'a-lār² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

char-a-bances [Fr.]: shār'a-bān¹; çhār'ā-bān² [A long-bodied wagon with cross-seats].

Characa: kar'ā-kē¹; eār'a-eā² [Apocrypha].

character: kar'āk-tēr¹; eār'ae-ter². By Shakespeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," 1591, and elsewhere), and from 1600 to 1700, frequently accented on the penult by analogy with *contractor*, *detractor*, etc.

And the inglorious likeness of a beast . . .

Characterised in the face.

MILTON *Comus* l. 537.

characterize, characterise: kar'āk-tēr-ūz¹; eār'ae-ter-īz². Bailey (1728) indicated the stress on the antepenult.—**characterization, characterisation**: kar'āk-tēr-i-*or* (Eng.) -i-*zē*'shān¹; eār'ae-ter-i-*or* (Eng.) -i-*zē*'shōn².

charade: shā-rēd¹ or shā-rūd¹; çhā-rād² or çhā-rād²; American lexicographers indicate the first; British lexicographers prefer the second, which is nearer to the French, from which it was drawn into English in 1776. *Standard, C., W., & W.* note the first pronunciation, while *E., I., M., & St.* record the second.

Charashim: kar'ā-shim¹; eār'a-shīm² [Bible].—**Charasim**: kar'ā-sim¹; eār'a-sīm² [Bible].—**Charax**: kē'raks¹; eār'raks² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Charcamis**: kār'ka-mis¹; eār'ea-mīs² [Bible].—**Charchamis**: kār'ka-mis¹; eār'ea-mīs² [Bible].—**Charchemish**: kār'ki-mish or kar-ki'mish¹; eār'ee-mish or eār-ē'mish² [Bible].

charcoal: chār'kōl¹; chār'eōl².

Charcot: shār'kō¹; çhār'eō² [Fr. antarctic explorer (1867-)].

Charcus: kār'kus¹; eār'eūs² [Apocrypha].

charcuterie [Fr.]: shār'kū'tē-rī¹; çhār'eū'tē-rē² [Table delicacies as prepared by a pork-butcher].

chare: chār¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]. See CHAR; CHORE.

2: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast-, *fast*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Charea: *kē'ri-ə*¹; *eū're-a*² [Apocrypha].

chargé d'affaires [Fr.]: *shūr'žē' dā'fār'*¹; *chār'zhē' dā'fār'*² [the diplomatic service]. [An officer in

chargee: *chār-jī'*¹; *chār-gē'*² [One who holds a charge on property].

Charicleia: *kar'i-klī'ya*¹; *ēār'i-elē'ya*² [In Heliodorus's "Ethiopica," an Ethiopian princess].

Charicles: *kar'i-klīz'*¹; *ēār'i-elēs'*² [A sketch of ancient Greek home-life].

Charing Cross: *chār'ɪŋ krōs'*¹; *chār'ing erōs'*²; *not chār'ɪŋ, nor chīr'ɪŋ* [A district of London, formerly *Cherringe* village].

Charis: *kē'ris'*¹; *eā'ris'*² [In myth, the personification of beauty and grace].
—**Charites:** *kar'i-tīz'*¹; *ēār'i-tēs'*² [In the "Odyssey," three goddesses embodying grace, beauty, and joy]. See *AGLALA*, *EUPHROSYNÉ*, *THALIA*.

charism: *kar'izm'*¹; *ēār'izm'*² [A gift or power from God].

charity: *chār'i-tī'*¹; *chār'i-ty'*².

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian *charity*
Under the sun!

THOS. HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* st. 9.

charivari [Fr.]: *shūr'ri'vā'ri'*¹; *chār'ri'vā'ri'*²; *Standard shūr'ri-vār'*¹; *C. shār-i-var'*¹; *E. shār-i-vār'*¹; *I. shūr-ri-va-ri'*¹; *M. sha'ri-va'ri'*¹; *St. shār'ri-vār'*¹; *W. sha'ri-vār'*¹; *Wr. shār'ri-vā-ri'*¹ [A burlesque serenade].

charlatan: *shūr'lə-tən'*¹; *chār'la-tan'*² [A pretender].

Charlemagne: *shūr'l-mēn'* or (Fr.) *shūr'le-mā'nye'*¹; *chār'le-mān'* or (Fr.) *chār'le-mā'nye'*² [King of the Franks (742-814)]. [name].

Charlemont: *chār'l-mənt'*¹; *chār'l-mont'*²; *not chār'lə-mənt'*¹ [Eng. family

Charleroi: *shūr'lə-rwā'*¹; *chār'le-rwā'*² [Belgian town].

Charleroi: *chār'lə-rēi'*¹; *chār'le-rōi'*² [Town in Pa.].

Charles: *chār'lz'*¹; *chār'lz'*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Carl**, Ger. & Sw. **Karl**: *kārl'*¹; *eārl'*²; Dutch **Carel**: *kā'ral'*¹; *eā'rel'*²; Fr. **Charles**: *shār'l'*¹; *chār'l'*²; It. **Carlo**: *kār'lō'*¹; *eār'lō'*²; Pg. & Sp. **Carlos**: *kār'lōs'*¹; *eār'lōs'*².

Charleville: *shūr'lə-vīl'*¹; *chār'le-vīl'*² [Fr. town].

Charleville: *shūr'lə-vīl'*¹; *chār'le-vīl'*² [Ir. town].

Charlotte: *shār'lət'*¹; *chār'lot'*² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger. *shār-lət'*¹; *chār-löt'*²; Dutch & Sw. **Charlotta**: *shār-lət'a'*¹; *chār-löt'a'*²; Fr. **Charlotte**: *shār'lət'*¹; *chār'löt'*²; It. **Carlotta**: *kar-lət'a'*¹; *eār-löt'a'*²; Pg. & Sp. **Carlota**: *kar-lō'ta'*¹; *eār-lō'tā'*². [cream].

charlotte russe: *shār'lət rūs'*¹; *chār'lot rus'*² [Sponge-cake and whipped

Charlton: *chār'l'ten'*¹; *chār'l'ton'*² [A family name].

charm: *chārm'*¹; *chārm'*². Ben Jonson rimed it with "warm"—

When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to *charm*! *Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare.*

Charme: *kār'mī'*¹; *ēār'mē'*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Charmes: *shārm'*¹; *chārm'*² [Fr. editor and author (1849-1916)].

chameuse [Fr.]: *shār'mūz'*¹; *chār'mūs'*²; *not shā'mūs'*¹; *nor shā'mūs'*¹ [A soft dress-goods for women's wear].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this

Charmis: kār'mɪs¹; ēār'mɪs² [Apocrypha].

[formation].

Charmouth: chār'mæθ¹; chār'muth² [1. Eng. resort. 2. A geological

Charon: kē'rən¹; ēā'ron² [In Gr. myth, the son of Erebus who ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx].

Charran: kār'an¹; ēār'an² [Bible].

Charsana: kar-sē'nə¹; ēār-sā'na² [Douai Bible].

chart: chārt¹; chārt². Sheridan indicated kūr^t in 1780, and altho Walker declared the word to be "perfectly anglicised," and claimed that "we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, etc.," he also indicated kūr^t as the pronunciation of his time, and was followed by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775) indicated chārt¹, and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849).

No one now pronounces *chart* as if it were spelled *kart*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 178 [n. '04.]

charta [L.]: kār'tə¹; ēār'tə² [A charter]. See MAGNA CARTA.

Charteris: chār'tərɪ¹ or chār'tər-ɪs¹; chār'ters² or chār'ter-ɪs² [Scot. family name].

Chartier (Alain): ā'lan' shār'tyē¹; ā'län' çhār'tyē² [Fr. writer of the formation period (1390?-1440?)].

Chartres: shārtrɪ¹; çhārtrɪ² [Fr. cathedral city].

Chartreuse: shār'trūz¹; çhār'trūs²; C. & E. shār-trūz¹; I. shār-trūz¹; M. shār'trū; W. shār'trūz¹; Wr. shār'trūz¹ [A Carthusian monastery, espec. that established at Grenoble, France].

charwoman: chār'wu'mən¹; chār'wə'man²; not chār'wu'mən¹—pronounce it as you spell it. See CHAR; CHARE; CHORE.

chary: chār'ɪ¹ or chē'ri¹; chār'y² or chā'ry². *Standard*, C., E., M., W., & Wr. indicate the first; I. & S. prefer the second.

Charybdis: kə-rib'dɪs¹; ea-ryb'dɪs² [In Gr. myth, a woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a whirlpool].

Chaseba: kas'ɪ-bə¹; eās'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

Chaselon: kas'ɪ-lən¹; eās'e-lən² [Douai Bible].

Chasles: shāl¹; çhāl² [Fr. author (1793-1873)].

Chasluim: kas'lu-im¹; eās'lu-ɪm² [Douai Bible].

chasm: kazm¹; eāxm².

Chasphla: kas'fi-ə¹; eās'fi-a² [Douai Bible].

chassé: sha'sē¹; çhā'sē² [A movement in dancing].

chasselas: shas'ə-las¹ or (Fr.) shā'sə-lā¹; çhās'e-lās² or (Fr.) çhā'se-lā². In the English pronunciation *Standard* (Key 1) indicates a in the antepenult. C. shas'e-las¹; E. shās-lā¹; I. shas'e-las¹; M. chas-ə-lā¹; W. shas'ɪ-las¹; Wr. shas'ɪ-las¹ [A white grape].

Chassepot: shās'pō¹; çhās'pō² [Fr. inventor of a rifle (1866) bearing his name (1833-1905)].

chasseur [Fr.]: shā'sūr¹; çhā'sūr² [A soldier belonging to the light infantry; also, a hunter]

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; full, rɪlɪ, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnɪk; ɕhɪn, ɕhɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

chassis: chas'is¹ or (*Fr.*) shŭ'sī'¹; chās'is² or (*Fr.*) chā'sī'²; *C.* shas'is¹; *E.* shās'ī'; *I.* shas'ī'; *M.* shas'ī'; *W.* shā'sī'. In English the word dates from 1664 and was used then to designate a window-frame fitted with paper. With the passing of this it became obsolete, but returned two centuries later and was then used to designate the base-frame of a gun-carriage, whence we derive the modern application to the frame of an automobile running-gear.

chaste: chēst¹; chāst².

Chastelard: shŭs'tə-lār'¹; chās'tə-lār'² [*Fr.* poet (1540-63)].

Chastelet: shŭs'tə-lē'¹; chās'tə-lē'² [*Fr.* savant (1706-49)].

Chastellux: shŭ'tə-lŭ'¹; chā'tə-lŭ'² [*Fr.* soldier (1734-SS), who fought in the Am. Revolutionary war].

chasten: chēs'n¹; chās'n². Formerly pronounced chēs'tn, and so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Walker noted a tendency to rime the word with *fasten*, and pointed out that it rimed perfectly with *hasten*. Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1847) indicated chēs'n¹.

chastise: chas-taiz'¹; chās-tis'². Murray notes that originally the stress was always on the first syllable, and that it was so 7 times against 2 in Shakespeare, and also in other poets. But according to Chaucer and Gower it was sometimes on the second syllable as it is to-day.

chastisement: chas'tiz-ment¹ or chas-taiz'ment¹; chās'tis-mēnt² or chās-tis'ment². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Perry (1775) indicated the second, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted the first and have been supported by all the other lexicographers.

chastity: chas'ti-ti¹; chās'ti-ty². Sheridan (1780) indicated chēs'ti-ti¹, which led Walker to note that "though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe to be the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *e* as I have marked it [as in "fat"]."

chasuble: chas'yu-bl¹; chās'yu-bl², *Standard, C., & E.*; *I.* chaz'yü-bl¹; *M.* chas'yu-b'l¹; *St.* chaz'yu-bl¹; *W.* chaz'yu-b'l¹; *Wr.* chaz'ə-bl¹ [An ecclesiastical vestment]. [birds].

chat: chat¹; chāt² [1. Familiar speech. 2. One of various voluble singing

château [*Fr.*]: shā'tō'¹; chā'tō'²; *not* shat'o¹ [A castle or manor house].

Châteaubriand: shā'tō'brī'ān'¹; chā'tō'brī'ān'² [*Fr.* ambassador and author (1768-1848)].

Chateaugay: shat'ō-gē'¹; chāt'ō-gā'² [A lake, Franklin co., N. Y.].

Chateaugay: shŭ'tō'gē'¹; chā'tō'gā'² [A district, Quebec prov., Canada].

Chateau-Thierry: shŭ'tō'styār'ri'¹; chā'tō'styēr'ry'²—in *Fr.* *th* is pronounced as *t* [*Fr.* city in the vicinity of which United States troops defeated the Germans June-July, 1918].

Châteaux en Espagne [*Fr.*]: shŭ'tōz' an es'pā'nyo¹; chā'tōz' ān es'pā'nye² [Literally, "castles in Spain"; figuratively, "castles in the air."].

chatelaine: shat'ə-lēn¹ or (*Fr.*) shŭ'tə-lēn'¹; chāt'ə-lān² or (*Fr.*) chā'te-lān'² [A set of chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which useful articles, as scissors, keys, etc., are attached].

Chatham: chat'am¹; chāt'am²—the *h* is silent [1. Eng. city. 2. Eng. earldom conferred on William Pitt the elder (1708-78). 3. One of several counties or towns in the United States and Canada].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Chatillon: shā'ti'yōn¹; çhā'ti'yōn² [The Fr. ambassador in Shakespeare's "King John"].

Chatrian: shū'tri'ān¹; çhā'tri'ān² [Fr. novelist (1826-90)].

chattel: chat'el¹; chāt'él², *Standard, C., & I.; E. chat'tel¹; M. chat'l¹; St. & W. chat'tl¹; W. chat'l¹*. Perry (1777) indicated chat'tel¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) recorded chat'tl¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted chat'el¹ [A piece of personal property].

Chaucer: chō'sər¹; chà'çer² [Eng. poet (1340-1400)].

Chaucerian: chē-sī'ri-ən¹; chà-çē'ri-an².

Chaudière: shō'dyār¹; çhō'dyēr² [Canadian river].

chauffer: shō'fər¹; çhō'fēr², *Standard; C. shō'fūr¹; E. chō'ffūr¹; I. shō'f-ur¹; M. chō'fər¹; St. chō'ffūr¹; W. shō'fūr¹; W. shō'fər¹* [A small portable furnace].
Do not confuse this term with the next.

chauffeur: shō'fūr¹; çhō'fūr²; not shō'fər¹ [The driver of an automobile].
The origin of the term is traced to bands of French brigands which, in 1793 and later, terrorized and pillaged the people, burning the soles of their feet to compel them to reveal where they had hidden their money. Suppressed by Napoleon in 1803.

Chaulnes (de): də shōn¹; de çhōn² [Fr. family name].

Chaumette: sho'met¹; çho'mēt² [Fr. Jacobin (1763-94)].

Chaumont: sho'mōn¹; çho'mōn² [Fr. town].

[(1772-1840)].

Chauncey: chān'si¹ or chōn'si¹; chān'cy² or chàn'cy² [Am. commodore]

chaus (v.): chaus¹; chous² [To cheat; chouse].

chaus (n.): kē'us¹; eā'ūs² [The jungle-cat].

Chautauqua: she-tō'kwā¹; çhā-tā'kwā² [A lake and county in N. Y.].

Chauvin: shō'vān¹; çhō'vān² [A Fr. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.].—
chauvinist: shō'vī-nist¹; çhō'vī-nist² [One absurdly jealous of his country's honor].
—**chauvinism:** shō'vīn-izm¹; çhō'vīn-izm² [Exaggerated patriotism].

Chavah: kē'vā¹; eā'vā² [Bible].

chaw: chō¹; chà². See CHEW.

Chaworth: chā'wərth¹; chà'worth²; not chō'wərth¹ [Eng. family name].

cheap: chīp¹; chēp².

cheat: chīt¹; chēt².

[sailboat].

chebacco: chī-bak'o¹ or shī-bak'o¹; che-bāe'o² or çhe-bāe'o² [A type of]

Chebar: kī'bar¹; eē'bār² [Bible].

chebec: shī-bek¹; che-bēe², *M. & W.; Standard chī'bek¹; C. shī'bek¹; E. che'bek¹; I. chī-bek¹* [A chebacco].

Cheddar: ched'ər¹; chēd'ər² [Eng. village famed for its cheese].

Chedorlaomer: ked'ər-lō'mər¹; eēd'ər-lā-ō'mər² [Bible].

cheerful: chīr'ful¹; chēr'ful². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated this pronunciation, but Sheridan (1780) noted chēr'ful¹, which Walker noted as alternative, but it is not accepted to-day.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

cheese: chîz¹; chēs².—**cheesy:** chîz¹; chēs²y²; *not* chî'si¹.

Cheetham: chî't'am¹; chêt'am² [Eng. family name].

chef [Fr.]: shēf¹; chēf² [A chief director; esp. a cook].

chef-d'œuvre [Fr.]: shē'dŭ'vr¹; chē'dŭ'vr² [A masterpiece].

chela: ki'lā¹; eē'lā² [A pincer-like claw].

Chelai: ki'lā¹; eē'lā² [Bible].—**Chelcias:** kel'shās¹; eēl'shas² [Apocrypha].—**Chelcab:** ki'lā-ab¹; eē'lē-ūb² [Douai Bible].—**Cheliau:** ki'lā-e'ū¹; eē'lā-ū² [Douai Bible].—**Chelion:** ki-lā'ōn¹; eē-l'ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Chellians:** kel'ānz¹; eēl'ānz² [Apocrypha].—**Chelluh:** kel'ū¹; eēl'ū² [Bible].—**Chellus:** kel'us¹; eēl'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Chelmsford: chelms'fərd¹ or chemz'fərd¹; chēlms'ford² or chēm's'ford² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER.

Chelod: ki'lōd¹; eē'lōd² [Apocrypha].

Cheltenham: chel'tn-am¹; chēl'tn-am² [Eng. town].

Chelub: ki'lūb¹; eē'lūb² [Bible].—**Chelubai:** ki-lū'bai¹; eē-lū'bī² [Bible].—**Chelubi:** ki-lū'hāi¹; eē-lū'hī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Cheluhu:** ki-lū'hū¹; eē-lū'hū² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Chemarim:** kem'a-rim¹; eēm'a-rīm² [Bible].

chemic: kem'ik¹; eēm'ie².

chemise: shī-mīz¹; che-mīs², *Standard, M., W., & W.*; *C. shē-mīz¹; E. shē-mīz¹; I. & St. shē-mīz¹*.—**chemisette:** shēm'i-zet¹; chēm'i-șet².

chemist: kem'ist¹; eēm'ist².—**chemistry:** kem'is-trī¹; eēm'is-try². The first syllable of these words and their derivatives was originally spelled *chym*-, and pronounced *kim*-. According to Bullokar (1616), a "*Chymist*" was "a Physition following the method of Paracelsus." Bailey (1724) defined "*Chymistry*" as "the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire." This spelling was retained by John Kersey (1706), Bailey (1724), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Walker (1791). Johnson, however, also noted *chemistry*, but referred the reader to *chymistry* for the definition. Wherever this spelling is found the pronunciation *kim'ist*¹ is noted in harmony with it and it is not to be applied to the spelling *chemist*, as done by Smart as late as 1871.

Chemnitz: kem'nits¹; eēm'nīts² [Ger. Protestant divine (1522-86)].

Chemosh: ki'mesh¹; eēm'mōsh² [Bible].

Chemung: shī-mun¹; che-mūng² [A river and county in N. Y.].

Chenaanah: ki-nē'a-nā¹; eē-nā'a-nā² [Bible].—**Chenah:** ki-nē'nai or ken'a-nai; eē-nā'ni or eēn'a-nī² [Bible].—**Chenaniah:** ken'a-nai'ā¹; eēn'a-nī'ā² [Bible]. [W. I.]

Chenery: chen'ar-i¹; chēn'er-ī² [Eng. scholar (1826-84), b. in Barbados,

Chénier (de): də shē'nyē¹; de chē'nye² [Fr. poet (1762-94); guillotined for opposing the Terror].

chenille: shē-nīl¹; che-nīl² [F. tufted cord].

[first pyramid at Gizeh].

Cheops: ki'eps¹; eē'ōps² [Egypt. king of 4th dynasty; said to have built

Chepharhaammonai: ki'far-hē'am'o-nai¹; eē'fār-hā'am'o-nī² [Bible].

Chephirah: ki-fai'ra¹; eē-fī'ra² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Cephren: kef'ren¹; eēf'ren² [Egypt. king, son or brother of Cheops: said to have built second pyramid].

cheque: chek¹; chēk². Spelled CHECK by Bailey (1728), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), and Walker (1791). While Perry (1775) indicates *check* for the verb, adjective, and noun, and prefers *checker* to *chequer* for the verb, he does not record *cheque* anywhere.

Cher: shār¹; çhēr² [Fr. river and dept.].

Cheran: ki'rən¹; eē'ran² [Bible].

Cherbourg: shār'būr¹; çhēr'būr² [Fr. city and spt.].

Cherbuliez: shār'bū'lyē¹; çhēr'bū'lyē² [Fr. writer (1829-99)].

Chereas: ki'ri-as¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha].—**Cherethim:** ker'i-thim¹; eēr'-e-thim² [Bible].—**Cherethites:** ker'i-thaits¹; eēr'-e-thits² [Bible].

cherish: cher'ish¹; chēr'ish².

Cherith: ki'ri-th¹; eē'rith² [Bible].

cheroot: shi-rūt¹; che-rōōt², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & St. she-rūt¹; E. shūr-ūt¹; I. shi-rūt¹; Wr. chi-rūt¹.*

cherry: cher¹; çhēr'y²; not chār¹.

Cherso: ker'so¹; eēr'so² [Austrian island in Adriatic].

Chersonesus: kūr'so-ni'sus¹; eēr'so-nē'sūs² [Ancient name of several European peninsulas].

Chertsey: chūrt'si¹; chērt'sy² [Eng. city containing abbey where Henry VI. was buried]. [Ezra ii, 59].

Cherub: ki'rub¹; eē'rub² [Bible: A region in Babylonia inhabited by exiles.

cherub: cher'ub¹; chēr'üb² [A beautiful winged child or angel; also, any beautiful child].—**cherubic:** chi-rū'bik¹; che-ry'bie².—**cherubim:** cher'u-bim¹; chēr'ū-bim² [Plural of cherub].

Cherubini: kē'ru-bi-ni¹; eē'ru-bi-ni² [It. composer (1760-1842)].

chervil: chūr'vil¹; chēr'vil² [A garden herb used for salads, etc.].

Chesalon: kes'a-len¹; eēs'a-lōn² [Bible].

Chesapeake: ches'a-pik¹; chēs'a-pēk² [A bay on the Atlantic coast of the [United States].

Chesed: ki'sed¹; eēs'sēd² [Bible].

Chesed: kes'ed¹; eēs'ēd² [In the Hebrew cabalistic system, Mercy or Love as an intelligence or attribute of God].

Cheselden: chez'al-den¹; chēs'el-dēn² [Eng. surgeon (1688-1752)].

Cheshire: chesh'ir¹; chēs'h'ir² [A county of Eng. and of New Hampshire].

Chesil: ki'sil or kes'il¹; eēs'il or eēs'il² [Bible].

Chesney: ches'ni¹; chēs'ny² [Eng. family name].

chestnut: ches'nūt¹; chēs'nūt²—the *t* is silent [1. An edible nut or the tree on which it grows. 2. A rich reddish-brown color].

Chesulloth: ki-sul'oth or -ōth¹; ee-sūl'ōth or -ōth² [Bible].

chetah: chī'ta¹; chē'ta² [A hunting-leopard]. **chee'tah**†.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Chethilm: *ki-thai'im or kēth'i-im*¹; *ee-thi'im or eēth'i-im*² [Apocrypha].
—**Chettilm:** *ki-tai'im or ket'i-im*¹; *ee-ti'im or eēt'i-im*² [Apocrypha].

Chetwode: *chet'wud*¹; *chēt'wod*² [Eng. family name].

Chetwynd: *chet'wind*¹; *chēt'wynd*² [Eng. family name]. [DE-FRISE.]

cheval-de-frise: *shā-val'=dā=frīz'*¹; *che-vāl'=de=frīs'*². Same as CHEVAUX=

chevalier¹: *shev'ə-lir'*¹ or (*Fr.*) *shā-vū'lyē'*¹; *chēv'ə-lēr'*² or (*Fr.*) *che-va'lyē'*² [*Fr.*, a knight].

Chevalier²: *shā-vūl'yē'*¹; *che-vūl'yē'*² [Eng. actor (1861-1923)].

chevaux-de-frise (*pl.*): *shā-vō'=dā=frīz'*¹; *che-vō'=de=frīs'*² [*Fr.*, a series of spiked obstacles used, in military operations, to check the advance of an enemy].

chevelure [*Fr.*]: *shev'ə-lūr'*¹; *chēv'e-lūr'*², *Standard*; *C.* *shev'e-lūr'*¹; *M.* *shev'ə-lūr'*¹; *W.* *shā-v'lūr'*¹ [The hair of one's head].

Cheviot: *chev'i-ot*¹; *chev'i-ot*², *Standard*; *C.* *chev'i-ot*¹; *E.* *chev'i-ut*¹; *I.* *chī'vi-ot*¹; *M.* *chī'vi-ot*¹; *W.* *chev'i-ut*¹. The pronunciations indicated by *I.* & *M.* are seldom or never heard in the United States where a distinction is occasionally made between the name of the mountain range and the cloth made from the wool of the sheep that range upon it, the latter being termed *shev'i-ot*¹; *chēv'i-ot*².

Chevreur: *shev'rūl'*¹; *chēv'rūl'*² [*Fr.* chemist; color expert (1786-1889)]. 1889].

chevron: *shev'rān*¹; *chēv'ron*²; *not chev'ren*¹ [A V-shaped emblem of rank].

chevrotain: *shev'ro-tēn*¹; *chēv'ro-tān*² [A dwarf deer-like ruminant].

chevy: *chev'*¹; *chēv'y*² [A hunt or chase].

chew: *chū*¹; *chū*²; *not chīū*¹. The pronunciation here indicated is accepted by all lexicographers for this spelling of the word, but Sheridan and Walker noted also an alternative *chē*¹, which was the correct pronunciation of the spelling *chaw*, that occurs repeatedly in 16th and 17th century literature—a form now deemed vulgar, but used by Spenser, Walton, Pepys, and Dryden.

And next to him malicious Envy rode,
Upon a ravenous Wolf, and still did *chaw*
Between his cankred teeth a venomous tode,
That all the poison ran about his jaw.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. 1, can. 4, st. 30 (1596).

Cheyenne: *shai-en*¹; *chī-ēn*² [A tribe of American Indians].

Cheylesmore: *chīls'mōr*¹; *chīls'mōr*² [Eng. family name].

Cheyne: *chē'n*¹; *chē'ne*² [Scot. family name].

cheyne: *chīn*¹ or *chēn*¹; *chēn*² or *chēn*² [A walk in Chelsea, S. W. London].

Chezib: *kī'zib*¹; *eē'zib*² [Bible].

Chianti: *kī-ān'ti*¹; *eī-ān'ti*²—frequently heard *kī-an'ti*¹ [It. red wine.]

chiaroscuro: *kyā'ro-skū'ro*¹; *eyā'ro-seū'ro*² [The blending of lights and shades in a picture].

chiasm: *kai'azm*¹; *eī'azm*² [In anatomy, a bridge-like structure].

chiasmus: *kai-az'mus*¹; *eī-āz'mūs*² [A term in rhetoric].

chibouk: *chī-būk*¹; *chī-būk*² [Turkish pipe]. Spelled also *chibouque*, but pronounced as here indicated.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɒ = sing; chin, this.

chie [Fr.]: shik¹; χie²; *not* shik¹ [Smart; natty; stylish]. In Fr. the word is used as a noun to designate breeding, culture, chivalry, courtesy, etc.

Chicago: shi-kā'go¹; χi-eā'go²; *not* χik'a-go¹ [City in Illinois]. There is a tendency in some parts of the United States to pronounce this shi-kē'go¹.

chicane: shi-kēn¹; χi-eān² [Trickery].—**chicanery**: shi-kēn'ar-¹; χi-eān'er-y² [The using of subterfuges and paltry artifice].

Chichele: χich'ī-l¹; χich'e-le² [Eng. prelate (1362?-1443), founded All Souls College, Oxford].

Chichester: χich'es-tar¹; χich'ēs-ter²; erroneously χai'ches-tar¹ [Eng. ^[city]].

Chickamauga: χik'ā-mō'gā¹; χik'a-mā'gā²; *not* χik'ā-mou'gā¹ [A creek in Georgia which gives its name to a famous battle of the Civil War in 1863].

chicken: χik'en¹; χik'ēn²; *not* χik'in¹. There is also a tendency to pronounce the e as e in "valley," rather than as in "pen," which should be discouraged.

chick-pea: χik'pī¹; χik'pē² [A plant of the bean family].

chickweed: χik'wīd¹; χik'wēd² [A herb used in feeding birds].

chicle: χik'lē¹; χi'lē²—the cant pronunciation χik'l¹ should be discouraged.

chicory: χik'o-rī¹; χi'e'o-ry² [A herb, the roasted and pulverized root of which is used as a coffee adulterant].

chicot¹: shi'kō¹; χi'eō²; *not* χi'ket¹ [The Kentucky coffee-tree].

Chicot²: shi'ko¹; χi'eo²; *not* χi'ket¹ [A county in Arkansas].

Chicoutimi and Saguenay: shi-kū'ti-mī' and sag'ā-nē¹; χi-eū'ti-mī' and sāg'e-nā² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Chidon: kai'don¹; ei'dōn² [Bible].

chief: χif¹; χēf². In Eng. the regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of *i*, as in "police." In has other sounds, as *oi* in "isle," and of *e* in "friend."

chieftain: χif'tin¹; χēf'tin², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* χif'ten¹; *I., St., & W.*, χif'tin¹. Sometimes erroneously χif'ten¹, and χif'tun¹, in an effort to reproduce the *a* in the word, which is one of a class which retain a weak *i* sound as *captain, certain, curtain*, etc.

Chiene: shin¹; χēn² [Scottish family name].

Chiesa (della): del'a ki-ē'zā¹; dēl'a ei-e'zā² [The family name of Pope Benedict XV. (1854-1922)].

chiffonier: shif'o-nir¹; χif'o-nir², *Standard & W.*; *C.* shi-fen'yē¹; *E.* shif-fen-nir¹; *I.* shif'o-nir¹; *M.* shif'o-nir¹; *St.* shif'fō-nir¹; *Wr.* shif-fen-ēr¹ [A high narrow chest of drawers].

[Nova Scotia].

Chignecto: shig-nek'to¹; χig-nēe'to²; *not* χig'nek-to¹ [A bay and cape of

chignon: shi'nyōn¹; χi'nyōn²; *not* shin'yen¹; *nor* shi-nen¹ [A roll of hair worn by women].

Chihuahua: χi-wā'wā¹; χi-wā'wā² [Mex. state and town].

chilblain: χil'blēn¹; χil'blān².

child: χaild¹; χild² [A son or daughter]. See **CHILDE**.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fəst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

childe: *chaild*¹; *chīld*² [A youth of gentle or noble birth].

Chīld: Harold was he hight. BYRON *Childe Harold*, can. 1, st. 3.

children: *chīl'dren*¹; *chīl'drēn*² [Pl. of *CHILD*].

Chile: *chī'lē*¹; *chī'le*² [South-American republic].

Chileab: *kil'i-ab* or *kai'li-ab*¹; *eī'e-āb* or *eī'e-āb*² [Bible].

Chili: *chī'li*¹; *chī'li*² [Chin. province, town, and gulf]. **Chihli**†.

Chili: *chī'li*¹; *chī'li*² [A variant of *CHILE*].

chiliad: *kil'i-ad*¹; *eī'i-ād*² [A thousand; espec. a thousand years].

chiliasm: *kil'i-azm*¹; *eī'i-āzm*² [Millenarianism].

Chillon: *kil'i-ən* or *kai'li-ən*¹; *eī'i-on* or *eī'li-on*² [Bible].

chilkoot: *chīl'kūt*¹; *chīl'kōōt*² [Alaskan pass].

Chillcothe: *chī'l'i-kōth*¹; *chī'l'i-ōth'e*²—the o is short as in "not" [One of several cities of the United States].

Chillon: *shī'yōn*¹; *chī'yōn*² [Swiss castle. the subject of Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"].

Chilmad: *kil'mad*¹; *eī'mād*² [Bible].

Chilo: *kai'lo*¹; *eī'lo*² [A variant of *CHILON*].

Chilon: *kai'len*¹; *eī'lōn*² [One of the Seven Sages of Greece].

Chilperic: *chīl'pə-rik*¹ or (*Fr.*) *shīl'pē'rik*¹; *chīl'pe-rīe* or (*Fr.*) *chīl'pē'*² [A king of the Franks (539-584)].

Chiltern: *chīl'tərn*¹; *chīl'tern*² [A range of hills in Eng.].

chimæra: *ki-mī'ra*¹; *ei-mē'ra*²; *not* *kim'a-ra*¹. Bullokar, who indicated this spelling as his preference, also noted *chimera*. See *CHIMERA*.

Chimay (de): *də shī'mē*¹; *de chī'mā*² [Span. beauty; imprisoned by Robespierre (1773-1835)].

Chimborazo: *chīm'bo-rā'zo*¹ or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'fho*¹; *chīm'bo-rā'zo*² or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'fho*² [Volcano in Ecuador].

chime: *chaim*¹; *chīm*² [A set of bells or their sound].

chimera: *ki-mī'ra*¹; *ei-mē'ra*², *Standard & Wr.; C., M., & W.* *ki-mī'ra*¹; *E.* *ki-mī'r'a*¹; *I. & St.* *ki-mī'ra*¹. Perry (1775) indicates *ki-mī'ra*¹, Walker (1791) *ki-mī'ra*¹. *Standard, M., & W.* give *kai-mī'ra*¹ as alternative; *E.* gives *kai-mī'r'a*¹. See *CHIMERA* [A monster of the imagination; also, a fire-breathing monster in Gr. myth].

chimere: *chī-mīr*¹; *chī-mēr*², *M. & W.; Standard, C., I., & W.* *shī-mīr*¹; *E.* *shīm-ir*¹. The word is derived from the Sp. *chamarra* and *ch* of that language is always equivalent to *ch*¹, *not* *sh*¹.

chimerical: *ki-mer*¹-*kəl*¹; *ei-mēr*¹-*eal*² [Pert. to a chimera].

Chimham: *kim'ham*¹; *eīm'hām*² [Bible].

chimney: *chīm'nī*¹; *chīm'ny*²; *not* *chīm'li*¹, *nor* *chīm'bli*¹, corruptions that may be traced to dialectal speech. Pegge ("Anecdotes of the Eng. Language," London, 1883) says, of the former, "This is not peculiar to London, though it prevails universally; for it is found in Lancashire." Dr. Joseph Wright notes it in use in 18 English counties.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

chimpanzee: chim-pan'zī¹ or chim"pən-zī'¹; chīm-pān'zī² or chīm"pan-zē'². *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, while *C., E., I., & St.* favor the latter, which is still in use in Great Britain and the British colonies. [A West-African ape.]

China: chāi'nə¹; chī'nə². A word introduced into Eng. literature as the name of an Asiatic country by Richard Eden (Murray, "New English Dict.," vol. 2, p. 351), in 1555, with this spelling, it varied in form according to its application. Hakluyt used it so spelled in his "Voyages" in 1589, but Sir Thomas Herbert, in his "Relation of some Yeares Travels," issued in 1634, adopted the form *Chynæes*. When he used it to designate silk and porcelain ware he spelled it *Cheney*. Other and later forms were *Cheny* (1679), *cheneu* (1694). In 1699 Luttrell ("Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs") restored the original spelling *China*, which had been in general use for the country for more than a century; but the pronunciation chē'm¹; chā'm², had become so firmly established among the common people that the fashionable world adopted it.

Notwithstanding the active opposition of the lexicographers, from Perry in 1775 to Thomas Wright in 1855, it survived, in literature, as late as the latter year, for Thackeray, speaking in his own person, referred to "a blue dragon *Chayny* jar" in his novel "The Newcomes," and in dialectal literature, until 1860, for George Eliot used it as *chany* in "The Mill on the Floss" (p. 319), in 1860. This may have been due in part and for a time to the influence of Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), as the minority recorders of the usage of their day, for they indicated chē'nə¹ as the accepted pronunciation—Walker not without protest. Dr. Townsend Young, in an edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," which he edited in 1859, pertinently recorded the fact that "the polite having a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound," the correct pronunciation now prevails.

Chinchaycocha: chīn"chui-kō'chə¹; chīn"chī-eō'cha² [Peruv. lake in the Andes].

chinchilla: chin-chil'ə¹; chin-chīl'a² [Andean rodent; its fur].

Chinchilla: chīn-chīl'ya¹; chīn-chīl'yā² [Sp. city].

chine: chain¹; chīn² [A spine; back-bone].

Chinese: chāi-nīz'¹; chī-nēs'², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Perry, Knowles, and Smart. *Standard & C.*, chāi-nis'¹, the preference of Jameson & Goodrich (Webster).

Chinnereth: kin'i-reth¹; ēin'e-rēth² [Bible].

Chinneroth: kin'i-roth or -rōth¹; ēin'e-rōth or -rōth² [Bible].

Chios: kai'əs or kī'os¹; ēī'ōs or ēī'os² [Turk. island in Ægean sea].

Chippenham: chip'an-əm¹; chīp'en-am²—the *h* is silent; not chip'in-ham¹ [Eng. borough].

Chippewa: chip'i-wē¹; chīp'e-wā² [A tribe of North-American Indians].

Chippeway: chip'i-wē¹; chīp'e-wā². Same as the preceding.

chiro-: kai'ro-¹; ēī'ro-² [A combining form from the Gr. *χῆρ*, *cheir*, hand: pronounced in Eng. as *kī*. See the following words.]

chirography: kai-reg'ra-fi¹; ēī-rōg'ra-fy² [Style of handwriting].

Chirol: chir'al¹; chīr'ol² [Eng. family name].

chiromancer: kai'ro-man"sər¹; ēī'ro-mān"cer². Formerly kir'o-man-sər¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755) and Walker (1791) [A palmist]. See the following.

chiromancy: kai'ro-man"si¹; ēī'ro-mān"cy². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

(1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable: *kai'ro-man-si*¹. Johnson (1755) and Perry (1805) noted it on the antepenult: *kai-rēm'an-si*¹, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) gave *kir'o-man-si*¹. Modern lexicographers all agree on the position of the principal stress. Secondary stress is indicated on the penult by *Standard*, *St.*, & *W.* [Palnistry].

Chiron: *kai'rən*¹; *ei'ron*² [In Gr. myth, one of the Centaurs].

chiroprapist: *kai-rep'o-dist*¹; *ei-rōp'o-dīst*². Often erroneously *shi-rep'o-dist*¹ [One who specializes in the treatment of ailments of the hands and feet—chiefly the latter].

chirurgeon: *kai-rūr'jən*¹; *ei-rūr'gon*² [Surgeon].

chisel: *chiz'el*¹; *chīs'ēl*², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *Wr.* *chiz'al*¹; *I.* *chiz'li*¹ [A carpenters' tool].

Chishima: *chī'shī-ma*¹; *chī'shī-mā*² [Jap. islands].

Chisholm: *chiz'am*¹; *chīs'om*²; *not* *chis'helm*¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Chisleu: *kis'liū*¹; *eis'lū*² [A Jewish month].

Chislon: *kis'lən* or *kiz'lən*¹; *eis'lon* or *eis'lon*² [Bible]. [bor² [Bible].

Chisloth-tabor: *kis'leth* [or *kiz'lōth*]-*tē'bar*¹; *eis'lōth* [or *eis'lōth*]-*tū'*

Chiswick: *chiz'ik*¹; *chīs'ik*² [Suburb of London where Hogarth was buried]. See ALCESTER; ALNEMOUTH; ALVESTON. [ment].

chitarrone: *ki'tar-rōnē*¹; *ei'tār-rōnē*² [It., a lute-like stringed instru-
ment].

Chithlish: *kīth'lish*¹; *ēth'lish*² [Bible (R. V.)].

chitin: *kai'tin* or *kit'in*¹; *ei'tin* or *ēit'in*² [A chemical compound]. Spelled also *chitine*, but pronounced in the same way.

chiton [Gr.]: *kai'tən*¹; *ei'ton*² [A garment commonly worn by men].

Chitral: *chi-trāl*¹; *chi-trāl*² [A state of British India].

Chittim: *kit'im*¹; *ēit'im*² [Bible].

Chitun: *kai'ūn*¹; *ei'ūn*² [Bible].

chivalric: *shiv'al-rik*¹; *chiv'al-riē*², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.*; *I.* & *St.* *shiv'al-rik*¹; *M.* *shi-val'rik*¹; *Wr.* *shi-val'rik*¹. Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863) indicated *shi-val'rik*¹; Craig (1849) and Cull (1864) *shiv'al-rik*¹.

chivalrous: *shiv'al-rus*¹; *chiv'al-rūs*². Perry (1775) *shiv'al-rus*¹; Walker (1791) *chiv'al-rus*¹.

chivalry: *shiv'al-ri*¹; *chiv'al-ry*². The modern dictionaries agree, but *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* give *chiv'al-ri*¹ as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Goodrich (1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated the first noted above, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the alternative *chiv'al-ri*¹.

chive: *choiv*¹; *chiv*²; Perry (1775) and Walker preferred this; but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated *shoiv*¹.

chlamys [Gr.]: *klē'mis*¹; *elā'mys*² [A short cloak for men].

Chloe: *klō'i*¹; *elō'e*² [The heroine of Longus's pastoral "Daphnis and Chloe"].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *gll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *I=ē*; *I=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

chlorid, chloride: klō'rid¹ or -ruid¹; elō'rid² or -rīd². *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E., I., & W.* to the second, indicating *chloride* as the preferred spelling [A compound of chlorin].

chlorin, chlorine: klō'rin¹ or -ruin¹; elō'rin² or -rīn². *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E.* indicates klō'rīn¹; *I.* prefers klō'rain¹ [A poisonous gaseous element].

Chloris: klō'ris¹; elō'ris² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Niobe].

chlorite: klō'rait¹; elō'rit² [A mineral related to mica].

chloroform: klō'ro-fōrm¹; elō'ro-fōrm²; *not* kler'o-fōrm¹ [A chemical anesthetic].

chlorophyl: klō'ro-fil¹; elō'ro-fyl² [Leaf-green].

chlorosis: klo-rō'sis¹; elo-rō'sis² [An anemic disease of young women].

chlorotic: klo-ret'ik¹; elo-rōt'ie² [Pert. to chlorosis].

Choate: chōt¹; chōt² [Family name of eminent Am. jurists]. Compare INCHOATE.

Choba: kō'bā¹; eō'bā² [Apocrypha].

Chobai: kō'bī-ai or keb'ī-ai¹; eō'ba-i or eōb'a-i² [Apocrypha].

chock-full: chēk'ful¹; chōk'ful²; *not* chuk'ful¹ [Full to choking].

The prevailing form in American usage, and in English, colloquially, is *chock-full*; in English literary usage more frequently *choke-full*; in American colloquial usage, *chuck-full*.
FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* (1916), p. 472, col. 2

chocolate: chēk'o-lit¹; chōe'o-lat²; *not* chēk'lit¹.

Choctaw: chēk'tō¹; chōe'tā² [A division of an American Indian stock].

Chodorlahomor: kēd'ər-lē'ho-mēr¹; eōd'or-lē'ho-mōr² [Douai Bible].

choice: chēis¹; chōiç²; *not* chais¹, a vulgarism. See BOIL.

choir: kwair¹; kwīr². Enfield (1807) indicated kweir¹, a pronunciation which Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) noted as alternative, but now heard only dialectally. Spelled also *quire*, but pronounced as indicated above.

Let all the quire of clowns attend the show
In long procession, shouting as they go.

DRYDEN *Georgics* l. 473.

choke: chōk¹; chōk² [To strangle].

choke-full: chōk'ful¹; chōk'ful² [The Eng. literary form of CHOCK-FULL, which see].

chol-, chole-, cholo-: Combining forms from the Gr. χολή, *cholē*, bile; gall; used in Eng. and pronounced kel'-, kel'ī'-, kel'o'-; eōl'-, eōl'e'-, eōl'o'-. See the following words. [ing bile].

cholagogue: kel'a-gēg¹; eōl'a-gōg²; *not* chol'a-gēg¹ [A purgative removal].

choler: kel'ər¹; eōl'er²; erroneously, but frequently, kō'lər¹ [Heat of temper].—**choleric:** kel'ər-ik¹; eōl'er-ic².

cholesteric: kel'es-ter'ik¹; eōl'es-tēr'ie² [Pert. to cholesterolin].

cholesterin: ko-les'tar-in¹; eo-lēs'ter-in²; *not* ko-les'trin¹ [A crystalline compound present in nerve-tissue, blood, bile, etc.].

Cholhoza: kel-hō'zā¹; eōl-hō'zā² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪ, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ē*; hit, *policee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

Cholmeley: *chum'li*; *chóm'ly*² [Eng. family name]. See the following.

Cholmondeley: *chum'li*; *chóm'ly*² [Eng. family name]. See *BEAT-CHA'IP*; *BELVOIR*.

chomage [Fr.]: *shō'māz'1*; *cho'māzh'2* [Insurance of wages during periods of idleness such as may be caused by fire].

Chomley: *chum'li*; *chóm'ly*² [Eng. family name]. See *CHOLMONDELEY*.

chondr-, chondro-: Combining forms from the Gr. *χόνδρος*, *chondros*, cartilage, grain, or groat: used in Eng. and pronounced *ken'dr-1*, *ken'dro-1*; *eön'dr-2*, *eön'dro-2*. [shrubs].

Chondrodendron: *ken'dro-den'drön1*; *eön'dro-dën'drön2* [A genus of

chondrule: *ken'drül1*; *eön'drül2* [A small spherical grain of a mineral].

Chonenias: *kō'm-nai'äs1*; *eō'ne-nī'as2* [Douai Bible].

choosable: *chüz'a-bl1*; *chōōz'a-bl2*—the *s* is sounded as *z*.

choose: *chüz1*; *chōōz2* [To select].

chop: *chöp1*; *chöp2*. See *CHAP*.

chopfallen: *chöp'fël'n1*; *chöp'fal'n2*. See *CHAPFALLEN*.

chopin1: *chöp'in1*; *chöp'in2*. Bailey (1732), Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) all indicated this, but Sheridan (1780) noted *sho-pin1*, and Walker (1791), Jones (1795), and Jameson (1827), *cho-pin1*. [A liquid measure or an earthenware drinking-mug.] See the following. [in France]

Chopin2: *shō'pan1*; *chō'pän2* [Polish composer (1809-1849) who settled

chopine: *cho-pin1*; *cho-pin2*, *Standard, M., & W.; C., Wr., & Cooley* *chöp'in1*; *I., St., & Cull* *chöp'in1* [A clog worn under a shoe to increase one's height].

choragic: *ko-raj'ik1*; *eo-räg'ie2*, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St. ker-ē'jik1*; *I. kō-rē'jik1*; *M. kor-aj'ik1*; *Wr. ka-raj'ik1* [Relating to a choragus].

choragus [Gr.]: *ko-rē'gus1*; *eo-rä'güs2* [A leader of a chorus].—**choragi:** *ko-rē'jai1*; *eo-rä'ät2* [Plural of *CHORAGUS*].

Chorashan: *kēr'ash'an1*; *eör'ash'an2* [Bible].

Chorazin: *ko-rē'zin1*; *eo-rä'zin2* [Bible].

Chorbe: *kēr'bi1*; *eör'be2* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

chord: *körd1*; *eörd2* [A combination of harmonic tones in music].

chorditis: *ker-dai'tis1* or *-di'tis1*; *eör-di'tis2* or *-di'tis2* [Inflammation of the vocal or spermatie cords].

chore: *chör1*; *chör2*; but more frequently heard *chör1*. See *CHAR*; *CHARE*.

chorea: *ko-rī'a1*; *eo-rē'a2* [Nervous muscular twitching].

choree: *ko-rī'1*; *eo-rē'2*, *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I. kō'rī'1*; *E. ker-ī'1*; *Wr. ka-rī'1* [In prosody, a trochee].

chorewoman: *chör'wu'män1*; *chör'wō'män2*. See *CHARWOMAN*.

choric: *kō'rik1*; *eō'rie2*, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.; E. kō'rik1*; *M. ker'ik1* [Pert. to a chorus].

chorist: *kō'rist1*; *eō'rist2*, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E. kō'rist1*; *M. ker'ist1* [A member of a chorus].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gr̥ē*, *fēr̥n*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wön*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕin, this.

chorister: kər'is-tər¹; ɔər'is-ter². Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775) pronounced the word as here indicated, but Sheridan (1780) noted kwər'is-tər¹, and Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) preferred kwir'is-tər¹, pronunciations now seldom or never heard [A member of a choir].

Chorreans: kə-rī'anz¹; ɔər-rē'anz² [Douai Bible].

chorus: kō'rʊs¹; ɔər'rʊs², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E. kōr'ʊs¹; M., W., & Wr. kō'rʌs¹* [A song for several voices].

Chosameus: kɔs'ə-mī'ʊs¹; ɔs'a-mē'ʊs² [Apocrypha].

chose (v.): chōz¹; chōʒ² [Imperfect tense of CHOOSE].

chose (n.): shōz¹; ɕhōʒ² [In law, anything that is personal property].

Chose, (res) is the French word as generally as (*thing*) is with us. It is in the common law, used with divers Epithites worth the Interpretation: as, *Chose local*, is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a Mill is *Chose local*. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words*, s. v. [London, 1607].

[Koreu].

Chosen: chō'sun¹; chō'sūn² [State and peninsula of E. Asia: formerly

Chosroes: kəs'ro-iz¹; ɔs'ro-ēs² [Pers. kings].

[of 1792].

Chouan: shū'an or (*Fr.*) shū'ān¹; ɕhū'an or (*Fr.*) ɕhū'ān² [Fr. royalist

chough: ɕhʊf¹; ɕhʊf²; not ɕhau¹ [A crow-like bird].

chouse: ɕhʊs¹; ɕhʊs²; not ɕhauz¹ [To cheat].

Chouteau: sho-tō¹; ɕho-tō² [A county of Montana].

Chozeba: ko-zī'ba¹; eo-zē'ba² [Bible].

chrematistics: krī'mā-tis'tiks¹; erē'mā-tis'ties²; not krem'ə-tis'tiks¹
[Political economy]. [tracts, as of a language].

chrestomathy: kres-təm'ə-θi¹; erēs-tōm'a-θy² [A collection of ex-

Chriemhild: krīm'hilt¹; erēm'hilt² [In Ger. myth, the wife of Siegfried].—
Chriemhilde: krīm'hil-də¹; erēm'hil-de² [Variant form of preceding].

chrism: krizm¹; erīʒm² [An anointing unguent].

Chrismon: kriz'men¹; erīʒ'mōn² [The monogram of Christ].

chrisom: kriz'am¹; erīʒ'om² [A baptismal robe].

Christ: kraist¹; erīst².

Christabel: kris'tə-bel¹; erīs'ta-bēl² [The heroine of Coleridge's poem of the same name].

Christ-cross: kris'=krōs¹; erīs'=erōs² [The mark of a cross (+) formerly used before the alphabet on horn-books]. See CRISSCROSS.

Christe eleison: kris'ti-lai'sən¹ or i-lē'i-sən¹; erīs'ti e-lī'son² or e-lē'i-son²
[Gr., Christ have mercy! a phrase in ecclesiastical usage].

christen: kris'n¹; erīs'n² [To name in baptism].

[tians collectively].

Christendom: kris'n-dəm¹; erīs'n-dom² [The Christian world and Chris-

christening: kris'n-ɪŋ¹; erīs'n-ing².

Christhood: kraist'hud¹; erīst'hōōd²; not kris'hud¹ [The condition of being the Christ].

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Christian¹: krist'yan¹; erist'yan², *M. & W.*; *Standard & W.* kris'chən¹; *C.* kris'chian¹; *E.* krist'i-ən¹; *I.* kris'tyan¹; *St.* krist'yan¹ [A member of the Christian church].

Christian²: krist'yan¹; erist'yan² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.* kris'ti-ni¹; *eris'ti-än²*; *Fr.* Chrétien: kré'ti'än¹; *ere'ti'än²*; *It. & Sp.* Cristiano: kris'ti-ä'nō¹; *eris'ti-ä'nō²*.

Christiana: kris'ti-an'ə¹; eris'ti-än'a² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* Karstin: kår'stīn¹; *eris'ti-än²*; *It. & Sp.* Cristiana: kris-ti-ä'nō¹; *eris-ti-ä'nā²*; *Fr.* Christine: kris'tīn¹; *eris'tīn²*; *Ger.* Christiane: kris'ti-ä'nō¹; *eris'ti-ä'ne²*; *Pg.* Cristinya: kris-ti'nyā¹; *eris-ti'nyā²*.

Christiania: kris'ti-ä'nī-ə¹; eris'ti-ä'nī-a² [Norw. capital city].

Christianity: kris-ti-an'i-ti¹; eris'ti-än'i-ty², *E., I., M., & Cull;* Perry (1775) kris-tian'i-ti¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), & *C.* kris-chi-an'i-ti¹; *Standard,* kris'chi-an'i-ti¹; *St.* kris'ti-an'i-ti¹; *W.* kris-ti-an'i-ti¹; *Sheridan* (1780), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) indicated kris-tyan'i-ti¹; *Fulton & Knight* (1802) kris-tyr-an'i-ti¹.

Christianization, Christianisation: kris'ti-an-i-[or -i]-zē'shən¹; eris'ti-än-i-[or -i]-zä'shōn².

Christianize, Christianise: kris'ti-an-iz¹; eris'ti-än-iz².

Christmas: kris'məs¹; eris'mas²; *not* kris'tmə¹.

Christopher: kris'to-fer¹; eris'to-fer² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* Christofer: kris'to-fer¹; *eris'to-fer²*; *D. & Ger.* Christophorus: kris-tō'fo-rus¹; *eris-tō'fo-rus²*; *Fr.* Christophe: kris'tōf¹; *eris'tōf²*; *It.* Cristoforo: kris-tō'fo-rō¹; *eris-tō'fo-rō²*; *Pg.* Cristovão: kris'to-vauñ¹; *eris'to-vouñ²*; *Sp.* Cristóbal: kris-tō'bal¹; *eris-tō'bāl²*; *Sw.* Kristofer: kris'to-fer¹; *kris'to-fer²*.

Christus: kris'tus¹; eris'tus² [Flem. painter of the 14th cent.].

Christward: kraist'wārd¹; erist'wārd² [Toward Christ].

chrom-, chroma-, chromato-: Combining forms from the Gr. χρώμα, *chroma*, color: used in Eng. and pronounced krem¹, krō'mə¹, krō'mə-to¹; erōm², erō'ma², erō'ma-to².

chroma: krō'mə¹; erō'ma² [1. Color=intensity. 2. A term in music].

chromate: krō'mēt¹; erō'māt² [A salt of chromic acid].

chromatic: kro-mat'ik¹; ero-māt'ie² [1. Pert. to color. 2. *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones].

chromatin: krō'mə-tin¹; erō'ma-tīn² [The granules of a cell-nucleus].

chrome: krōm¹; erōm² [A yellow pigment].

chromo-: A combining form from the Gr. χρώμα (see CHROM-): used in Eng. and pronounced krō'mō¹; erō'mō².

chronicle: kren'i-kl¹; erōn'i-el².

chronograph: kren'o-graf¹; erōn'o-grāf²; *not* krō'no-graf¹. See ASK [An instrument for recording the duration of an event].

chronologic: kren'o-lej'ik¹; erōn'o-lōg'ie².

[ording to time].

chronology: kro-nel'o-jī¹; ero-nōl'o-gy² [An arrangement of events ac-

Chrononhotonthologos: krō'nen-hō'ten-thō'lo-ges¹; erō'nōn-hō'tōn-thō'lo-gōs² [A burlesque by Henry Carey and its chief character].

l: ə = final; l = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sung; thin, this.

Chronos: erroneous form of KRONOS, which see.

chronoscope: kren'o-skōp¹; erōn'o-seōp² [An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time].

chrotta: hret'ə¹; hrōt'a² [An early stringed musical instrument].

Chrysale: kri"sāl'¹; ery"sāl'² [In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," a henpecked tradesman].

chrysalis: kris'ə-lis¹; erys'a-lis² [The pupa of an insect]. Plural **chrysalides:** kris-al'i-diz¹; erys-əl'i-dēs².

chrysanthemum: kris-an'fhi-mum¹; erys-ān'the-mūm²—the *e* of the penult as *e* in "valley," not as in "eel." [A plant of the aster family].

Chrysaor: krai-sē'or¹; ery-sā'ōr² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Chryseis: krai-sī's¹; ery-sē'is² [In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses].

chryselephantine: kris'el-i-fan'tin¹; erys'ēl-e-fān'tin² [Made of gold and ivory].

Chrysippus: kri-sip'us¹; ery-sīp'ūs² [A Stoic philosopher, 3d cent. B. C.].

chryso-: A combining form from the Gr. χρῶσος, *chrysos*, golden: used in Eng. and pronounced kris'o-¹; erys'o-².

chrysoberyl: kris'o-ber'il¹; erys'o-bēr'yl² [A mineral].

chrysocracy: kris-ek'rə-si¹; erys-ōe'ra-çy² [A wealthy class].

chrysolite: kris'o-lait¹; erys'o-lit² [A gem-stone].

chrysoprase: kris'o-prēz-; erys'o-prās² [Variety of chalcedony].

Chrysostom: kris'əs-təm¹; erys'os-tom² [A Greek Christian Father (347?-407)].

chthon-, chthono-: Combining forms from the Gr. χθών, *chthōn*, earth: used in Eng. and pronounced then-¹, then'o-¹; thōn-², thōn'o-².—**chthonian:** then'-ən¹; thōn'i-an² [Pert. to the earth; terrestrial].

Chub: chub¹; chüb² [1. Bible. 2. [c-] One of various fishes].

chuck: chuk¹; chük² [A mechanical device].

Chudi: chū'di¹; chü'di² [A group of peoples of N. W. Russia].

chum: chum¹; chūm² [An intimate or constant companion].

Chun: kun or chun¹; eün or chün² [Bible].

chunk: chuŋk¹; chūŋk² [A short thick piece].

Chuquisaca: chū'ki-sā'ka¹; chü'ki-sā'ēā² [Dept. and city of Bolivia].

church: chūrčh¹; chūrčh². See KIRK.

Churchill: church'il¹; chūrčh'il² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Churrigueresque: chu-ri'gar-esk'¹; chu-ri'ger-ěsk'² [Pert. to Churriguera or his style of architecture].

Churubusco: chū'ru-būs'ko¹; chü'ry-bus'eo².

z: wɒf, dɜ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪŋk; thɪn. this.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Chusai: chū'sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or kūsī² [Douai Bible].—**Chusan** rasathaim: kiū'san-ras'a-thē'im¹; eū'san-rās'a-thā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Chushan** risathaim: kiū'shan-rish'a-thē'im¹; eū'shan-rish'a-thā'im² [Bible].—**Chusi:** chū'sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or eū'sī² [Apocrypha].

chute: shūt¹; chūt² [An inclined trough].

Chuza: chū'zə or kiū'zə¹; chū'za or eū'za² [Bible].

chyle: kail¹; eýl² [A milky fluid].

chyl-, chylo-: Combining forms from the Gr. χυλός, *chylos*, chyle: used in Eng. and pronounced kai'h-l-, kai'lo-l-; eý'li-², eý'lo-l-.

chylifactive: kai'h-fak'tiv¹; eý'li-fäe'tiv², *Standard*; C., E., I., & M. kai-li-fak'tiv¹; W. kai'h-fak'tiv¹; W. kai-h-fak'tiv¹ [Pert. to chylification].

chylification: kai'h-fi-kē'shən¹; eý'li-fi-eū'shon² [The formation of chyle].

chyme: kaim¹; eým² [Liquid, partly digested food].

chymification: kai'mi-fi-kē'shən¹; eý'mi-fi-eū'shon², *Standard & C.*; E. kaim-i-fi-kē'shun¹; I. kaim'i-fi-kē'shen¹; M. kai'mi-fi-kē'shen¹; St. kai-niif'i-kē'shun¹; W. kai'mi-fi-kē'shen¹; W. kim-i-fi-kē'shen¹ [The formation of chyme].

chymist: kim'ist¹; eým'ist². See CHEMIST.

Cialdini: chal-dī'nī¹; chāl-dī'nī².

Cibsaïm: sib'si-im¹; çib'sa-ïm² [Douai Bible].

cicada: si-kē'də¹; çī-eū'də² [The seventeen-year locust or the harvest-fly].

cicatrice: sik'a-tris¹; çle'a-triç²; not si-kə-trais¹ [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** sik'a-trai'siz¹; çle'a-tri'çeg².

cicatricle: sik'a-trik'l¹; çle'a-triç'l², *Standard*; C. sik'a-tri-kl¹; E. si-kat'rik-l¹; I. sik'a-tri-kl¹; M. si-kat'ri-kl¹; W. sik'a-trik'l¹; W. sik'a-trik-kl¹ [A germinating point in the yolk of an egg or the embryo of a seed].

cicatrix: sik'a-triks¹; çle'a-triks², *Standard*, E., St., & *Abernethy* (1912); C., I., M., W., & W. si-kə'triks¹ [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** sik'a-trai'siz¹; çle'a-tri'çeg².

cicely¹: sis'i-lī¹; çç'e-ly², *Standard & W.*; C. sis'ə-li¹; E. sis'el-i¹; I. sis'ū-li¹; M. & W. sis'i-lī¹; St. sis'e-lī¹ [A plant of the parsley family].

Cicely²: Erroneous form of CICYLY, which see.

Cicero: sis'a-ro¹; çç'e-ro² [Rom. orator (106-43 B. C.)].

cicerone (v.): chī'chē-rōn'¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rōn'¹; chī'chē-rōn'² or (Eng.) çç'e-rōn'², *Standard & W.*; M. chīt-shē-rōn'¹ or (Eng.) sis-ar-ōn'¹ [To guide].

cicerone (n.): chī'chē-rō-nē'¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rō-nī'¹; chī'chē-rō-nē'² or (Eng.) çç'e-rō-nē'², *Standard & W.*; C., I., & St. prefer sis-ə-rō-nē¹; E. sis-ūr-ō-nē¹; M. chīt-shē-rō-nē¹; W. chī-cha-rō-na¹. Jameson (1827) indicated the chief stress on the first syllable [An It. guide who points out the antiquities of a place to travelers].

Cicily: sis'i-lī¹; çç'i-ly². See CECILIA.

cicisbeo: chī'chiz-bē'o¹ or (Eng.) si-siz'bi-ō¹; chī'chiz-bē'o² or (Eng.) çç'iz-be-o². Of these, C., E., & I. indicate the Anglicized form as their preference, while *Standard*, M., St., W., & W. prefer the Italian form, which M. renders as chī'chiz-bē'o¹, not chī'chiz-bē'ō¹ as indicated by W. ("A Guide to Pronunciation," p. lxiii). The following are the pronunciations indicated by the earlier lexicographers of the

1: ə = final; i = habit; ci-le; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = swag; thin, this.

19th century: Enfield (1807) chai-chiz'hi-ōi; Knowles (1835) chich-is'bi-ōi; Smart (1840) chi-chis-bē'ōi; Craig (1849) chi-chiz'bi-ōi. C., I., St., & W. give the antepenult as chis-1; chis-2; *Standard*, M., & W., as chiz-1; chis-2. [A dangler after a married woman. See quotation.]

The word was formerly a *Cicisbeo*.

But that is now grown vulgar and indecent. . . .

But "Cavalier Servente" is the phrase.

BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii (1817).

Cid: sid¹; çid² [Sp., a commander or chief; specif., Rodrigo Diaz, *El Campeador*, which see].

eider: sai'dar¹; çider² [A beverage made from the juice of apples; formerly, *cudre*, *sider*, *sydur*, etc., a Bible word for strong drink].

ci-devant: si'də-vān¹; çidə-vān² [Fr., former; foregoing].

Cienfuégos¹: thi'en-fwē'gos¹; thi'ēn-fwē'gos² [A Sp. poet (1764-1809)].

Cienfuégos²: si'en-fwē'gos¹; çid'ēn-fwē'gos² [Cuban seaport].

eigar: si-gūr¹; çigār²; not sig-ūr¹.

Cignaroli: chi'nya-rō'li¹; chi'nyā-rō'li² [It. painter of 18th cent.].

cilia: sil'i-ə¹; çil'i-a² [Plural of *CILIUM*].

ciliary: sil'i-ē-ri¹; çil'i-ā-ry² [Pertaining to eyelashes].

cilice: sil'is¹; çil'is²; not si'lis¹ [A monk's penitential garment of goat's [hair].

Cilicia: si-liš'i-ə¹; çi-liš'i-a² [Country in Asia Minor].

Cimabue: chi'ma-bū'ē¹; chi'mā-bū'ē² [It. painter (1240-1302)].

Cimah: sai'mā¹; çimā² [Bible (margin)].

Cimarosa: chi'ma-rō'za¹; chi'mā-rō'zā² [It. composer (1749-1801)].

Cimbri: sim'bri¹; çim'bri² [Ancient people of central Europe].

Cimex: sai'meks¹; çimēks² [A genus of insects; also, an insect of this genus; a bedbug]. *Pl. cimices:* sim'i-siz¹; çim'i-çēs².

Chimmerian: si-mī'ri-an¹; çimē'ri-an² [A mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness].

Cimon: sai'mən¹; çimōn² [Gr. statesman (502-449 B. C.)].

cinch: sinč¹; çinč² [A saddle-girth].

cinchona: sin-čō'nā¹; çin-ēō'na²; not sin-čō'nā¹ [Peruvian bark].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nā'ti¹; çin'çi-nā'ti² [City in Ohio].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nē'tus¹; çin'çi-nā'tūs² [Rom. patriot (519?-439 B. C.)].

cincture: siŋk'čur¹ or -tiur¹; çin'e'čur² or -tūr² [A belt or girdle].

cinder: sin'dar¹; çin'der².

Cineans: si-nī'anz¹; çinē'ans² [Douai Bible].

cinema: sin'ə-mā¹; çin'e-mā² [A building where cinematographs are operated; an Eng. contraction].

cinematograph: sin'i-mat'o-grāf¹; çin'e-māt'o-grāf² [A kinetograph].

Cingalese: siŋ'ga-lis¹; çin'gā-lēs². Same as SINGHALESE.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

cingular: *sin'giu-lar¹*; *çin'gū-lar²* [Forming a circle]. Compare SINGULAR.

cinnamon: *sin'a-mən¹*; *çin'a-mon²* [The inner bark of a tree used as a spice].

Cinnereth: *sin'i-refh¹*; *çin'e-rēth²* [Bible].

Cinneroth: *sin'i-refh or -rōfh¹*; *çin'e-rōth or -rōth²* [Bible].

Cinq=Mars (de): *də saŋk'=mārs'¹*; *de çāŋk'=mārs'²* [Fr. marquis accused of conspiracy and executed (1620-42)].

cinquefoil: *sin'k'fōil¹*; *çin'k'fōil²* [Five-leaved or having five parts].

Cinque ports: *sin'k pōrts¹*; *çin'k pōrts²* [A group of Eng. towns, originally five spts.—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe].

cipher: *sai'fər¹*; *çif'er²* [The symbol of zero—0]. **cypher**†.

Cirama: *si-rē'mə or sir'a-mə¹*; *çi-rā'ma or çir'a-ma²* [Apocrypha].

Circassia: *sər-kash'i-a¹*; *çir-eāsh'i-a²* [A former Rus. country].

Circassian: *sər-kash'en¹*; *çir-eāsh'an²* [1. A native of Circassia or the language spoken there. 2. A twilled fabric of wool and cotton; also, a light cashmere].

Circe: *sūr'si¹*; *çir'çē²* [In Gr. myth, an enchantress who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine].

Circean: *sər-si'en¹*; *çir-çē'an²*.

circle: *sūr'kl¹*; *çir'el²*.

circuit: *sūr'kit¹*; *çir'eit²*; *not sūr'kwit¹*.

circuitous: *sər-kiū'i-tus¹*; *çir-eū'i-tūs²*; *not sūr'kit-us¹*.

circumstance: *sūr'kum-stans¹*; *çir'eūm-stāŋç²*, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M. sūr'kəm-stens¹*; *Wr. sūr'kəm-stans¹*.

Cirencester: *sai'ren-ses'tər¹ or sis'i-tər¹*; *çir'ren-çēs'ter² or çis'e-ter²* [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

cirrhosis: *si-rō'sis¹*; *çi-rō'sis²* [An abnormal condition of the liver].

Cis: *sis¹*; *çis²* [Bible].

Cisal: *sai'si-ai¹*; *çī'sa-i²* [Apocrypha].

cisalpine: *sis-al'pīn or -pān¹*; *çis-āl'pīn or -pīn²* [S. of the Alps].

Cit: *çit¹*; *çhīt²* [A Hindu designation for the One Universal Intelligence].

citadel: *sit'a-del¹*; *çit'a-dēl²*.

citation: *sai-tē'shən¹*; *çī-tā'shon²*.

cithara: *sīth'a-rə¹*; *çīth'a-ra²* [Gr. lyre].

cithern: *sīth'ərən¹*; *çīth'ern²* [A medieval guitar].

Citims: *sit'imz¹*; *çit'imz²* [Apocrypha].

citizen: *sit'i-zn¹*; *çit'i-zn²*, *Standard; C. sit'i-zn¹; E. & M. sit'i-zən¹; I., St., & W. sit'i-zen¹; Wr. sit'i-zn¹*.

citoyen [Fr.]: *si'twa'yaŋ'¹*; *çī'twā'yāŋ'²* [A citizen].

citoyenne [Fr.]: *si'twa'yen'¹*; *çī'twā'yēn'²* [A woman citizen].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, alı; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

citrate: sit'rēt¹; čit'rāt²; *not* sui'trēt¹ [A salt of citric acid].

Citta Vecchia: čit'ta vek'kī-a¹; čit'tā vē'e-ei-ā² [Maltese town].

Ciudad Juárez: thi'u-dath' hwā'rēs¹; thi'u-dath' hwā'rēs² [Mex. city].

Ciudad Rodrigo: ro-dri'go¹; ro-dri'go² [Sp. city].

civet: siv'et¹; čiv'ēt² [A musk-like perfume obtained from a carnivorous quadruped of the same name].

civil: siv'il¹; čiv'il²; *not* siv'l¹.

civilization: siv'i-li-[or -lai-]zē'shan¹; čiv'i-li-[or -li-]zā'shon².

Civitavecchia: čiv'vi-ta-vek'ki-a¹; čiv'vī-tā-vē'e-ei-ā² [It. seaport].

claim: klēm¹; elām².

clairaudience: klār-ē'di-ens¹; elār-ā'di-ēnč² [Consciousness of sounds not within the reach of the ear].

Clairaut: klē'rō¹; elā'rō² [Fr. mathematician of 18th cent.].

clairvoyance: klār-voi'əns¹; elār-vōy'anč²; *not* klār'voi-əns¹.

Clairvoyance is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight.

ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. III, ch. 1, p. 217 [F. & W. '04].

When used as a Fr. term, this word means keenness of mental perception or intuitive sagacity and is pronounced klār'vwā'yāns¹; elār'vwā'yānč².

clairvoyant: klār-voi'ənt¹ or (Fr.) klār'vwā'yān¹; elār-vōy'ant² or (Fr.) elār'vwā'yān² [One gifted with clairvoyance].

clamant: klām'ənt¹; elām'ant². In Eng. klēm'ənt¹; elām'ant² is preferred. [chief dish].

Clamart: klā'mār¹; elā'mār²; *not* klē'mart¹ [Fr. city].

clambake: klām'bēk¹; elām'bāk² [A picnic where roasted clams are the

clamor, clamour: klām'ər¹; elām'or² [Loud and excited outcry].

clan: klan¹; elān² [A tribe or tribal organization under a chief].

clandestine: klan-des'tin¹; elān-dēs'tin².

clang: klan¹; elāng² [A ringing sound].

At every turn, with dinning clang,

The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.

SCOTT *Marmion* canto 5, st. 6.

clangor, clangour: klan'gər¹; elān'gər², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. klan'gər*; *I. & St. klan'gər*; *Wr. klan'gər*. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative klan'ər¹; elāng'or², indicated by Perry (1775). Walker (1791) preferred klan'gər¹.

Clan-na-gael: klan'nə-gēl¹; elān'nə-gāl² [Ir. secret society founded in Philadelphia in 1881].

Clanricarde: klan-rik'ərd¹; elān-rī'e'ard² [British peer].

clapboard: klāp'bōrd² or (*Colloq.*) klab'ərd¹; elāp'bōrd or (*Colloq.*) elāb'ord². A word that is analogous to *cupboard*, and which, in some regions, is pronounced with the *p* silent. This colloquial pronunciation may, perhaps, be traced to the spelling *clabords*, found in the "Records of Salisbury, Mass." (1641), cited in Joshua Coffin's "History of Newbury . . . from 1635 to 1845." In Pepys's "Correspondence" (1665), the Earl of Sandwich spelled the word *clawboard*, but in the second edition of Bailey's Dictionary (1724) it is printed **clapboard**.

Clapham: klāp'əm¹; elāp'am²—the *h* is silent [Suburb of London].

2: wōlā, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thīn, thīs.

I: artistic. **ŭrr:** fat, **fāre:** fast; get, **prēy:** hit, police; obey, **gō:** net, **ōr:** full, **rūle:** but, **bōrn:**

claque: klak¹ or (Fr.) klāk¹; elāk² or (Fr.) elāk² [Hired applause or applauders].

claqueur: klā'kūr¹; elā'kūr² [One who applauds for pay].

Clara: klar'ā¹; elār'a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Pg., & Sp. klā'ra¹; elā'ra²; Fr. **Claire:** klār¹; elār²; Ger. & Sw. **Klara:** klā'ra¹; klā'ra².

Clare: klār¹; elār² [Diminutive of CLARA].

Clarence: klar'ens¹; elār'ēng² [A masculine personal name].

Clarenceux, Clarenieux: klar'en-siū¹; elār'ēn-çū². Originally spelled *Clarentius* and so recorded by Bullokar (1616). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) recorded *Clarentius* and *Clarentuux*; John Kersey (1707) spelled it *Clarenieux*, Bailey (1724) gave it *Clarenceux*, as did also Johnson (1755), but he added Kersey's *Clarenieux*. An edition of Bailey dated 1732 gave preference to *Clarenieux*, Perry omitted the term, and Walker followed Johnson, recording both forms but giving klar'en-siū¹ as the pronunciation [A king-at-arms].

Claretie: klār'a-ti¹; elār'e-ti²; not klār'ti¹ [Fr. author & critic (1840-1913)].

Claribel: klar'i-bel¹; elār'i-bēl² [A feminine personal name].

Clarina: klā-rī'nā¹; elā-rī'na²; not clā-rui'nā¹ [Ir. village in Limerick which gave its name to a baronage conferred on the Massey family for conspicuous services at Culloden].

clarinet: klar'i-net¹ or klar'i-net¹; elār'i-nēt² or elār'i-nēt².

clarion: klar'i-on¹; elār'i-on². Modern lexicographers agree with Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) on the pronunciation of this word, about which Sheridan and Walker disagreed. Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated klār'yən¹, while Walker (1791) gave klēr'yən¹.

Clarissa: klā-ris'ā¹; elā-ris'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Clarisse:** klā'ris¹; elā'ris²; It. **Clarissa:** klā-ris'sa¹; elā-ris'sā².

Clark: klār'k¹; elār'k² [A family name]. **Clarke:** klār'k¹; elār'k².

clary: klār'm¹; elār'ry² [A variety of the sage-plant].

clash: klāsh¹; elāsh².

clasp: klāsp¹; elāsp². See ASK.

class: klas¹; elās². See ASK.—**classic:** klas'ik¹; elās'ie². C. alone indicates klas'ik¹.—**classicist:** klas'i-sist¹; elās'i-çist².—**classicize, classicise:** klas'i-saiz¹; elās'i-çiz².

Clauda: klō'dā¹; elā'dā² [Bible].

Claude: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIUS.

Claude: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIA.

Claudia: klō'di-ā¹; elā'di-ā². A Bible and feminine personal name]. Dutch, Ger., It., Sp., & Sw. klau'di-ā¹; elou'di-ā²; Fr. **Claudine:** klō'din¹; elō'din².

Claudius: klō'di-us¹; elā'di-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger., & Sw. klau'di-us¹; elou'di-us²; It. & Sp. **Claudio:** klau'di-ō¹; elou'di-ō².

Claudius Lysias: klō'di-us lis'i-ās¹; elā'di-ūs līs'i-as² [Bible].

clause: klōz¹; elāz².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this

Clausen: klau'zen¹ or klē'sen¹; elou'ʒən² or elə'sən² [A family name].

clava: klē'və¹; elā'və² [An enlarged part in anatomy].

clavate: klē'vēt¹; elā'vāt² [Club-shaped].

clavecin: klav'ɪ-sɪn¹; elāv'e-ʃɪn² [A harpsichord].

Claverhouse: klav'ər-əs, klav'ərs, or klē'vərs¹; elāv'er-us, elāv'ers, or elā'vers² [Brit. soldier of Scottish birth: John Graham of Claverhouse (1650?-89)].

clavichord: klav'ɪ-kōrd¹; elāv'i-eōrd² [A keyboard musical instrument].

clavier: klē'vɪ-ər¹; elā'vɪ-er², *Standard*, *C.* kla-vīr'¹; *E.* klā-vīr'¹; *I., St., & W.* klē'vɪ-ūr¹; *M.* kla-vīr'¹; *W.* klā'vɪ-ē¹ [A clavichord or harpsichord].

claviger: klav'ɪ-jər¹; elāv'i-ger² [A custodian of keys; also, a club-bearer].

clavis [L.]: klē'vis¹; elā'vis² [A key].

clay: klē¹; elā²; not klai¹ as sometimes heard in England [A variety of soil].

clean: klīn¹; elēn² [Free from dirt].

cleanly (*a.*): klen'h¹; elēn'ly²; not klīn'h¹ [Free from dirt].

cleanly (*adv.*): klīn'h¹; elēn'ly² [In a clean manner].

clear: klīr¹; elēr² [Free from obstruction].

cleave: klīv¹; elēv² [1. To split. 2. To cling].

cleché: kleš'hē¹; elēš'hē², *Standard & C.*; *E.* klē'shē¹; *I.* klē-šhē¹; *M.* kleč'h¹; *W.* kleč'h¹ [Hollowed throughout, as a cross, leaving only the outline].

clef: klef¹; elēf²—now universally so pronounced, and so recorded by Perry (1775). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated klīf¹. In Fr., klē¹; elē² [A mark used to indicate the pitch in music].

Clematis: klem'ə-tis¹; elēm'a-tīs²; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) prefer kla-mē'tis¹ [A plant of the crowfoot family].

[(1841-)].

Clemenceau: klə-mān'sō¹; elə-mān'ʃō² [Fr. journalist and statesman].

clemency: klem'en-sɪ¹; elēm'ən-ʃy² [Forbearance; mercy].

Clement: klem'ent¹; elēm'ent² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, and Ger., **Clemens:** klē'mens¹; elē'mēns²; Fr., **Clément:** klē'mān¹; elē'mān²; It. and Sp., **Clemente:** klē-men'tē¹; elē-mēn'tē²; Lat. **Clemens:** klem'enzi¹; elēm'ēng².

Clementine: klem'en-tin¹ or (*Eng.*) klem'ən-tain¹; elēm'ən-tīn² or (*Eng.*) elēm'en-tīn². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) also indicated -tain¹; -tīn², for the ultima, which was preferred by Worcester (1860) and is the only pronunciation noted by Murray (1893) [Pert. to Clement].

clench: klenč¹; elēnč². Distinguish from CLINCH.

Cleombrotus: kli-əm'bro-tus¹; elə-əm'bro-tūs² [Spartan king (-371)].

Cleomedes: klī'o-mī'diz¹; elē'o-mē'dēz² [Gr. astronomer of the 1st cent.].

Cleomenes: klī-əm'ɪ-niz¹; elē-əm'e-nēs² [Spartan king].

Cleon: klī'en¹; elē'ōn² [Athenian of the 5th cent. B. C.].

Cleopas: klī'o-pas¹; elē'o-pās² [Bible].

2: wɒlf dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌp, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Cleopatra: klī'o-pē'trā¹; elē'o-pā'trā²; but klī'o-pā'trā¹ is more frequently heard [Egypt. queen (69-39 B. C.)].

Cleophas: klī'o-fas¹; elē'o-fās² [Bible].

clepsydra: klep'si-drā¹; elēp'sy-dra²—now universally so pronounced, but Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Brande (1842) indicated -sai¹; -sē², for the penult [A water-clock].

clergy: klūr'jī¹; elēr'gy².

Clergy as the pronunciation of *clergy* has scarcely been heard since the seventeenth century. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 97 [H. '04].

clerical: kler'ī-kāl¹; elēr'ī-eal²; not klūr'ī-kāl¹. In this word we have the true sound of *c*. See CLERK.

clerk: klürk¹ or (*Eng.*) klärk¹; elürk² or (*Eng.*) elärk². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., & St.* prefer the second. John Cowell, in "The Interpreter or Booke Containing the Signification of Words" (London, 1607), explains that "Clerk, hath two significations: one, as it is the title of him, that belongeth to the holy ministry of the Church . . . The other signification . . . noteth those, that by their functions, or course of life, practise their pen in any court, or otherwise."

The name *clerk* (spelled by Cowell *Clerk*, *Clearke*, and *Clerke* in the entry cited in part above) came to connote "scholar," and was applied specifically to accountants, notaries, recorders, and secretaries as well as to penmen. The first instance of a spelling containing the letter *a* noted by Sir James Murray is cited from Tyndale's Bible (*Acts* xix, 35) dated 1526: "When the tounne *clarcke* had ceased the people"—*ceased* meaning "appeased." The pronunciation klürk¹; elürk² has been traced to the south of England and the 15th century in New Eng. Dict. (s. v.). Perry (1775) notes only this pronunciation and his example was followed by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and other lexicographers till Webster's time, when *klerk*¹; *elürk*² was indicated. Murray states (New Eng. Dict., 1893) that this latter pronunciation "has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighborhood." See BEATCLERK.

Clerke: klürk¹; elürk² [Eng. family name].

Clery: klūr'ī¹; elēr'y² [Ir. family name].

Cleveland: klīv'lənd¹; elēv'land² [Am. family and geographic name].

clew: klū¹; elų² [A guide through a maze or to the solution of a mystery].

cliché [Fr.]: klī'shē¹; elī'chē² [An electrotype or stereotype plate].

Clichy: klī'shī¹; elī'chī² [A suburb of Paris].

client: klai'ent¹; elī'ent² [One who consults a lawyer].

cliente: klai'en-tīl¹; elī'en-tēl², *Standard; C. & Wr.* klai'an-tīl¹; *E. & M.* klai-en-tīl¹; *I. & St.* klai'en-tīl¹; *W.* klai'en-tēl¹.

Clientele . . . a multitude of Clients: also safe-guard or protection.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

clientèle [Fr.]: klī'ān'tel¹; elī'ān'tēl² [Same as CLIENTELE].

climaeteric: klai-mak'tər-ik¹; elī-māe'ter-īe², *Standard & W.; C. & M.* klai-mak-ter'ik¹; *E.* klai-mak'tūr-ik¹; *I.* klai-mak-tūr'ik¹; *St.* klaim'ak-tūr'ik¹; *Wr.* klim-ak-ter'ik¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Maunder (1830), indicated the stress on the antepenult, giving the *i* of the first syllable as in "pin"—klai-mak'tər-ik¹; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) placed the stress on the penult, but gave the *i* as in "pine"—klai-mak-tūr'ik¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802),

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔɪ; ɪū = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the penult and gave the *i* short and open as in "pin"—*klīm-ək-tūr'ik*¹ [Relating to a climax or to a critical period in human life].

climatal: *klōi'mā-təl*¹; *elī'mā-tal*²; *not klōi'mit-əl*¹.

climate: *klōi'mēt*¹; *elī'māt*²; *Standard* (1893); *not klōi'mit*¹, *Standard* (1915).

climb: *klaim*¹; *elim*²—here the *b* is silent and also in the words *comb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *lamb*, *limb*, *numb*, and *thumb* [To ascend].

clinch: *klinč*¹; *elīnč*² [To secure firmly].

cling: *klīn*¹; *elīng*² [To hold on to]. See *Introductory*, pp. xix, xx.

clink: *klīnk*¹; *elīnk*² [To make a ringing sound as with coin against coin or glass against glass].

Clio: *klōi'o*¹; *elī'o*² [In classic myth, the muse of epic poetry and history].

clique: *klīk*¹; *elīk*²; frequently but erroneously, *klīk*¹ [An exclusive set or party].

clitoris: *klīt'o-ris*¹; *elīt'o-rīs*²—the pronunciation of the medical profession as reflected by the dictionaries of Gould (1907) and Stedman (1912). In the sixth edition of Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," compiled in 1732, the word is accented on the penult—*klī-tō-rīs*¹.

Modern lexicographers, following the sound of the original Greek, *κλειτορίς*, *kleitōris*, indicate the first syllable as long and stress the antepenult—*klōi'to-ris*¹; *elī'to-rīs*², *Standard, C. & W.*; *E. klōi'tūr-is*¹; *I. klōi'tō-ris*¹; *M. klōi'ter-is* [An organ of most female vertebrates].

Clive: *klōiv*¹; *elīv*² [Eng. general and statesman (1725-74)].

cloaca [L.]: *klo-ā'kē*¹; *elo-ā'ea*² [A sewer or cavity for fecal and other discharge].

cloak: *klōk*¹; *elōk*²—the *a* is silent [A loose outer garment].

Cloe: *klōv*¹; *elōv*² [Bible].

Clogher: *klēr*¹; *elōr*²; *not klōn'ar*¹ [Ir. cathedral town].

cloisonné [Fr.]: *klwā'zo-nē*¹; *elwā'zo-nē*²; *not klōi'so-nē*¹ [A method of producing enameled designs].

Cloncurry: *klun-kur*¹; *elōn-eūr'y*² [Ir. village in Kildare, which gave its name to a baronage of the United Kingdom].

Cloutz: *klōts*¹; *elōts*² [A Prussian who became a Fr. revolutionary (1755-94)].

Clopas: *klō'pas*¹; *elō'pas*² [Bible].

cloth: *klēth*¹ or *klēth*¹; *elōth*² or *elōth*². The pronunciation of this word varies with the locality where it is spoken. Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., E., & M.* indicate *klēth*¹; *elōth*²; and *I., St., W., & W.*, *klēth*¹; *elōth*², which was the preference indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The supporters of *klēth*¹ were Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). To say, as do some phoneticists, that the sound given to the *o* of this word is a medial sound is absurd; the sound is either that of *o*¹ in "not," or that of *ō*¹ in "nor," according to the usage of the locality where the word is spoken. See *ASK*.

clothes: *klōthz*¹; *elōthz*². Modern dictionaries are in unanimous agreement on the pronunciation of this word, of which there is a colloquial utterance, now widespread, that ignores the *th*—*klōz*¹; *elōz*², a pronunciation preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). In support of the usage

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

noted by the dictionaries of the day may be cited Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Altho Walker indicated klōz¹, he added a note in protest.

clothier: klōth'yər¹; elōth'yər² [One who makes or sells garments].

Clotho: klō'fho¹; elō'tho² [In classic myth, the youngest of the three Fates; the spinner of the thread of life].

cloths: klōfhs¹, kleths¹, or klōfhs¹, klōths¹; elōths¹, elōths², or elōths², elōths² [Pl. of CLOTH, which see].

cloture [Fr.]: klō'tūr¹; elō'tūr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* klō'tūr¹; *M.* klō-tūr¹ [The action of closing; also, the steps taken to close; applied espec. to a parliamentary debate].

clough: kluf¹; elūf². Formerly also spelled *cleuch* in Scotland, and *cleugh*, *cloof*, and *clufe* in England from Staffordshire to the Tweed, this word was pronounced klau¹; clou², as indicated by *E.*, an alternative still allowed by *Standard, C., M., & W.*

A *clough* or *clough*, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill.

RICHARD VERSTEGAN *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* ix, 285 [1605].

Clough: kluf¹; elūf²; *not* klēf¹, *nor* klau¹ [Eng. poet. (1819-61)].

Clowes: klauz¹; elowz² [Eng. family name]. The pronunciation indicated here is that common to southern Eng.; in Cheshire, and northern Eng., usually klūz¹; elūz².

clue: klū¹; elū²; *not* kliū¹ as *I.* indicates. See BLUE; CLEW.

Clustum: klū'si-ūm¹; elū'si-ūm² [A city of Etruria].

clyster: klis'tər¹; elūs'tər²: Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated this, and the word may be traced to Blount's "Glossographia" (1656) in this form for the noun, and *clysterise* (-iz¹; -iz²) for the verb. Kersey (1708) noted *clyster* (*n.*), but not *clysterise*; Bailey (1724) indicated both noun and verb, spelling the latter *clysterize*. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles pronounced the noun glis'tər¹; glls'tər² [An injection].

Cnidian: nai'di-ən¹; nī'di-ən²; *not* nid'i-ən¹. Note that in this, and certain other proper names of Gr. origin, the initial letter is silent. See CNIDUS, PSYCHE, PROLEMY [Pertaining to CNIDUS].

The *Cnidian* Aphrodite of Praxiteles . . . expressed the ideal only of sensual charms.

SMITH *Dict. of Gr. & Rom. Biography and Mythology* vol. III, p. 519.

Cnidus: nai'dus¹; nī'dūs² [City in Asia Minor]. See the preceding word.

Cnossus: nēs'us¹; nōs'ūs² [Traditional capital of Crete; in myth, the birthplace of Zeus].

coacervate: kō'a-sūr'vēt¹ or ko-as'ər-vēt¹; eō'a-čēr'vāt² or eō-āč'er-vāt². Entick (1764) first indicated the stress on the penult [To pile up in a heap].

coach: kōch¹; eōch².

coadjument: ko-aj'u-ment¹; eo-āj'u-ment². While Perry (1775) and Knowles (1835) stressed the penult, which they indicated as long, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult and gave the penult as short [Mutual aid].

coadjutant: ko-aj'u-tant¹; eo-āj'u-tant², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ko-aj'ū-tant¹; *E.* ko-a-jū'tant¹; *I.* kō'ad-jū'tant¹; *M.* kō'ad-jiu'tant¹; *Wr.* kō-ad'ja-tant¹ [A co-worker].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lee: ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

coadjutor: kō'a-jū'tər or -tər¹; eo'ā-jū'tor². Dycbe (1752), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Salmon (1811) put the stress on the antepenult, but the other lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Smart (1840), indicated it on the penult.

coadjuvancy: ko-aj'u-vən-si¹; eo-āj'u-van-çy² [Cooperation].

coadjutant: ko-aj'u-vənt¹; eo-āj'u-vant² [Auxiliary].

coadunate: ko-ad'yu-nēt¹; eo-ād'yu-nāt² [Joined closely].

coagulate: ko-ag'yu-lēt¹; eo-āg'yu-lāt² [To thicken; clot, as blood].

coagulen: ko-ag'yu-len¹; eo-āg'yu-lēn² [A powerful styptic].

Coahuila: kō'a-wī'la¹; eo'ā-wī'lā² [Mex. state].

coarse: kōrs¹ or kōrs¹; eōrs² or eōrs²—the latter is the more frequently heard but the former is indicated as polite usage by the dictionaries [Raw; unpolished; rough]. Compare COERCE.

coast: kōst¹; eōst² [The shore next to the sea].

coat: kōt¹; eōt² [An outer covering, as a garment, or anything put to the same use; as, a coat of paint or metal].

coati: ko-ā'ti¹; eo-ā'ti², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* kō'a-ti¹; *E.* kō'a-ti¹. Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the penult [A racoon-like carnivorous mammal].

coax: kōks¹; eōks² [Wheedle].

cobalt: kō'bēlt¹; eō'balt², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E. & M.* kō'-belt¹. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) stressed the first syllable on the o, indicating it as long, and the a as in "all"; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) placed the stress after the b and indicated the o as short, and the a as in "final": kōb'elt¹ [A metallic element resembling nickel]. [W. ko-bēlt'us¹.

cobaltous: ko-bēlt'us¹; eo-bāl'tūs², *C., E., & M.; Standard* kō-bēlt'us¹;

Coblentz: kō'blentz¹; eō'blēnts²; not kō'blents¹ nor ko-blents¹ [Prus. city].

cobra: kō'brā¹; eō'bra², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I.* kōb'ra¹. Also, frequently, in colloquial speech, kōb'ra¹. [W. kō'burg¹ [A worsted fabric].

coburg: kō'būrg¹; eō'būrg², *Standard; C. & I.,* kō'būrg¹; *E. & M.* kō'būrg¹;

Coburg: kō'bur¹; eō'bur² [Ger. duchy and its capital].

cocain, cocaine: kō'ka-in¹, -in¹ or -in¹, or (*Colloq.*) kō-kēn¹; eō'ea-yn², -in² or -in², or (*Colloq.*) eo-cān². Sir James Murray indicates kō'ka-in¹ as his preference and adds "vulgarly kō-kēn¹." [a tail].

coccygeal: kōk-sij'i-əl¹; eōe-çy'g'e-əl²; not kōk-sij'i-əl¹ [Of the nature of

Coccyges: kōk-sai'jiz¹; eōe-çy'gēs² [An order or group of birds that includes the cuckoos].

coccyx: kōk'siks¹; eōe-çy'ks² [The end of spine].

Cochin-China: kō'chin-çhai'nā¹; eō'chin-chi'nā²; not kōt'chin-çhai'nā¹ [State in Fr. Indo-China].

cochineal: kōch'i-nīl¹; eōch'i-nēl²—a pronunciation now in universal use. Formerly kōch'i-nīl¹ was in vogue, and indicated by leading lexicographers. Blount (1656) gave the spelling *cuchanel* as alternative: Edward Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1708) recorded *cocheneal* and *cutcheneal*; Bailey (1724) noted only the first of these. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

(1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) spelled the word *cochineal*, indicating *koch'i-nīl* as the pronunciation. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863) preferred *kuch'i-nīl* [A scarlet dyestuff obtained from the dried bodies of a certain insect].

Cochise¹: ko-chī'zē¹; eo-chī'zē² [A chief of the Apache Indians (d. 1874)].

Cochise²: ko-chīz'¹; eo-chīz'² [A county of Arizona].

cochlea: kək'l-a¹; eð'e'le-a² [A passage of the internal ear].

Cochrane: kək'rən¹; eð'e'ran² [Brit. admiral (1758-1832)].

cockade: kək-əd'¹; eðk-ād'² [A rosette worn on a hat or cap].

Cockaigne: kək-ēn'¹; eðk-ān'² [An imaginary region of luxury and ease].

cockatrice: kək'a-trīs¹; eðk'a-trīç². Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this pronunciation, which is also supported by M., W., & W. The alternative, *kək'a-tris*¹, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1837), and Craig (1849), and is approved by *Standard*, C., E., I., & St., the last two of which are of Scottish editorship [A fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. "Nelson's Perpetual Encyclopedia," edited by Dr. John H. Finley in 1910, states (vol. ii, p. 214) that "a Basel cock in 1474 was sentenced to death for laying such an egg."]

Cockburn: kō'börn¹; eð'burn² [An English family name]. See BEAU-^{[CHAMP.}

cockney: kək'nē¹; eðk'ny²; *not* kək'nē¹ [City=bred: a term now used chiefly to designate Londoner, especially one born and bred within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, in Cheapside].

Cocles (Horatius): kō'kliz¹; eð'elēz² [Rom. hero of the 6th century B. C.].

coco, cocoa¹: kō'ko¹; eð'eo² [The palm-tree]. Phillips (1706) indicated *coco* as the correct spelling. See *cocoa²*.

Amid' those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl.
THOMSON cited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his *English Dictionary* (1755).

cocoa²: kō'ko¹; eð'eo² [The dried seeds of the cacao or chocolate-tree].

Originally a word of three syllables, *ca-ca'o* or *co-co'a*, this has been confused with *coco* that Johnson (1755) defined under the spelling *cocoa*, quoting lines from James Thomson in support of this spelling. Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724) spelled the word *cacao* and *cacao*; Ash (1775) gave *coco* for the *cacao* or *cocoa*-tree, and *cocoa* for the palm-tree; Perry (1775) defined *cocoa* as "a kind of nut; properly *Cacao*," and described *cacao* as "the chocolate tree." Walker (1791) defined only the palm-tree under the spelling *cocoa*, and omitted *CACAO* altogether.

cocoon: ko-kūn'¹; eo-eōn'² [The spun envelop of certain larval insects].

Cocytus: ko-sai'tus¹; eo-çy'tūs² [In classic myth, one of the five rivers of Hades].

codein, codeine: ko-dī'n¹ or kō'di-in¹; eo-dē'in² or eð'de-in², *Standard*, C., I., W., & W.; E. ke-dain¹; M. kō'di-ain¹; St. kō-dī'in¹; *not* kō-dīn¹ [An alkaloid derived from morphin].

codger: kej'ar¹; eðg'er² [An eccentric old man; also, a fellow].

codices: kəd'i-sīz¹; eðd'i-çēs², *Standard & Wr.*; C. & M. kō'di-sīz¹; W. kəd'i-sīz¹ [A manuscript in book form (plural of *codex*)].

codicil: kəd'i-sil¹; eðd'i-çil² [A supplement to a will].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lōe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

codification: kəd'ī-fi-kē'shən¹; eəd'ī-fi-eā'shon², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. kōd-i-fi-kē'shun¹; I. kōd'ī-fi-kē'shən¹; M. & W. kō'di-fi-kē'shən¹; St. kəd'ī-fi-kē'shun¹* [The act or process of codifying]. See **CODIFY**.

codify: kəd'ī-fai¹; eəd'ī-fē², *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.*; *E. kōd'ī-fai¹; M. & W. kō'di-fai¹* [To reduce to a system, as laws].

Codrus: kəd'rūs¹; eəd'rūs² [The last king of Athens (-1070? B. C.)].

Cœlebs: si'lebz¹; çē'lēbz² [The hero of Hannah More's story "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife"].

Cœle-syria: si'li=sir'ī-a¹; çē'le=sÿr'ī-a² [A valley in Syria].

Cœlo-syria: si'lo=[or sel'o=]sir'ī-a¹; çē'lo=[or çēl'o=]sÿr'ī-a² [Apocrypha. Same as **Cœle-syria**].

Cœlus: si'lūs¹; çē'lūs² [In Rom. myth, a god, the son of Æther and Dies].

Coenties: ko-en'tiz¹ or kwen'tiz¹; eo-ēn'tis² or ewēn'tēs² [A slip between docks in New York].

coerce: ko-ürs¹; eo-ērç² [To govern by force]. Compare **COARSE**.

cœur [F.]: kūr¹; eür².

Cœur d'Alene: kūr də-lēn¹; eür da-lēn² [A lake, river, mountain range, or city in Idaho]. [to Richard I. of Eng.].

Cœur de Lion: kūr də li'ōn¹; eür de li'ōn² [Fr., lion=heart; name given

Cœus: si'ūs¹; çē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, one of the Titans].

Coeyman: kwī'mən¹; ewē'man² [A village in New York State].

coffee: kef'ī¹; eöf'e²; not kēf'ī¹. Walker indicated kef'fī¹; C. notes kēf'ī¹, and *E., kef'fī¹* as alternative; *E., I., & St.* indicate kef'fī¹.

coffer: kef'ar¹; eöf'er². Excluding Sheridan (1780), who indicated kō'fər¹, the various lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to the present time have been unanimous in indicating the pronunciation noted above.

coffin: kef'in¹; eöf'in²; not kēf'in¹.

cog: kog¹; eög² [A device used in machinery]. Compare **DOG**.

Cogenhoe: kuk'no¹; euk'no² [Eng. village]. See **ALCESTER**; **BELVOIR**.

cognac: kō'nyak¹; eö'nÿäe², *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. kōn'yak¹; I. ko-nyak¹; M. & W. kōn'yak¹; Wr. kōn-yāk¹* [French brandy].

Cognac: kō'nyāk¹; eö'nÿäe² [Fr. city].

cognizable, cognisable: kog'ni-zə-bl¹ or ken'ī-zə-bl¹; eög'ni-za-bl² or eön'ī-za-bl². The first is indicated as in general use by all modern lexicons; the second is more frequently heard in law. This applies also to all related terms, yet Professor Lounsbury ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 178) thought that "lawyers are pretty generally giving up *con'isance* for *cog'nizance*" [That may be known; also, capable of being tried at law, as any one for committing an offense].

cognizance, cognisance: kog'ni-zəns¹ or ken'ī-zəns¹; eög'ni-zanc² or eön'ī-zanc². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) all indicated the first, Walker urging "that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law" to renounce the second and to "reinstate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights." Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1837), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded the second. See remarks under **COGNIZABLE**.

2: wōlī, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

cognomen: kog-nō'men¹; eōg-nō'mēn² [An added name; also, a surname].

cohere: ko-hīr¹; eo-hēr² [To stick together].—**coherent:** ko-hīr'ent¹; eo-hēr'ent².

cohesion: ko-hī'ʒən¹; eo-hē'zhon² [The condition of sticking together].

cohesive: ko-hī'siv¹; eo-hē'siv² [Having ability to cohere].

Cohoes: ko-hōz¹; eo-hōs² [City in N. Y.].

coif: keif¹; eōif² [A close-fitting cap].

coiffeur [Fr.]: kwd'fūr¹; ewä'fūr² [A hair-dresser].

coiffure [Fr.]: keif'yur¹ or (Fr.) kwä'fūr¹; eōif'yur² or (Fr.) ewä'fūr². In Eng. the Fr. pronunciation has wider vogue, and is that indicated by Sir James Murray, and found also in W. (1909); but the pronunciation heard in America, and noted by *Standard*, C., & W., was the only one noted by W. (1890) [An arrangement or dressing of the hair].

colgn: kein¹; eōin² [A wedge or corner].

coil: keil¹; eōil²; not kail¹. See No. 8 on page xx. [A ring or rings formed by winding; as, a coil of rope]. Compare coin.

coin: kein¹; eōin²; not kain¹, nor kŭrn¹. See No. 8, page xx.

Know then thy patrons arts to save his coin
Leaving the Muses' and Apollo's shrine.

HOLYDAY *trans. of Juvenal* st. 7 (posthumous ed. 1673).

The banished diphthong (oi) seems at length to be upon its return; for there are many who are now hardly enough to pronounce "boil" exactly as they do "toil," and "join" like "coin."

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 74 (1784).

coir: keir¹; eōir², *Standard*, E., I., St., W., & W.; C. kair¹; M. kōiær¹ [The fiber of the coconut-husk].

Coke: kōk or kuk¹; eōk or eōk² [Eng. family name].

Cola: kō'lā¹; eō'lā² [Apocrypha].

colander: kul'an-dar¹; eōl'an-der²; not kel'an-dar¹ [A perforated kitchen-utensil].

Colbert: kōl'bār¹; eōl'bēr² [Fr. financier (1619-83)].

Colborne: kōl'barn¹; eōl'born² [Eng. family name].

Colchester: kōl'ches-tar¹; eōl'chēs-ter²; not kel'ches-tar¹ [A geographical name].

colchicum: kel'ki-[or -chi]-kum¹; eōl'ei-[or -chi]-eūm². C., E., & I. indicate kel'chi-kum¹, which M. characterizes as vulgar [Meadow-saffron].

Colchis: kel'kis¹; eōl'eis² [An ancient country in Transcaucasia—"the land of the Golden Fleece"].

Colclough: kōk'li¹; eōe'ly² [British proper name]. See ALCESTER.

Colfax: kōl'faks¹; eōl'fāks²; not kel'faks¹ [Am. statesman (1823-85)].

Colhozeh: kel-hō'zē¹; eōl-hō'ze² [Bible].

Colias: ko-lai'as¹; eo-li'as² [Douai Bible].

colic: kel'ik¹; eōl'ie² [Stomach-ache].

Collny (de): dā kō'li'nyī¹; de eō'li'nyī² [Fr. soldier (1517-72)].

Collma: ko-li'mā¹; eo-li'mā² [Mex. volcano].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

colin: kəl'in¹; eəl'in² [A masculine personal name].

[Swiss].

Colin Tampon: kō'lan' tən'pōn¹; eō'lan' tən'pōn² [The nickname for a

Coliseum: kəl'i-si'um¹; eəl'i-sē'um². Same as **COLOSSEUM**.

Collus: kō'h-us¹; eō'li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

collaborateur [Fr.]: kəl'lā'bō'rā'tūr¹; eəl'lā'bō'rā'tūr² [An associate in literary or scientific work].

[together].

collapse: kəl-laps¹; eəl-lāps²; *not* kə-laps¹ as commonly heard [To fall

collate: kə-lēt¹; eō-lāt² [To compare critically].

collateral: kə-lat'ar-al¹; eō-lāt'er-al² [Incidental; used also of securities].

Collatinus: kəl'ə-tai'nus¹; eəl'a-ti'nūs² [Rom. consul (about 509 B. C.)].

collation: kəl-lē'shən¹; eəl-lā'shon²; *not* kō-lē'shən¹.

collect (*v.*): kəl-lekt¹; eəl-lēt². Frequently, but erroneously, kə-lekt¹.

collect (*n.*): kəl'ekt¹; eəl'ēt² [A short prayer].

colleen: kəl'in¹; eəl'en², *Standard, C., & E.; M. & W.* kə-lin¹ [Ir., a girl].

Colles: kəl'is¹; eəl'es² [Eng. family name].

collimator: kəl'i-mē'tar or -ter¹; eəl'i-mā'tor² [Telescope].

collision: kəl-li'ʒən¹; eəl-lizh'on² [Violent contact].

[words in a sentence].

collocation: kəl'o-kē'shən¹; eəl'o-eā'shon² [A setting together, as of

colloid: kəl'eid¹; eəl'oid² [Resembling jelly].

colloquial: kəl-lō'kwī-al¹; eəl-lō'kwī-al² [Pert. to common speech as distinguished from formal utterance].

[tion].

collusion: kəl-liū'ʒən¹; eəl-lū'zhon²; *not* kə-lū'ʒən¹ [Fraudulent coopera-

Colman: kəl'mən¹; eəl'man²; *not* kəl'mən¹ [Two Eng. dramatists (1733-94; 1762-1836)].

[1833]. See **ALCESTER**.

Colnaghi: kəl-nā'gī¹; eəl-nā'gī² [Eng. print dealer of It. origin 1751-

Colne: kōln¹; eōln²; *not* kēln [Eng. city and river].

Cologne: kō-lōn¹; eō-lōn² [Prus. town]. **Köln:** kōln¹; kūln².

Colombo: kō-lēm'bo¹; eō-lēm'bo² [1. It. masculine personal name. 2. It. anatomist (1544-76)].

colon: kō'lən¹; eō'lon² [1. A punctuation-mark (:). 2. The large intestine].

[Zone (Panama Canal)].

Colon: kō-lōn¹; eō-lōn², but commonly heard kō'len¹ [Spt. in the Canal

colonel: kūr'nel¹; eūr'nēl². Derived from It. *colonello*, through the Fr. *colonel*, this word originally was pronounced in three syllables, *col-o-nel*; but while Dyche (1710) indicated *kūr'o-nel*, Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) sanctioned *col'nel*; Buchanan (1766), *kēr'nīl*; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), *kūr'nel*.

In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 633 [1893].

Colonna: kō-len'na¹; eō-lōn'nā² [Name of famous It. family of the 15th and 16th cents.].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

colophon: kel'o-fen¹; eol'o-fōn²; not kel-ə-fen¹ [A printer's imprint or sign].

colophony: kel'o-fō-ni¹; eol'o-fō-ny², *Standard & M.*; C. kel'o-fo-ni¹; E. kul-əf-un-i¹; I. & St. kel'ə-fen-i¹; W. kel'o-fō-ni¹. Ash (1775) indicated kel'o-fō-ni¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), kə-lef'ə-ni¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), kel'ə-fen-i¹ [Rosin].

color: kul'ər¹; eol'or² [A paint, pigment, or hue]. [United States].

Colorado: kel'o-rā'do¹; eol'o-rā'do²; not kel'o-rē'do¹ [A State of the

coloration: kul'ər-ē'shən¹; eol'or-ā'shon², *Standard*; C. kul-ə-rē'shən¹; E. kul-ūr-ē'shun¹; I. kul-ūr-ē'shen¹; M. kel-o-rē'shən¹; W. kul'ūr-ē'shən¹; Wr. kul-ər-ē'shən¹ [The act of coloring].

coloratura: kel'ər-ā-tū'ra¹; eol'or-ā-tū'rā² [Florid decorations, as runs or trills, in singing].

colorature: kul'ər-ā-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; eol'or-ā-tūr² or -chur² [Same as pre- [ceding].

colorific: kul'ər-if'ik¹; eol'or-if'ie², *Standard*; C. kul-ə-rif'ik¹; E. & I. kul-ūr-if'ik¹; M. kel'o-rif'ik¹; W. kul'ur-if'ik¹; Wr. kel-ər-if'ik¹. Johnson (1755), Bailey (21st ed., 1775) and Ash (1775) indicated the stress before the f—*co-lo-ri-fic*; Perry (1777), ko-lo-rif'ik¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), kel-lo-rif'ik¹; Perry (1805), kul-o-rif'ik¹, and Walker (1806) kel-or-if'ik¹. Cooley (1863) kul-ur-if'ik¹; Cull (1864) kul-ər-if'ik¹ [Imparting color].

Colossæ: ko-les¹; eo-lōs'ē² [Ancient Phrygian city]. Spelled also *Colosse*, but pronounced as above.

Colosseum: kel'o-sī'um¹; eol'o-sē'um²; not kel'os-i'um¹ [The Flavian [amphitheater in Rome].

Colossians: ko-les'shənz¹; eo-lōs'shənz² [The natives of Colossæ].

colportage: kel'pōr-tij¹; eol'pōr-tag², *Standard*, C. & W.; E., kel'pōrt-ij¹; I. kel'pōr-tēj¹; M. kol-por-taz¹; St. kel'pōr-tēj¹; W. kel-pōrt'ij¹ [The work of a colporteur].

colporter: kel'pōr-tər¹; eol'pōr-ter². See next entry.

colporteur [Fr.]: kel'pōr-tər¹; eol'pōr-ter², *Standard*; C. & E., kel'pōr-tūr¹; I. kel-pōr-tūr¹; M. kol-por-tūr¹; St. kel'pōr-tūr¹; W. kel'pōr'tūr¹; Wr. kel-pər-tūr¹. The *Standard* alone pronounces the word as Anglicized, but its use in English dates only from about 1790 [One who distributes Bibles and other religious reading].

Colquhoun: ko-hūn¹; eo-hūn² [A Scottish family name].

Columbine¹: kel'um-bain¹; eol'um-bin² [1. In pantomimes, sweetheart of Harlequin. 2. [c.] A flowering plant].

columbine²: kel'um-bin¹ or bin¹; eol'um-bin² or bin² [I. a. Pert. to or like a dove. II. n. A pigeon or dove].

column: kel'um¹; eol'um²; not kel'yūm¹, nor kel'yum¹.

coma: kō'mə¹; eō'mə² [Stupor].

Comanche: ko-man'chū¹; eo-mān'che² [Amerind tribe].

comate (n.): kō'mēt¹; eō'māt². Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all indicated the stress on the ultima—kō-mēt¹ [A companion].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

comatose: kō'mə-tōs¹; eō'ma-tōs², *Standard, C., & E.; I.* kō'ma-tōs¹; *M.* kō'ma-tōs¹; *St.* kem'a-tōs¹; *W.* kem'a-tōs¹; *Wr.* kem-a-tōs¹. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1805) indicated the stress on the antepenult, as indicated here, and were followed by Smart (1857) and Cull (1864); but Walker (1806), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) stressed the ultima as done by *M., St., & Wr.* Walker indicated kem-a-tōs¹ [Affected with coma].

comb: kōm¹; eōm²—b, when following *m* in the same syllable, is usually silent.

combat: kem'bat¹; eōm'bāt², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. & St.* kum'bat¹; *Wr.* kum'bat¹; Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) indicated the first pronunciation given above; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1798), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) noted kum'bat¹ [To fight or battle with].

combatale: kem-bat'a-bl¹; eōm-bāt'a-bl², *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., & W.* kem'bat-a-bl¹; *Wr.* kum'ba-ta-bl¹.—**combatant:** kem'bat-ant¹; eōm'bat-ant².—**combative:** kem'ba-tiv¹; eōm'ba-tiv²; *not* kum-bat'iv¹.

Combe: kūm¹; eqm² [Eng. family name].

combinant: kem-bai'nant¹; eom-bi'nant², *Standard & C.; E.* kum-bai'nant¹; *M. & W.* kem'bi-nant¹ [A term in mathematics].

combinate: kem-bai'nā-tiv¹; eōm-bi'na-tiv², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E.* kem'bin-ē-tiv¹; *I.* kem-bai'nē-tiv¹; *M.* kem'bi-nē-tiv¹; *W.* kem'bi-ni-tiv¹ [Tending to combine].

combine (v.): kem-bain¹; eōm-bīn² [To unite; blend].

combine (n.): kem'bain¹; eōm'bīn². *M. & W.* fail to note the distinction made in the United States between the verb and noun [A combination].

combustion: kem-bus'chən¹; eōm-būs'chon² [The action of burning].

come: kum¹; eōm²; *not* kūm¹ as in northern and middle Eng. This remark applies also to its derivatives **comeliness**, **comely**.

Comédie Française [Fr.]: ko'mē'di' frān'sēz¹; eo'mē'dē' frān'çās²; *not* kem'ū-dī¹ [Literally, French comedy; specifically, the official name of the Théâtre Français founded in Paris in 1680].

comedy: kem'i-di¹; eōm'e-dy² [A branch of the drama].

comet: kem'et¹; eōm'ēt². Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated kum'et¹; Perry (1777), kem'et¹; Walker (1791), kem'it¹. The last is also indicated by *M. & Wr.*, all other lexicons noting kem'et¹ [A heavenly body].

Comines: kō'mīn¹; eō'mīn² [Fr. historian (1455-1509)]. [assembly].

comitia: ko-mīsh'i-ə¹; eo-mīsh'i-a² [A Roman electoral or legislative

comma: kem'ə¹; eōm'a² [A punctuation-mark (,) used to indicate the slightest separation of ideas in a sentence].

command: ke-mand¹; eō-mānd²; *not* kem-and¹. The derivatives **commander**, **commanding**, **commandment**, etc., should be pronounced in the same way. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) indicated a short *o*, as in "not," and a broad *a*, as in "art." Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound of *u* in "but."

commandant: kem'an-dant¹; eōm'an-dānt² [An officer in command; also, a leader of a command]. First introduced through the Fr., the word was used in Eng. during the 17th and 18th centuries, to describe Sp. or Pg. commanding officers.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo; ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, ʃhɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, grēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

In the 19th century it was reintroduced from the Dutch *kommandant* and widely used in South-African warfare.

This word [*kommandant*] has been somewhat unnecessarily introduced from the French, and is usually accented on the last syllable. It is supposed that by so doing a French air is given to it, which is a great mistake indeed, as the French themselves never dream of accent when pronouncing the final syllable. I have placed the accent on the second, as in the verb, *command*; for the terminations *ant*, *ent*, *ency*, *er*, *bie*, *ing*, &c., do not alter the place of the accent. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, 1850].

commando: kə-mən'do¹; eō-mān'do²; *not* kəm'ən-do¹ [A military force of burghers in South Africa].

commendable: kə-mend'ə-bl¹; eō-mēnd'a-bl². If Shakespeare's lines, quoted below, may be taken as a guide to the pronunciation of his day the accent was then put on the first syllable.

'Tis sweet and commendable in your nature, Hamlet,
To give these mourning duties to your father. *Hamlet* act 1, sc. 2, l. 87.

But from Bailey (after 1723) to Craig (1849) all the lexicographers except Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) indicated it on the second. Walker's reason for accenting the first syllable is given below.

This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary s. v. (1791).

That the placing of the stress upon the second syllable should have "grown vulgar" is to be regretted in the light of present polite usage, which admits of no other accentuation. The "vulgarity" probably originated among those persons who are quick to accept as correct the whims of the fashionable world, which is, in large measure, responsible for absurdities of speech adopted by such as crave for novelty. The usage of the fashionable world is authority only until some better standard is found. (See *Introductory*, pp. vii, ix-xii.) [Praiseworthy.]

commensurable: kə-mən'shu-rə-bl¹ or kə-mən'su-rə-bl¹; eō-mēn'shu-rə-bl² or eō-mēn'su-rə-bl². The first was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); the second by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) [Measurable].

commensurate: kə-mən'shu-rēt¹ or kə-mən'su-rēt¹; eō-mēn'shu-rāt² or eō-mēn'su-rāt². Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first; Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted the second [Measuring by comparison].

comment (*v.* & *n.*): kəm'ent¹; eōm'ēt², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*: *C.* kə-ment'¹; *E.* kəm'ment¹; *I.* & *St.* kəm'ment¹; *Wr.* kəm'ment¹. Perry (1777) indicated kəm'ment¹ for the noun and kəm'ment¹ for the verb, as did also Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863); Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) made no distinction between noun and verb, placing the accent on the first syllable, as did also Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Cull (1864).

commenter: kəm'en-tər¹; eōm'ēn-ter²; *Standard*, kəm'ent-ər¹; *C.* kəm'en-tŭr¹; *E.* kəm'ment-ŭr¹; *I.* & *St.* kəm'ment-ŭr¹; *M.* kəm'an-tər¹; *W.* kəm'en-tŭr¹; *Wr.* kəm'ment-ər¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the last syllable, Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) on the first, the position approved to-day.

commerce (*v.*): kə-mŭrs¹; eō-mērç² [To associate with].

And, proudly scorning Time's control,
Commerces with an unborn age.

SPRAGUE *Art* st. 4.

2: ărt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃sle; au = out; ɔ̃l; iū = f.ud; ɛ̃m; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

commerce (n.): kəm'ərs'; ɛ̃m'erq̃ [Extended trade].

commercial: kə-mūr'shəl'; ɛ̃-mēr'shəl'.

Commercy: kə'mār'si'; ɛ̃o'mēr'çy' [Fr. town].

commination: kəm'i-nē'shən'; ɛ̃m'i-nā'shon' [A threatening].

comminatory: kə-min'ə-to-rɪ'; ɛ̃-mīn'a-to-ry', *Standard*; C. & W. kə-min'ə-to-rɪ'; E. kə-min'ə-tūr-i'; I. kə-min'ə-ter-i'; M. kə-min'ə-tə-rɪ'; St. kə-min'ə-tūr-i'; W. kə-min'ə-tə-rɪ'. Murray alone indicates the stress on the first syllable. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), put it on the i—*com-mi-na-to-ry*. Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) stressed the word after the n as above [Threatening vengeance].

commiserate: kə-miz'ər-ēt'; ɛ̃-mīs'er-āt', *Standard*, E., I., W., W., and Walker (1791); *not* kə-mis'ər-ēt' as Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), and Phye [Feel compassion or pity for].

commissariat: kəm'i-sē'ri-at'; ɛ̃m'i-sā'ri-āt', *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kə-mis-sār'i-at'; I. & St. kə-mis-sē'ri-at'; M. kə-mi-sā'ri-at'; W. kə-mis-sār'i-at' [The department of an army concerned with the food-supply].

commissary: kəm'i-sē'ri'; ɛ̃m'i-sā-ry' [A commissioner].

commission: kə-mish'an'; ɛ̃-mish'on' [A document conferring rank or power on the person named therein]. The stem of the related words **commissional**, **commissioner**, **commissionship**, is pronounced in the same way.

commissionnaire: kə-mish'an-ār' or (Fr.) kəm'mīs'yūn'ār'; ɛ̃-mish'on-ār' or (Fr.) ɛ̃m'mīs'yōn'ār' [A messenger; also, a factor or commission merchant].

commissural: kə-mish'yū-rəl'; ɛ̃-mish'yū-ral', *Standard* & W.; C. kə-mish'yū-rəl'; E. kə-mis'siū-rəl'; I. kə-mis-siū-rəl'; M. kə-mi-siū-rəl'; St. kə-mish'yū-rəl'; W. kə-mish'yū-rəl'. The distinction made in the pronunciation of the second and third syllables may be described as a national characteristic. (See Introductory, pp. xiv, xv.) [Pertaining to a commissure.]

commisssure: kəm'i-shūr' or kəm'i-siūr'; ɛ̃m'i-shur' or ɛ̃m'i-sūr'. Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all placed it on the penult—kə-mish'yūr' [A joint, junction, seam, or closure].

committee: kə-mit'i'; ɛ̃-mīt'e'. The stressing of this word on the first or on the last syllable was stigmatized as improper by Walker, and classified as vulgar by Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improperities," p. 41, 1831). It was Milford's view ("Principles of Harmony in Language," 1774) that while the English accented the second syllable, the Scots accented the first—"com'mit-tee," he said, "is the Scottish manner." But Sir James Murray, himself a Scotsman (Milford was a Londoner by birth), states that the pronunciation was originally kə-mi-ti', which is still retained when applied to an individual, and in Scotland when applied to a body ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. 2, p. 684, 1893).

commod [Fr.]: kə-mōd'; ɛ̃-mōd'; *not* kəm'əd' as Smart [An article of furniture, as a chifffonier].

commodious: kə-mō'di-us'; ɛ̃-mō'di-ūs'. While Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844), indicated the word as one of four syllables, Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) gave it only three—kə-mō'dyus', which is not sanctioned by the best usage of to-day.

commodore: kəm'o-dēr'; ɛ̃m'o-dôr'. Notwithstanding that some of the lexicographers indicate the ultima as having the sound of o as in "go," it is far

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; null, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

more frequently heard as o in "or," as represented by Sir James Murray. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) placed the stress on the final syllable, but Smart (1837), Brande (1842), and Reid (1844), as well as all modern lexicographers, put it on the first.

Commodus: kem'o-dus¹; eöm'o-düs²; *not* kem-mō'dus¹ [Rom. emperor (161-192)].

common: kem'an¹; eöm'on².

[MONALTY].

commonality: kem'an-al'i-ti¹; eöm'on-äl'i-ty² [Obsolete form of COM-

commonalty: kem'an-al-ti¹; eöm'on-al-ty² [The people as distinguished from the aristocracy].

commonweal: kem'an-wäl¹; eöm'on-wäl². *Wr.* indicated the stress on the final syllable. See COMMONWEALTH [General welfare].

commonwealth: kem'an-welth¹; eöm'on-wälth² [The people organized as a state]. Walker, following a caprice of fashion, stressed *commonweal* on the last syllable, but *commonwealth* on the first, an absurd contradiction that did not prevail, notwithstanding that Worcester did the same thing half a century later. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable of both words, while Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) put it on the first.

communal: kem'yu-näl or kem-miü'näl¹; eöm'yu-näl or eöm-mü'näl². While Am. usage favors the first, British usage employs the second [Pert. to a commune or community].

commune (v.): ke-miün¹; eö-mün². So indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849), and so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and other poets; but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) put the stress on the first syllable, as did also Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Scott.

I would commune with you of such things
That want no ears but yours.

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 3.

commune (n.): kem'yün¹; eöm'yun² [A Fr. political division].

communiqué [Fr.]: ke"mü"nī"ke¹; eö"mü"nī"ke² [Literally, that has been communicated: a participial form used as a substantive originally Feb. 17, 1852, by the government of the Second Empire, and designating an official decree directing the newspaper press to print accompanying government reports. Hence, any official announcement].

communism: kem'yu-nizm¹; eöm'yu-nīsm² [A system of social life in which there is community of goods].

communist: kem'yu-nist¹; eöm'yu-nīst² [1. One who practises communism. 2. [C-] A supporter of the revolutionary party who controlled Paris, Fr., in 1871].

community: kem-miü'ni-ti¹; eöm-mü'ni-ty², *Standard* (1893).

communize: kem'yu-naiz¹; eöm'yu-nīz² [To make common or public property].

commutation: kem'yu-tē'shan¹; eöm'yu-tā'shon² [The changing of one thing for another; also, the making of a single payment to secure a special rate of railroad transportation].—**commutative:** kem-miü'ta-tiv¹; eöm-mü'ta-tiv² [Pert. to commutation].

commute: kem-miüt¹; eöm-müt² [To effect commutation].

Como: kō'mo¹; eö'mo² [It. prov., city, and lake].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Comorin: kəm'o-rin¹; eöm'o-rin² [A cape, the southern extremity of British India].

compact: kəm-pakt¹; eöm-päct² [I. a. Pressed or packed together. II. v. To press or pack together].

compact (n.): kəm'pakt¹; eöm'päct² [An agreement or contract].

companion: kəm-pan'yan¹; eöm-pän'yon² [A comrade or associate].

company: kum'pə-ni¹; eöm'pa-ny² [An assemblage of persons].

comparable: kəm'pə-rə-bl¹; eöm'pa-ra-bl². Of all lexicographers Ash (1775) alone indicated the stress on the antepenult—kəm-pär'a-bl¹.

comparative: kəm-par'a-tiv¹; eöm-pär'a-tiv².

compare: kəm-pär¹; eöm-pär².

comparison: kəm-par'i-sən¹; eöm-pär'i-son²; *not* kəm-par'i-zen¹.

compass: kum'pas¹; eöm'pas² [An instrument for determining direction].

compassion: kəm-pash'en¹; eöm-päsh'on² [Pity; sympathy].

compatriot: kəm-pē'tri-ət¹ or kəm-pat'ri-ət¹; eöm-pā'tri-ot² or eöm-pät'-ri-ot² [A fellow-countryman]. Both pronunciations of this word are heard, but the former the more frequently. The latter was indicated by Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835).

compeer: kəm-pīr¹; eöm-pēr² [An equal in rank].

compelled: kəm-peld¹; eöm-pēld². See BEQUEATHED.

compendious: kəm-pen'di-us¹; eöm-pēn'di-ūs². Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated four syllables as above; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted but three—kəm-pen'dyəs¹; Walker (1791) kəm-pen'ji-as¹ [Compact; direct].

compensate: kəm'pen-sēt or kəm-pen'sēt¹; eöm'pēn-sāt or eöm-pēn'sāt². *Standard, E., M., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & W.* place it on the second. Murray gives the penult as obscure, kəm'pan-sēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the second syllable, and only Knowles (1835) indicated it on the first.

compensative: kəm-pen'sə-tiv¹; eöm-pēn'sa-tiv².

Complègne: kēn'pī'ē'nyə¹; eön'pī'ē'nye² [Fr. town, where Joan of Arc was captured, May 25, 1430].

complaisance: kəm'plē-zans¹; eöm'plā-šāŋs², *M. & W.; Standard*, kəm'-plē-zans¹; *C.* kəm'pli-zəns¹; *E.* kum-plēz'əns¹; *I.* kəm'plē-zans¹; *St.* kəm'plē-zans¹. The word dates from 1651 and may be found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), who defined it as "Fellowship in joy." Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) indicated the stress on the last syllable; to-day it is correctly placed on the first [Desire to please].

complaisant: kəm'plē-zant¹; eöm'plā-šānt².

complanate: kəm'plə-nēt¹; eöm'pla-nāt², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* kəm'-pli-nēt¹; *E.* kəm'plēn-ət¹; *I.* kəm'plē-nēt; *W.* kəm-plē'nēt¹ [Leveled].

complement: kəm'pli-ment¹; eöm'ple-mēnt²; *not* kəm'pli-ment¹ as noted by Phye [Full number].

2: wŋf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

complete: kəm-plīt¹; eöm-plēt² [Entire].

complex: kəm'pleks¹; eöm'plēks² [Involved].

complexion: kəm-plek'shən¹; eöm-plēk'shon² [The color or appearance of the skin, especially that of the face].

complicacy: kəm'pli-kā-sī¹; eöm'pli-ea-çy², *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* kəm'pli-ki-sī¹; *St.* kəm'pli-ka-sī¹; *Standard* (1915), kəm'pli-kē-sī¹ [The state or quality of being complex].

complicate: kəm'pli-kēt¹; eöm'pli-eāt² [Involve].

[being involved].

complication: kəm'pli-kē'shən¹; eöm'pli-eā'shon² [The condition of

complicative: kəm'pli-kā-tiv¹; eöm'pli-ea-tiv², *Standard* (1893); *Standard* (1915) kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *C.* kəm'pli-ki-tiv¹; *E.* kəm'plik-e-tiv¹; *I. & St.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *M. & W.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *Wr.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹ [Producing complication].

compliment: kəm'pli-ment or -mənt¹; eöm'pli-ment². *C. & M.* alone give the final syllable as obscure [Praise with delicacy].

complin, compline: kəm'pln¹; eöm'plin²; *not* kəm-plain¹ [The last service of common prayer for a day].

Complutensian: kəm'plu-ten'si-ən¹; eöm'ply-tēn'si-an², *Standard* (1893), *E., M., St.*; *Standard* (1915), kəm'plu-ten'shən¹; *C.* kəm-plu-ten'shi-ən¹; *I.* kəm'plū-ten'si-ən¹; *W.* kəm'plū-ten'shən¹; *Wr.* kəm-plē-ten'shən¹ [Pert. to Complutum in Spain].

Complutum: kəm-plū'tum¹; eöm-ply'tūm² [An ancient Roman town in Spain where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued].

component: kəm-pō'nent¹; eöm-pō'nēnt²; *not* kəm'pə-nent¹ [A part].

comport: kəm-pōrt¹; eöm-pōrt², rather than kəm-pōrt¹, a book pronunciation now seldom heard, but indicated by the dictionaries except Murray's New Eng. Dict., which gives the ultima the sound of o in "boar," "bore," not that of o in "go."

composite: kəm-peɹ't or kəm'po-zit¹; eöm-pōs'it or eöm'po-sīt². Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) stressed the second syllable, a practise which all the modern American dictionaries still continue. Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable, as do all the modern British dictionaries. This distinction of accentuation has become a national characteristic [Made up of parts; as, the composite order of columns in architecture].

compost: kəm'pōst¹; eöm'pōst², *Standard*, *C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kəm'pest¹; *M.* kəm'pest¹ [A mixture used as manure to enrich the soil].

compound (v.): kəm-paund¹; eöm-pound² [1. To make up as of different ingredients. 2. To come to an agreement for the settlement of].

compound: kəm'paund¹; eöm-pound² [I. a. Consisting of many ingredients or parts. II. n. Something made up of many ingredients or parts].

comprador: kəm'pra-dōr¹; eöm'prā-dōr², *Standard*; *C.* kəm-prā-dōr¹; *E.* kəm-pra-dōr¹; *I.* kəm-prā-dōr¹; *M.* kəm-pra-dōr¹; *St.* kəm'pra-dōr¹; *W.* kəm'pra-dōr¹ [A commission-merchant; also, a purchaser, customer]. **compradore†.**

compress (v.): kəm-pres¹; eöm-prēs² [To press together].

Note the position of the accent on the following word.

compress (n.): kəm'pres¹; eöm'prēs² [Something pressed together].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, wəɹt, ʔll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē: gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

compromise: kəm'pro-maɪz¹; eɒm'pro-mɪz² [An adjustment by mutual concessions].

Compton: kʌmp'tən¹; eɒmp'ton²; *not* kəmp'tən¹ [Eng. actor (1805-77)].

comptroller: kən-trɒl'ər¹; eɒn-trɒl'er² [An official accountant].

computable: kəm-piū'ta-bl¹; eɒm-pū'ta-bl². Murray indicates kəm'piū-ta-bl¹ as alternative, but from Johnson (1755) to Standard (1915) the stress is noted on the antepenult [Capable of being calculated].

computist: kəm-piū'tɪst¹; eɒm-pū'tɪst². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) placed the accent on the first syllable, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) on the second as here [One skilled in calculation].

comrade: kəm'rad¹; eɒm'rād², *Standard, C., & W.; E. kʌm'rəd¹; I., St., & W. kəm'rəd¹*, also indicated by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837-57), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), *M., kəm'rad¹*. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted kʌm'rəd¹ [A companion].

Comte: kɔ̃nt¹; eɔ̃nt² [Fr. philosopher (1798-1857)]. But in its Anglicized relatives, **Comtian**, **Comtism**, and **Comtist**, the *m* in the first syllable is given its normal value.

con amore [It.]: kɔ̃n a-mɔ̃rē¹; eɔ̃n ä-mɔ̃rē². The first element of this phrase is frequently rendered erroneously kən¹, as if Anglicized [With love]. [(R. V.)].

Conaniah: kən'ə-naɪ'ä or kɔ̃nə-naɪ'ä¹; eɔ̃n'a-ni'ä or eɔ̃nə-na-ni'ä² [Bible]

conative: kɔ̃nə-tiv¹; eɔ̃nə-tiv², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. kən'ə-tiv¹; W. kə-nē'uv¹* [Acting; as, *conative* powers].

concave: kən'kēv¹; eɔ̃n'ēāv². Walker (1791) & W. (1859) kən'kēv¹ [Hollow and rounded].

conceal: kən-sɪl¹; eɔ̃n-çēl² [To hide].

concede: kən-sɪd¹; eɔ̃n-çēd² [To allow, as a right].

conceit: kən-sɪt¹; eɔ̃n-çēt² [Vanity].

conceive: kən-sɪv¹; eɔ̃n-çēv² [To form an idea of].

concentrate: kən'sen-trēt or kən-sen'trēt¹; eɔ̃n'çēn-trāt or eɔ̃n-çēn'trāt². *Standard, E., M., & W.* place the accent on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & W.* on the second, as did also Perry (1775) and Walker (1791). *M. & W.* give the *e* in the second syllable as obscure.

Concepcion: kən-sep-syɔ̃n¹; eɔ̃n-çēp-çyɔ̃n² [Province and city in Chile].

conception: kən-sep'shən¹; eɔ̃n-çēp'shon² [The act of conceiving. See CONCEIVE].

concert (*v.*): kən-sɜrt¹; eɔ̃n-çert² [To arrange in agreement]. [formance].

concert (*n.*): kən'sart¹; eɔ̃n'çert² [A vocal or instrumental musical per-

concerto [It.]: kən-cher'to¹; eɔ̃n-çēr'to², *Standard & M.; C. kən-çhār'to¹; E. kʌn-sūr'to¹; I. kən-çēr'tō¹; W. kɔ̃n-cher'tō¹; W. kən-sūr'tō¹*; Perry (1775) kən-sūr'tō¹ [A musical composition].

conceit [It.]: kən-çet'to¹; eɔ̃n-çēt'to², *Standard, C., & M.; E. kʌn-çet'tō¹; I. kən-çet'tō¹; W. kɔ̃n-çet'tō¹; W. kən-set'tō¹* [Affected wit; conceit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔ̃k, bɔ̃t; fʌll, rʌle, çüre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔ̃il, bɔ̃y; ɔ̃o, ɔ̃em; ɪnk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

conch: **kən**k¹; **eön**e²; *not* **kən**ch¹, *nor* **kən**sh¹, but *M.* gives latter as in use in Eng. [A marine shell].

concha [L.]: **kən**'k¹; **eön**'ea² [The large cavity of the external ear].

conchology: **kən**-kəl'o-j¹; **eön**-eöl'o-gy²; *not* **kən**-kəl'o-j¹, *nor* **kən**ch-öl'o-j¹ [The science of the shells of mollusks].

concerge [Fr.]: **kön**"syär"¹; **eön**"cyêzh"² [The doorkeeper or janitor of an apartment house or private hotel].

Conclergerie [Fr.]: **kön**"syär"¹; **eön**"cyêzh"² [A historic prison in Paris].

conciliate: **kən**-sil'i-ët¹; **eön**-çil'i-üt². Pronounced as three syllables, **kən**-sil'yët¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), but as first indicated here by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To secure the friendship of].

conciliatory: **kən**-sil'i-a-to-r¹; **eön**-çil'i-a-to-ry². Sheridan (1780), **kən**-sil-yët-ar¹; Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1840), **kən**-sil'i-a-tar¹. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) placed the accent on the i in the second syllable [Tending to conciliate].

concise: **kən**-sais'¹; **eön**-çis'² [Brief; short].

conclamant: **kən**'klä-mänt¹; **eön**'ela-mänt², *Standard*; *M.* **kən**-klam'änt¹; *W.* **kən**-klä'mänt¹ [Calling out together].

conclave: **kən**'kläv¹; **eön**'eläv². *Walker & Wr.* **kən**'kläv¹ [A secret council].

conclude: **kən**-klüd'¹; **eön**-elüd'², *Standard & St.*; *C.* **kən**-klüd'¹; *E.* **kən**-klüd'¹; *I.* **kən**-klüd'¹; *M. & W.* (1909) **kən**-klüd'¹; *W.* (1890) **kən**-klüd'¹; *Wr.* **kən**-klüd'¹ [To settle finally; also, arrive at a decision].—**conclusive**: **kən**-klüd'siv¹; **eön**-elü'siv².

concord¹: **kən**'körd¹; **eön**'eörd² [Agreement; harmony].

Concord²: **kən**'körd¹; **eön**'eörd². Locally **kən**'körd¹ [1. A historic village in Mass. 2. The capital of New Hampshire].

concordance: **kən**-kör'däns¹; **eön**-eör'dänc². Walker noted that some persons, when speaking of a concordance to the Bible, placed the accent on the first syllable, but orthoepists and lexicographers from Bailey's time have all indicated it on the second [A list of words used in a book together with references to the places where they are used].

concordat: **kən**-kör'dat¹; **eön**-eör'dät² [Papal treaty].

concourse: **kən**'körs¹; **eön**'eörs² [An assembly, as of people; also, a place where people assemble].

concrete (*v.*): **kən**-krit'¹; **eön**-erët'² [To unite in one mass].

concrete (*a. & n.*): **kən**'krit¹; **eön**'erët². *M.* **kən**-krit'¹, which is indicated as alternative for the adjective by *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, but was preferred by *Asn* (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stressed the first syllable of the adjective (a practise still in use in England), and Perry alone the last of the noun [I. a. Joined together in one mass. II. n. A composition of stone, gravel, etc., united with cement].

concubinage: **kən**-kiü'bi-nij¹; **eön**-eü'bi-näc². See **CONCUBINE**.

concubine: **kən**'kiu-bain¹; **eön**'eü-bin² [A quasi-wife or a substitute for a barren wife].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

concupiscence: kən-kiū'pɪ-sens¹; eön-eū'pɪ-senç² [Lust].

concur: kən-kūr'¹; eön-eūr'² [To agree with].

concussion: kən-kush'an¹; eön-cūsh'on² [A violent shock].

Condé (de): də kōn'dē'¹; de eōn'dē'² [Fr. soldier (1621-1686)].

condemn: kən-dem'¹; eön-dēm'², *Standard, St., & I.*—the *n* is silent. See *N. C., M., W., & W. r.* kən-dem'¹; *E.* kün-dem'¹ [To censure].

It is no unusual thing to hear persons painfully striving to pronounce the final *n* of *condemn*, . . . making themselves very miserable when they fail and others very miserable when they succeed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 5, p. 264. [H. '09.]

condemner: kən-dem'ər¹; eön-dēm'er².—**condemning (n.):** kən-dem'-
ɪŋ¹; eön-dēm'ɪŋ².—**condemning (ppr.):** kən-dem'niŋ¹; eön-dēm'niŋ².

condescend: kən'di-send'¹; eön'de-sēnd'² [To be kind and affable to].

condign: kən-dain'¹; eön-din'². Formerly, kən'dain¹ [Deserved]. [80].

Condillac (de): də kōn'di'yāk'¹; de eōn'di'yāe'² [Fr. philosopher (1715-1780)].

condition: kən-dish'an¹; eön-dish'on² [The state or position of a person or thing].

condole: kən-dōl'¹; eön-dōl'² [Grieve; sympathize].

condolence: kən-dō'lens¹; eön-dō'lēŋç². An accentuation, kən'do-lens¹, based on Latin analogy, is sometimes heard, as in *confidence*, *continence*, *indolence*, *innocence*, *insolence*, etc. [Expression of sympathy in grief].

condone: kən-dōn'¹; eön-dōn'² [Forgive].

[1743-94].

Condorcet (de): də kōn'dōr'sē'¹; de eōn'dōr'çē'² [Fr. mathematician].

condottiere [It.]: kən'det-tyē'rē¹; eön'dōt-tyē'rē² [A military leader of the 14th and 15th centuries, who sold his services and those of his men].

conduce: kən-diūs'¹; eön-dūç'² [To contribute].

conduct (v.): kən-duct'¹; eön-düet'² [To lead; guide; escort].

conduct (n.): kən'dukt¹; eön'düet² [Behavior].

conduit: kən'dit¹; eön'dit². Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated this; but Walker (1791) said "*Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*," and was supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) gave kən'dwit¹, the latter remarking that kün'dit¹ was vulgar, but to-day this last pronunciation is indicated by *E., M., St., & W. r.*, while kən'dit¹ is recorded by *Standard, C., I., & W.* Thus, the difference now practically amounts to a national characteristic, the British preferring kün'dit¹, the Americans kən'dit¹ [A tube, pipe, or passageway to serve as a conductor]. [a bone].

condyle: kən'dil¹; eön'dyl²; *not* kən'doil¹ [An enlarged, prominent end of a bone].

cone: kōn¹; eōn² [A solid figure that tapers from a circular base to a point].

Compare GONE; NONE.

confer: kən-fūr'¹; eön-fēr'² [1. To hold a conference. 2. To bestow].

conference: kən'fər-ens¹; eön'fer-enç² [An official consultation].

confess: kən-fes'¹; eön-fēs'² [To avow; acknowledge].—**confessed:** kən-fest'¹; eön-fēst'².—**confessedly:** kən-fes'ed-h¹; eön-fēs'ed-ly²—four syllables, *not* as the preceding word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōō; fʊl, rʊl, çūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

confessor: kən-fes'ər¹; eön-fēs'er², *Standard*; C. & M. kən-fes'ər¹; E. kən-fes'ər¹; I. kən-fēs'ər¹; St. kən-fes'ər¹; W. kən-fes'ər¹; W. kən-fēs'ər¹. This word has been accented, at different times, on the first, on the second, and on the third syllable. The historic pronunciation is *con-fes-sor*, found in all the poets, but by such of the earlier lexicographers as Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) the accent was indicated on the second syllable, a practise which prevails today.

By Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Smart (1837), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863), the accent was placed on the first syllable. Scott (1797) put it upon the first and second syllables, and John Kersey, in his edition of Edward Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706), placed it on the last. Walker (1791) remarked that the impropriety of accenting the first syllable "is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise," yet every modern lexicographer corrects it by accenting the second syllable [1. One who confesses. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, a priest empowered to administer the sacrament of penance].

confetti [It.]: kən-fet'tī¹; eön-fēt'tī²; not as commonly heard kən-fet'¹ [Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers for pelting].

confidant: kən'fi-dant¹; eön'fi-dant², *Standard* (1893), M., St., & W.; C. kən-fi-dant¹; E. kən'fi-dant¹; I. kən'fi-dant¹; W. kən-fi-dant¹. *Standard* (1913) gives the i as weak, a notation also indicated by W. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Cull (1864) accented only the first syllable. Walker (1791) remarked that "some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *come*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary" (1780). He and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) indicated the stress on the last syllable [A person taken into the confidence of another].

confidante [Fr.]: kən'fi-dant' or kən'fi-dant¹; eön'fi-dant' or eön'fi-dant² [A woman in whom one confides]. [contour of an object].

configuration: kən-fig'yur-ē'shən¹; eön-fig'yur-ā'shon² [The outline or

confine (v.): kən-fain¹; eön-fin². All the modern dictionaries agree that the position of the stress is on the last syllable. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) indicated it in the same place, but Bailey (1732), Jameson (1827), and Cooley (1863) placed it on the first syllable [To restrict within limits or boundaries].

confine (n.): kən'fain¹; eön'fin². Of all the lexicographers Bailey alone indicated the accent in this word on the final syllable [A boundary or limit; as, the *confines* of the British empire].

confiner: kən-fai'nər¹; eön-fi'nər², *Standard* (1893), C., E., M., & St., Ash & Walker; *Standard* (1913), W., & W. kən-tain'ər¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

confiscate (v.): kən'fis-kēt¹; eön'fis-eāt², *Standard* (1893), E., M., & W.; C. & W. kən-fis-kēt¹; I. & St. kən-fis-kēt¹. Kenrick (1773) indicated kən'fis-kēt¹, but Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones accented the second syllable, a practise followed also by Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To appropriate private property in penalty for offense].

In the Elizabethan period Shakespeare said, indifferently, *confiscate* or *confiscate*.

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confiscate (a.): kən'fis-kēt¹; eön'fis-eāt². So indicated also by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), but Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) put the accent on the penult.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

confiscator: kən'fīs-kə'tər¹; eön'fīs-eä'tor². The accentuation of this word may be summarized as follows: Smart accented the *con* in 1837; Knowles accented the *fis* in 1835, and Jameson the *ca* in 1827. To-day the chief stress is placed on the first syllable. A secondary stress is indicated on the third by *Standard*, *W.*, & *St.*, but omitted by *E.*, *I.*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*

confiserie: kōn'fī'zə-rī¹; eön'fī'gə-rē²; *not* three syllables, as *Phyfe*, kōn'fīz'rī¹ [A confectionery].

conflict (v.): kən-flīkt¹; eön-flīet² [To come into collision].

conflict (n.): kən'flīkt¹; eön'flīet² [A contest of opposing forces].

confluence: kən'flu-ens¹; eön'flu-enç². In England the *u* is pronounced as *u* in "rule."

confraternity: kən'frə-tūr'ni-ti¹; eön'frə-tēr'ni-ty², *Standard*—*Murray* indicates the same pronunciation, but puts the same stress on the first as on the third syllable; *C.* kən-frī-tūr'ni-ti¹; *E.* kən-frə-tūr'ni-ti¹; *I.* kən-frā-tūr'ni-ti¹; *St.* kən'frā-tūr'ni-ti¹; *W.* kən'frā-tūr'ni-ti¹; *W.* kən-frā-tūr'ni-ti¹ [A brotherhood].

confrère [Fr.]: kōn'frār¹; eön'frēr² [An associate or fellow member].

confront: kən-frunt¹; eön-front² [To stand face to face with]. Of the earlier lexicographers Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kən-frent¹—a pronunciation not now accepted.

Confucius: kən-fiū'shūs¹; eön-fū'shūs² [Chin. sage (551–478 B. C.)].

confusion: kən-fiū'zən¹; eön-fū'zhon².

confutant: kən-fiū'tənt¹; eön-fū'tant²; Todd (1818) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kən'fə-tənt¹ [One who proves another wrong].

confute: kən-fiūt¹; eön-fūt²; *not* kən-fūt¹ [To prove to be wrong].

congé [Fr.]: kōn'zē¹; eön'zhē², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kōn-zē¹; *E.* kən-jē¹; *I.* kən'jī¹; *M.* kōn'zē¹; *St.* kōn'zē¹; *W.* kən'jī¹. This word, altho completely naturalized in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th centuries, does not seem to have fared much better among the earlier lexicographers. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1837) indicated kən'jī¹; Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802), kōn'jī¹; Walker (1791), kən-jī¹; Jones (1798), kōn-jī¹; Jameson (1827), kən'jī¹; Knowles (1835), kōn-zē¹; Worcester (1859), kōn'jē¹; Webster (1864), kən'jē¹. The modern tendency is to treat the word as an alien word opposed to Anglicization.

congeal: kən-jīl¹; eön-gēl²; *not* kən-jīl¹ [To harden by cooling; freeze].

congener: kən'jī-nər¹; eön'gē-ner², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *W.* kən'jī-nūr¹; *E.* kən'jē-nūr¹; *I.* & *St.* kən-jī'nūr¹. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Smart (1837), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the stress on the first syllable; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805—the word is not in the 1775 edition), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable and gave the *e* the sound it has in "me"—a pronunciation preferred by Scottish lexicographers.

congenial: kən-jīn'yəl¹; eön-gēn'yal², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* kən-jī'nī-əl¹; *E.* kən-jī'nī-əl¹; *I.* & *St.* kən-jī'nī-əl¹; *W.* kən-jī'nī-əl¹. Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775) indicated the stress after the *n*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted kən-jī'nī-əl¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) recorded kən-jī'nī-əl¹ [Having kindred character or tastes].—**congeniality:** kən-jī'nī-əl'i-ti¹; eön-gē'nī-əl'i-ty².

conger: kən'gər¹; eön'gēr² [A marine eel].

congeries: kən-jī'rī-iz¹; eön-gē'rī-ēs² [A collection or heap of things].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe, fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

congest: ken-jest¹; eön-gëst² [1. To collect or crowd together. 2. To overcharge, as an organ with blood].—**congestion:** ken-jes'chen¹; eön-gës'chon² [An abnormal accumulation].

conglobate: ken-glo-bët¹; eön-glo-bät², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr.* ken-glö'bët¹; *E. I., & St.* ken-glö'bët¹. Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) indicated ken-glö'bët¹; Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), ken-glo-bët¹; Smart (1837), ken-glo-bët¹; Cull (1864), ken-glöb'ët [To form into a globular mass].

conglomerate: ken-glem'är-it¹; eön-glöm'er-at² [A mass of heterogeneous matter].

Congo: ken'go¹; eön'go² [Region and river of Africa].

congratulate: ken-grat'yu-lët¹; eön-grät'yu-lät², *Standard* (1893). This is the pronunciation noted by all lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster's New International (1909), hence ken-grach'u-lët¹ (*Standard*, 1913) is probably an editorial idiosyncrasy.

congregate: ken'gri-gët¹; eön-gre-gät² [To gather together].

Congresbury: küms'bri¹; eöms'bry² [Eng. village in Somerset]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

congress: ken'gres¹; eön'grës²; *not* ken'gres¹, as too frequently heard. See Introductory, p. xix-xx [An assembly; specif. [C-] the national legislative assembly of the United States of America].

congressional: ken-gresh'an-al¹; eön-grësh'on-al² [Pert. to congress].

Congreve: ken'griv¹; eön'grëv² [Eng. dramatist of the Restoration (1670-1729)].

congruence: ken'gru-ens¹; eön'gru-ënc² [Appropriateness].—**congruent:** ken'gru-ent¹; eön'gru-ënt².—**congruity:** ken-grü'i-tü¹; eön-grü'i-ty².

Coniah: ko-nai'a¹; eo-ni'a² [Bible].

conic: ken'ik¹; eön'ie²; *not* kō'nik¹ [Shaped like a cone].

conifer: ken'i-fär¹; eön'i-fer² [A plant bearing cones].—**coniferous:** ko-nif'är-us¹; eo-ni'er-üs². [name].

Coningsby: ken'inq-bi¹; eön'ings-by² [Hero of Disraeli's novel of the same

Conisborough: küns'bro¹; eöns'bro² [Eng. village]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

contum: ko-nai'üm¹; eo-ni'üm² [Poisonous parsley].

conjecture: ken-jek'tiur¹; eön-jëc'tür². The weight of usage, as traced from Johnson (1755) to the present day, is in favor of the pronunciation indicated here, but *Walker & Standard* indicate ken-jek'chur¹.

conjunctiva: ken'jünk-tai'væ¹; eön'jüne-ti'va² [Membrane of eyelid].

conjure¹: ken-jür¹; eön-jür² [To implore].

conjure²: künj'är¹; eön'jür² [To enchant].

conjurer¹: ken-jür'är¹; eön-jür'er² [One who implores].

conjurer²: künj'är'är¹; eön'jür'er² [One who enchants; a magician].

connate: ken-nët¹; eön-nät², *Standard* (1893), *I. & St.; C., M., & W.* (1909) ken'ët¹; *E.* ken'nët¹; *Wr.* ken-nët¹; *Standard* (1913) ke-nët¹; *W.* (1890) ken-

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = fewd; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

nut¹. The majority of the earlier lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to March (1893) indicated the stress on the ultima; Goodrich (1847) and Craig (1849) alone put it on the penult [Born with one].

Connaught: kən'et¹; eɔn'ɔt²; not kən'et¹ [Ir. province].

conneillite: kən'nel-aɪt¹; eɔn'nəl-ɪt¹, *Standard* (1893); C. kə-nel'ait¹; E. kən'nel-ait¹; I. & *Standard* (1913), kən'el-ait¹; M. kən'el-ait¹ [A mineral].

conner¹: kən'ər¹; eɔn'er², *Standard*, C., & I.; M. & W. kən'ər¹ [One who examines closely].

conner²: kən'ər¹ or kən'ər¹; eɔn'er² or eɔn'er² [One who directs the steering of a ship].

conner³: kən'ər¹; eɔn'er², *Standard* & C.; M. kən'ər¹ [A fish]. See CUNNER.

connive: kən-naɪv¹; eɔn-nɪv², *Standard* (1893) & W.; C., M., & W. (1909), kə-naɪv¹; E. kən-nɪv¹; I., St. & W. (1890), kən-naɪv¹; *Standard* (1913), kə-naɪv¹. Perry (1775) indicated kən-naɪv¹; Walker (1791) kən-naɪv¹ [To permit by pretending not to see].

connoisseur: kən'i-sūr¹; eɔn'i-sūr², *Standard*; C. kən-i-siūr¹; E. kən-nus-sūr¹; I. kən'is-siūr¹; M. kə-nē-sūr¹; St. kən'nis-siūr¹; W. kən'i-siūr¹; W. kən-nis-siūr¹; Cooley (1863) kən-nis-siūr¹; Cull (1864) kən'nē-siūr¹; Abernethy (1912), kən-nis-siūr¹; Phye (1914) kən-nis-siūr¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) agreed on kən-nis-siūr¹; Sheridan (1780) noted kō-nis-siūr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) indicated kō-nis-siūr¹; Enfield (1807), kən'is-siūr¹; Knowles (1835), kən-nis-siūr¹; Smart (1837), kən-nē-siūr¹. The word is found in Bernard De Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," published 1723, but issued originally as "The Gambling Hive; or Knaves Turned Honest" in 1714. Dr. Johnson noted it in his Dictionary (1755), where to indicate its pronunciation he cited the lines following from Swift:

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of connoisseur. *Poetry*.

[A critical judge, as of art].

connotate: kən'o-tēt¹; eɔn'o-tāt² [To mention by implication].

connotative: kə-nō'tə-tɪv¹; eɔ-nō'tə-tɪv², *Standard* & C.; E. & I. kən-nō'tə-tɪv¹; M. & W. kə-nō'tə-tɪv¹; St. kən-nō'tə-tɪv¹; W. kən'nē-tē-tɪv¹ [That connotes].

Cononiah: kən'o-[or kō'no]-nai'a¹; eɔn'o-[or eɔ'nō]-ni'a² [Bible].

conquer: kən'kər¹; eɔn'ker²; not kən'kər¹ [To overcome by force].

conquest: kən'kwɛst¹; eɔn'kwɛst².

Conrad: kən'rād¹; eɔn'rād² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., kōn'-rath; eɔn'rath²; Ger., kōn'rat; eɔn'rāt²; Dutch, **Koenraad:** kōn'rat; kən'rāt²; Fr., **Conrade:** kōn'rād¹; eɔn'rād²; It. & Sp., **Conrado:** kōn-ra'do; eɔn-rā'do²; Sw., **Conrad:** kən'rād¹; eɔn'rād².

conscience: kən'shɛns¹; eɔn'shɛŋɕ²; not kən'si-ens¹ [Conformity to one's views of right and wrong].

conscientious: kən'shi-ɛn'shɛns¹; eɔn'shi-ɛn'shɛns², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., M., St., W., W., & Walker (1791); *Standard* (1913) and Perry (1775), kən'si-ɛn'shɛns¹.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (1806).

2: wɔɪ, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɕo, ɕem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, 'örn;

conscious: kən'shus¹; cön'shüs² [Mentally alert].

consequence: kən'si-kwens¹; cön'se-kwēŋç² [The effect of a cause].

conscancy: kən-sūr'vān-si¹; cön-sēr'vān-çy² [The act of protecting from loss, as by waste].

conservation: kən'sər-vē'shən¹; cön'ser-vū'shon² [Preservation, especially of natural resources].

conservative: kən-sūr'vā-tiv¹; cön-sēr'vā-tiv² [Opposed to change; not [extreme].

conservatoire: kən-sūr'vā-twūr¹ or (Fr.) kōn'sūr'vū'twūr¹; cön-sēr'vā-twūr² or (Fr.) cōn'sūr'vū'twūr². C. kən-sər-vā-twer¹; I. kən-sēr'vā-twēr¹; M. kōn-sār'vā-twār¹; St. kən-sūr'vā-twār¹; W. kōn'ser'vā'twār¹; Wr. kən-sūr'vā-twār¹ [An institution for instruction in music].

conservator: kən'sər-vē'tar¹ or -tor¹; cön'ser-vā'tor². Johnson (1755), Ash, Bailey, and Perry (1775), and Smart (1849) indicated the chief stress on the penult; E. placed it on the antepenult—kən-sur'vā-tūr¹ [One who protects or preserves].

conserve (v.): kən-sūr'v¹; cön-sēr'v², *Standard*; C., I., & St. kən'sūr'v¹; E. kən-sūr'v¹; M., W., & Wr. kən-sūr'v¹. [To keep from decay or injury; preserve].

conserve (n.): kən'sūr'v¹ or (Eng.) kən-sūr'v¹; cön'sēr'v² or (Eng.) cön-sēr'v² [A sweetmeat in which fruit is preserved with sugar].

considerable: kən-sid'ər-ə-bl¹; cön-sid'er-a-bl². Frequently mispronounced as four syllables—kən-sid'rə-bl¹.

consign: kən-sain¹; cön-sin² [To entrust to the care of].

consigné [Fr.]: kōn'si'nye¹; cōn'si'nye² [A military officer ordered to his [quarters].

consignee: kən'sain-ē¹; cön'sin-ē², *Standard*; C., E., & I. kən-sai-nē¹; M. & W. (1909), kən-sai-nē¹; St. & W. (1890) kən'si-nē¹; Wr. kən-si-nē¹ [One to whom goods are entrusted].

consignor: kən-sai'nēr¹; cön-si'nör²; C. kən-sai'nēr¹; E. kən-sain-ēr¹; I. kən-sain-ēr¹; M. kən-sai-nēr¹; St. kən-sai'nūr¹; W. kən-sain-ūr¹; Wr. kən-sain-ēr¹ [One who makes a consignment].

consistory: kən-sis'to-ri¹; cön-sis'to-ry², *Standard*; C. & W. kən-sis'to-ri¹; E. kən-sis'tūr-i¹; I. kən-sis'ter-i¹; M. kən-sis'ter-i¹; St. kən-sis'tūr-i¹; Wr. kən-sis'to-ri¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable; Bailey (1728) put it on the third syllable, and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), on the first syllable [A council of dignitaries, as of the church].

consolation: kən'so-lē'shən¹; cön'so-lā'shon² [The act of consoling]. Compare CONSOLATORY.

consolatory: kən-sel'ə-to-ri¹; cön-söl'a-to-ry². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849) all placed the stress on the second syllable; Ash (1775) put it on the first, and Bailey (1742) and Johnson (1755) indicated *con-so'la-to-ry*.

console (v.): kən-söl¹; cön-söl² [To comfort in distress]. See the following [word].

console (n.): kən'söl¹; cön'söl² [A bracket].

console: kən-selz¹; cön-sölz², *Standard*, E., & W.; C., I., St., W. (1890), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), kən'selz¹; M. & W.

2: art, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

(1900), ken-solz¹. Smart (1837), who indicated ken-solz¹, remarked that "the uninitiated talk of selling *con'sols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols*." [Contraction of *Consolidated Annuities*, the official name of the securities of the British Government constituted by Act 25, of George II., passed in 1751].

consommé: ken"so-mē¹ or (Fr.) kēn"so-mē¹; eön"so-mē² or (Fr.) eōn"so-mē² [Fr., a clear concentrated soup].

consort (v.): ken-sērt¹; eön-sōrt² [To associate with].

consort (n.): ken-sērt¹; eön-sōrt². Bailey (1732) indicated a stress on the last syllable and Johnson (1755) remarked, "It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but it has it now on the former." [A companion, especially a husband or wife].

conspiracy: ken-spir'ə-si¹; eön-spir'a-çy²; *not* ken'spi-rə-si¹, *nor* ken-spai'rə-si¹ [A plot by several persons to commit crime].

conspire: ken-spair¹; eön-spir² [To plot in conspiracy].

constable: kun'stə-bl¹; eön'sta-bl² [An officer empowered to maintain [peace].

Constance: ken'stəns¹; eön'stañç² [A feminine personal and a geographic name]. Fr., kēn'stāns¹; eön'stāñç²; Dutch, **Constantia:** ken-stūn'tsi-a¹; eön-stūn'tsi-a²; Ger., **Constanza:** kōn-stān'tse¹; eön-stān'tse²; It., **Costanza:** ko-stān'tsa¹; eön-stān'tsa²; Pg., **Constancia:** kon-stān'si-a¹; eön-stān'çi-a²; Sp., **Constanza:** kon-stān'tha¹; eön-stān'thā².

Constant: ken'stənt¹; eön'stant² [A masculine personal name]. Ger.

Constant: kōn'stants¹; eön'stants²; It. **Costante:** kō-stān'te¹; eön-stān'te²; L.

Constans: kon'stənz¹; eön'stənz²; Pg. **Constancio:** kōn-stān'si-ō¹; eön-stān'çi-ō²; Sp. **Constancio:** kōn-stān'thi-ō¹; eön-stān'thē-ō².

Constantine: ken'stən-tin¹; eön'stan-tin² [A masculine personal name].

Dan. Ger. **Constantin:** kōn'stan-tin¹; eön'stān-tin²; Dutch. **Constantijn:**

kōn'stan-tain¹; eön'stān-tin²; Fr. **Constantin:** kēn'stan'tan¹; eön'stān'tān²; It.

Costantino: kō'stan-ti'no¹; eön'stān-ti'no²; L. **Constantinus:** ken'stən-tai'nus¹;

eön'stan-ti'nus²; Pg. & Sp. **Constantino:** kōn'stan-ti'no¹; eön'stān-ti'no².

constellate: ken'ste-lēt¹; eön'stē-lāt², *Standard*; C. ken-stel'ēt¹; E. ken'-stel-lēt¹; I. ken-stel'lēt¹; M. ken'sta-lēt¹; W. ken'sta-lēt¹; W. ken-stel'lēt. While Ash (1775) and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable, Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805)—the word is not in the edition of 1775, Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable [To group into constellations].

construe: ken'stru¹; eön'stru². This pronunciation is indicated by all lexicographers but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), who indicated ken'ster¹, of which Walker remarked, "It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there." Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, C., M., & W. note ken'stru¹ as alternative.

Consuelo: ken'sū-ī'lo or (Fr.) kēn'sū"ē"lō¹; eön'syū-ē'lo or (Fr.) eōn'sū"ē"-lō² [The heroine of a story of the same name by George Sand].

consular: ken'siu-lar¹; eön'sū-lar². Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated ken'sə-lər¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) recorded ken'sha-lər¹ [Pertaining to a consul].

consult (v.): ken-sult¹; eön-sült² [To ask the advice of].

consult (n.): ken'sult¹; eön'sült² [A council or consultation]. T^r is word, now almost obsolete, was used by Bacon, Dryden, Milton, Pope, and Sw. t, ault, eñ Ash (1775) remarked, it was "frequently accented by the poets on the last syllable."

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; t ūn, thŭ.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) so indicated it. Scott uses the word in Chapter 23 of his "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), and also John Austin, in Volume II, Chapter 28 of his work on the "Province of Jurisprudence" (1832).

consultation: ken"sul-tē'shan¹; eön"sül-tā'shon² [A meeting to secure advice and compare views].

consultative: ken-sult'a-tiv¹; eön-sült'a-tiv²; *not* ken"səl-tē'tiv¹. [xx, note 9.

consume: ken-siüm¹; eön-süm²; *not* ken-süm¹. See Introductory, page

consummate (r.): ken'su-mēt or ken-sum'ēt¹; eön'sü-māt or eön-süm'āt².

Of the earlier lexicographers (1732-1850) eleven stressed the penult, and but two the antepenult. Those who stressed the penult were Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennings (1770), Ash (1775), Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Green (1844), Craig (1849). Those who stressed the antepenult were Knowles (1835), Walker (1847). In 1864 Cull did the same. Among the modern dictionaries *Standard, I., M., & W.* stress the antepenult and *C., E., St., & Wr.* the penult [To bring to completion].

consummate (a.): ken-sum'it or ken'su-mit¹; eön-süm'at or eön'sü-mat².

In best usage the accentuation of the adjective is the reverse of the verb. See above [Of the highest degree; complete, perfect].

consummative: ken-sum'a-tiv¹; eön-süm'a-tiv², *Standard; C. & Wr.* ken-süm'a-tiv¹; *I.* ken-sum'et-iv¹; *M. & W.* ken'sa-mē-tiv¹.

consummator: ken'su-mē'tar or -ter¹; eön'sü-mā'tor².

contemn: ken-tem¹; eön-tēm²—the *n* is silent. See CONDEMN [To treat with neglect; despise].

Public speakers are occasionally heard who strive painfully to pronounce the *n* of . . .
contemn. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [E. '04.]

contemner: ken-tem'ner¹ or ken-tem'er¹; eön-tēm'ner² or eön-tēm'er².

contemning: ken-tem'ŋ¹; eön-tēm'ing².

contemplate: ken'tem-plēt¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* ken-tem'plēt¹, *C., E., St., & Wr.*; eön'tēm-plāt or eön-tēm'plāt². Notwithstanding Walker's view, that the "very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, a propensity which ought to be checked," and the fact that twelve out of fourteen of the earlier lexicographers—from Johnson (1755) to Worcester (1859)—indicated the stress on the second syllable, modern usage supports the first accentuation indicated here. Kenrick (1773) and Webster (1828) stressed it *con'template*. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson used both *con'template* and *contem'plate*, but the latter form was preferred by orthoepists to the third quarter of the 19th cent. Subsequently the former prevailed and is accepted as best usage to-day. [To consider thoughtfully].

contemplative: ken-tem'plā-tiv¹; eön-tēm'plā-tiv²; *not* -plē-tiv¹.

contemplator: ken'tem-plē'tar or -ter¹; eön'tēm-plā'tor². In the accentuation of this word Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) indicated the chief stress on the penult; Bailey (1742), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) placed it on the antepenult; Enfield (1764), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) put it on the first syllable, as do also *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*, but *E. & Wr.* prefer it on the antepenult.

contemporaneous: ken-tem'po-rē'ni-us¹; eön-tēm'po-rā'ne-ūs² [Living

contemporaneity: ken-tem'po-rā-nī'i-ti¹; eön-tēm'po-ra-nē'i-ty².

content (a. & v.): ken-tent¹; eön-tēnt², *Standard, I., & St.; C., M., & Wr.* ken-tent¹; *E. & W.* ken'tent¹ [I. a. Satisfied. II. v. To please; delight].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sh; thin, this.

contents: ken'tents or ken-tents¹; eön'těnts or eön-těnts². Modern authorities are equally divided as to the position of the stress in this word. *Standard, C., E., & W.* indicate the accent on the first syllable; *I., M., St., & W.* put it on the last, as did also Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). See quotation.

The stress *content'* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *con'tent* is now used by many. . . . Printers often use *con'tents* technically, while saying *contents'* generally. JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. ii, p. 897. [Oxford, 1893.]

contest (v.): ken-test¹; eön-těst² [To oppose with force].

contest (n.): ken'test¹; eön'těst² [A struggle for supremacy].

contiguity: ken'ti-giū'i-ti¹; eön'ti-gū'i-ty² [Nearness]. See the next word.

contiguous: ken-tig'yu-us¹; eön-tīg'yu-ūs². Compare CONTIGUITY.

continue: ken-tin'yu-ēt¹; eön-tīn'yu-āt², *Standard & St.; C.*, ken-tin'-yu-ēt¹; *E.* kun-tin'yu-ēt¹; *I.* ken-tin'yū-ēt¹; *W. & W.* ken-tin'yu-it¹. Murray merely indicates the stress.

contour: ken-tūr¹; eön-tur², *Standard, C., E., I., S., & W.; M. & W.* ken-tūr¹. The best American usage prefers the stress on the final syllable, which is its original position as indicated by Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and others. The word is found unstressed in Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1706), but not in Blount (1656) [The line bounding a figure or body].

contract (v.): ken-trakt¹; eön-träet². In words of two syllables the position of the accent varies. Nouns are generally accented on the first syllable, verbs on the last. This has been attributed to the fact that the pronouncing of the participles of verbs, and of derivatives formed therefrom, would be rendered more difficult if the stress were retained on the first syllable in verbs as it is commonly in nouns. But see ABSENT; ACCOST; CEMENT; COMBAT; COMMENT; CONTROL [1. To draw together. 2. To undertake to do or to make something].

contract (n.): ken'trakt¹; eön'träet². Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable and noted that the word was "anciently accented on the first." This led Nares (1784) to remark ("English Orthoepey," p. 338): "The word should stand with the accent on the first syllable," a view shared by Walker (1791). Dr. Murray says tersely: "Formerly *contract'*" [A written agreement].

contractile: ken-trak'til¹; eön-träe'til²; *not* -tail¹ [Producing contraction].

contractor: ken-trak'ter¹; eön-trae'tör²; *not* ken-trak'tar¹.

contralto: ken-tral'to¹; eön-träl'to² [A woman singer of the deepest tones that can be sung by the female voice]

contrariety: ken'tra-ri-i-ti¹; eön'tra-ri'e-ty²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "cel" [The state of being contrary].

contrarily: ken'tra-ri-hi¹; eön'trä-ri-ly². Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) indicated the accent on the second syllable; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and the modern dictionaries put it on the first. See CONTRARY.

contrary: ken'tra-ri¹; eön'tra-ry², *Standard* (1893)—the accent on the first syllable and the *a* of the penult obscure. Bailey (1742) recognized only *con-tra'ry*—the *a* as in "fare," a pronunciation made familiar by the nursery rhyme:

Mary, Mary,
Quite *contra'ry*,
How does your garden grow?

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

From Chaucer's time the word has been accented on the first as well as on the second syllable. The latter method was more frequently used by the poets, especially Spenser. Shakespeare and Milton used both:

Standing on slippers . . . thrust upon *contra'ry* feet *King John*, act iv, sc. 2.

Themselves banding in *contra'ry* parts. *I Henry VI*, act III, sc. 1.

And my trust . . . did beget of him

A falsehood, in its *contra'ry* as great

As my trust was.

The Tempest, act i, sc. 2.

Milton accented the second syllable in his lines:

Fame if not double-faced is double-mouth'd.

And with *contra'ry* blasts proclaims most deeds

Samson Agonistes l. 971

Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) accented the first syllable.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1823).

contrast (v.): ken-trast'¹; eön-trast'². See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To show side by side so as to present points of difference]. [in contrast].

contrast (n.): ken'trast'; eön'trast'² [Opposition between things placed

contravene: ken'tra-vin'¹; eön'tra-vēn'² [To oppose in principle].

contretemps [Fr.]: kēn'tra-tūn'¹; eön'tre-tān'² [An awkward situation or embarrassing occurrence].

contribute: ken-trib'yūt'; eön-trib'yut'². Dialectally, ken'tri-biūt'¹.

contrite: ken'trait'; eön'trit'². Among eighteen of the earlier lexicographers who indicated the stress on the first syllable were Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), the last of whom said, however, that "this word ought to have the accent on the last syllable"—Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Scott (1797), and Smart (1840) so indicated it, but modern lexicographers give *con'trite*, which may be found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Ploughman" (B. xiv, S9: 1377). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) defines the term: "*Contrite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds; remorseful."

contrition: ken-trish'an'; eön-trish'on'².

control (v.): ken-trōl'¹; eön-trōl'² [To restrain; regulate].

control (n.): ken-trōl'¹; eön-trōl'² [Guidance; regulating power].

controversial: ken'tro-vūr'shal'; eön'tro-vēr'shal'² [Pert. to controversy].

controversy: ken'tro-vūr'si'; eön'tro-vēr'sy'² [A dispute].

controvert: ken'tro-vort'; eön'tro-vert'². *C.* indicates ken-tro-vūrt'¹, which *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative.

Contucci: kon-tut'chī'; eön-tut'chī'² [It. sculptor (1460-1529)].

contumacy: ken'tiu-mā-si'; eön'tū-mā-çy'², *Standard* (1893), *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1913), *W.*, & *Perry*; not ken'tiu-mē-si'; *C.* ken'tiu-mi-si'; *I.*, *St.*, & *Walker*, ken'tiu-mā-si'; *W.* (1890), ken'tiu-mā-si'; *Standard* (1913), ken'tiu-mē-si' [Wilful or persistent contempt of court].

contumelious: ken'tiu-mī'h-ūs'; eön'tū-mē'li-ūs'² [Rude; insolent].

contumely: ken'tiu-mi-lī'; eön'tū-mē-ly'² [Insulting speech or conduct].

convene: ken-vīn'¹; eön-vēn'²; not ken'vīn'¹ [To bring together].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = food; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

convenience: kən-vi'nyens¹; eön-vē'nyēŋç² [The quality of being convenient].

convenient: kən-vi'nyent¹; eön-vē'nyēnt², *Standard* (1893), also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *C. & M.* kən-vi-nient¹; *E.* kən-vi'ni-ent¹; *I. & St.* kən-vi'ni-ent¹, also indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849); *W.* kən-vin'yent¹; *Wr.* kən-vi'nyent²; *Standard* (1915), kən-vin'yent¹ [Easily used].

conventicle: kən-ven'ti-kl¹; eön-vēn'ti-el². The stress in this word was indicated on the first syllable by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1795), and Scott (1797), and it is so indicated to-day [A meeting for religious worship].

conversant: kən'var-sant¹; eön'ver-sant². Among the earlier lexicographers Bailey, Buchanan, Johnson, Kenrick, Perry, and Ash indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Entick, Johnston, Sheridan, Nares, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig placed it on the first and there it still remains [Well informed].

conversazione [It.]: kōn'ver-sā'tsi-ō-nē¹; eön'ver-sā'tsi-ō-nē². More frequently heard with the *a* pronounced as in "at," in an effort to Anglicize the word.

converse (*v.*): kən-vürs¹; eön-vērs² [To talk together]. See the noun.

If we may not then be said to be able to converse before we are able to talk . . . so we may be said not to be able to "talk" before we are able to speak.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 9. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

converse (*n.*): kən'vars¹; eön'vers² [Familiar talk].

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

THOMSON *The Seasons*, Winter l. 431.

conversely: kən'vars-l¹; eön'vers-ly². Formerly the stress was indicated on the second syllable; at least, this position was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Knowles, and Smart. It was put on the first syllable by Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Of the modern dictionaries Stormonth's alone stresses the penult [In such a manner that two parts are interchanged].

convert (*v.*): kən-vürt¹; eön-vērt² [To adapt to a different purpose].

convert (*n.*): kən'vört¹; eön'vert² [A person of one faith or belief who has adopted another].

convex (*a. & n.*): kən'veks¹; eön'vēks². Stressed also on the ultima by Milton, Prior, Pope, Goldsmith, and other poets.

Through the large *Convex* of the Azure Sky. PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514.

Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround:

And twice ten bosses the bright *convex* crown'd.

POPE *Homer's Iliad* bk. xi, l. 45.

convict (*v.*): kən-vikt¹; eön-viet² [To find guilty of an offense]. See
ABSENT; CONTRACT.

convict (*n.*): kən'vikt¹; eön'viet² [One who has been adjudged guilty of
[crime].

convivial: kən-viv'i-äl¹; eön-viv'i-äl², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* kən-viv'i-äl¹; *E.* kən-viv'i-äl¹; *I.* kən-vi'vi-äl¹; *St.* kən-viv'i-äl¹; *Wr.* kən-viv'i-äl¹. Formerly pronounced as three syllables—kən-viv'yal¹ by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but as here first indicated by Perry, Smart, and Craig [Social; festive].

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fāst*; *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

convoke: *ken-vōk'1*; *eōn-vōk'2*; *not* *ken'vōk'1* [To summon to meet].

convolvulin: *ken-vəl'vū-lin'1*; *eōn-vōl'vū-līn'2* [A purgative chemical compound].

convoy (r.): *ken-vei'1*; *eōn-vōy'2*. See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To accompany for protection].

convoy (n.): *ken'vei*; *eōn'vōy'2* [A protecting force].

cony: *kō'nī*; *eō'ny'2*. The obsolescence of this word is responsible for its variant forms of spelling, as *counry* (1591), *cunney* (1625), *cunnie* (1655), *coney* (1669), etc., and for its pronunciation, which, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, rimes with *honey*, *money*, as indicated by its spelling *coney*. *Wr.* indicates *kun'1*, which was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but which is no longer heard. Bailey, Johnson, and Ash indicated *co'ny* [A rabbit].

Conyngham: *kun'ŋ-ham'1*; *eōn'ŋg-hām'2*—note that the *h* is pronounced [Eng. personal name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

cook: *kuk'1*; *eōk'2*. So indicated by modern dictionaries, and also by Sheridan, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but by Perry, Nares, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Smart—*kūk'1*.

cool: *kūl'1*; *eōl'2*.—**coon:** *kūn'1*; *eōn'2*.—**coop:** *kūp'1*; *eōp'2*.

cooper: *kū'pər'1*; *eō'pər'2*. Smart (1840) noted that in his time this word and its derivatives were of doubtful sound except in the common speech in London, in which the *oo* was shortened to *u* as in "full."

cooperate: *ko-əp'ər-ēt'1*; *eo-əp'ər-āt'2*; *never* *kūp'ər-ēt'1* [To act together]. The derivatives of this word, **cooperation**, **cooperative**, **cooperator**, etc., follow the same rule.

Coos'1: *kō'es'1*; *eō'ōs'2* [Bible].

Coos'2: *kō'es'1*; *eō'ōs'2* [A county in New Hampshire].

Coos'3: *kūs'1*; *eōōs'2* [A county in Oregon].

coot: *kūt'1*; *eōōt'2* [An aquatic bird].

Coote: *kūt'1*; *eōōt'2* [Ir. family name].

copaiba: *ko-pē'bā* or *-pai'bā'1*; *eo-pā'bā* or *-pī'bā'2*. The difference here noted is one of national characteristic, the first being used in the United States, the second in Great Britain. Worcester, however, indicates a third—*kə-pī'bā'1* [A South Am. balsam used in medicine].

copaiva: *ko-pē'vā* or *-pai'vā'1*; *eo-pā'vā* or *-pī'vā'2* [A genus of trees that produce *copaiba*].

copal: *kō'pal'1*; *eō'pal'2*. *E.* & *I.* put the stress on the final syllable and Perry (1775) indicated *kep'al'1* [A resin].

Copernicus: *ko-pūr'nī-kus'1*; *eo-pēr'nī-eūs'2* [Pol. astronomer (1473-1543)].

Cophetua: *ko-fet'yu-ā'1*; *eo-fēt'yu-ā'2* [In Percy's *Reliques*, an African king who marries a beggar maid]. See Tennyson's "Beggar Maid."

Copleston: *kep'al-stən'1*; *eōp'el-ston'2* [Eng. family name].

coppice: *kep'is'1*; *eōp'is'2* [A wood of small trees].

copse: *keps'1*; *eōps'2* [A coppice].

copula: *kep'yu-lā'1*; *eōp'yu-lā'2* [A term that forms union: used in grammar].

Coquelin: *kōk'lan'1*; *eōk'lan'2* [Fr. actor (1841-1909)].

2: *ārt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fēr*, *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əsle; au = out; ɛll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

coquet (v. & n.): ko-ket¹; ɛō-kēt². In the feminine spelled **coquette**, but pronounced the same way. See ABSENT; CONTROL [A flirt].

coquetry: ko'ket-rɪ¹; ɛō'kēt-ry² [Trifling in love].

coquille [Fr.]: ko-kɪ'ya¹; eo-kɪ'ye²; not ko-kil¹ [A marine shell or shell-like [part].

coquina: ko-kɪ'nə¹; eo-kɪ'na² [Sp. soft rock composed of fragments of [marine shells].

coral: kər'al¹; ɛər'al²; not kər'al¹.

coralline: kər'ə-lɪn¹; ɛər'a-lɪn²; not kər'al-lain¹.

Cor-ashan: kər'-aʃ'an¹; ɛər'-aʃ'an² [Bible (R. V.)].

Corbe: kər'bɪ¹; ɛər'be² [Apocrypha].

Corcoran: kər'kɪ'rən¹ or kər'ko-rən¹; ɛər'kɪ'rən² or ɛər'eo-rən² [Am. family name].

Corcyra: kər-sai'rə¹; ɛər-çy'ra² [Ionian island].

cordial: kər'di-əl¹; ɛər'di-əl², *E. & M.*; *Standard, C., & W.* kər'jal¹; *St. ker'di-al¹; Wr. kerd'yal¹. Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation noted here, which is used by careful speakers; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave kerd'-yal¹; Walker (1791), kerd'-jal¹ [I. a. Hearty; affectionate. II. n. A sweet aromatic liquor that invigorates].*

cordiality: kər'di-əl'i-tɪ¹ or kər-jal'i-tɪ¹; ɛər'di-əl'i-ty² or ɛər-jäl'i-ty².

cordillera [Sp.]: kər'dil-yə'rə¹; ɛər'dil-yə'rə², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kər-dil-lə'rə¹; I. ker-dil-l'rə¹; M. ker-dil-yə'rə¹; Wr. kerd-dil-l'rə¹ [A system of mountain ranges].*

Córdoba: kər'do-va¹; ɛər'do-və². In Sp. *b*, when occurring between vowels, becomes a bilabial *v* [Sp. province and its capital].

cordon: kər'dən¹ or (Fr.) kər'dɛn¹; ɛər'dɔn² or (Fr.) ɛər'dɔn².

Córdova: kər'do-va¹; ɛər'do-və². Same as CORDOBA.

corduroy: kər'du-rei¹; ɛər'du-roy², *Standard*; *C. kər'diu-rei¹; E. kər-dū-rei¹; I. ker-diū-rei¹; M. kər-da-rei¹; St. kər'du-rei¹; W. kər'da-rei¹; Wr. kər-da-rei¹. In the stressing, Am. lexicographers indicate the chief stress on the first syllable, but Eng. lexicographers put it on the last [A thick, corded or ribbed cotton goods: the word is of Eng. coinage].*

core¹: kər¹; ɛər²; not kōr¹—the *o* as in "for," not as in "go."

Core²: kōr¹; ɛōr² [Bible].

Corea: ko-rɪ'ə¹; eo-rɛ'a². Same as KOREA.

Corinth: kər'ɪnθ¹; ɛər'ɪnθ² [Gr. city].

Corinthian: ko-rɪn'thi-ən¹; eo-rɪn'thi-ən², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W. ko-rɪn'thi-ən¹; E. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹; I. & St. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹; Wr. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹ [Pert. to Corinth or its inhabitants].*

Corinthus: ko-rɪn'thus¹; eo-rɪn'thūs² [Bible].

[speare's "Coriolanus"].

Coriolanus: kō'rɪ-o-lɛ'nus¹; ɛō'rɪ-o-lā'nūs² [Rom. hero, subject of Shake-

Corkran: kər'kɪ'rən¹; ɛər'kɪ'rən² [Ir. family name].

cornea: kər'nɪ-ə¹; ɛər'ne-a² [Part of eyeball].

Corneille: kər'nɛ'ya¹; ɛər'nɛ'ye² [Fr. dramatist (1606-84)].

Cornelia: kər-nɪ'li-ə¹ or -nɪ'ya¹; ɛər-nɛ'li-a² or -nɛ'ya² [A feminine per-

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

sonal name]. F. **Cornélie**: *kōr"nē"lī'ā*; *eōr"nē"lī'ā*; Ger. & It. **Cornelia**: *kōr-nē"lī-ā*;
eōr-nē"lī-ā.

Cornelius: *kōr-nī"lī-us* or *-nī'l'yus*¹; *eōr-nē"lī-ūs* or *-nē'l'yūs*² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Cornelius**: *kōr-nē"lī-ūs*; *eōr-nē"lī-ūs*; D. **Kornelis**: *kōr-nē"līs*; *eōr-nē"līs*; F. **Cornelle**: *kōr-nē"lī'vā*; *eōr-nē"lī'vā*; **Cornelius**: *kōr-nē"lī'ūs*; *eōr-nē"lī'ūs*²; Ger. **Cornelius**: *kōr-nē"lī-ūs*; *eōr-nē"līs*²; It., Pg. & Sp. **Cornelio**: *kōr-nē"lī-ō*; *eōr-nē"lī-ō*.

cornet: *kōr"nēt*¹; *eōr"nēt*² [1. A musical instrument. 2. A former cavalry officer in the English army]. In pronouncing this word some persons, when referring to the military officer, put the accent on the final syllable. This practice is noted only in *Standard* (1893 & 1915).

cornice: *kōr"nīs*¹; *eōr"nīç*² [An ornamental molding].

cornu [L.]: *kōr"niū*¹; *eōr"nū*², *Standard*, C., & M.; E., I., & W., *kōr"niū*; W. *kōr"niū* [A horn or horn-like part].

cornucopia: *kōr"niū-kō"pī-ā*¹; *eōr"nū-eō"pī-ā*² [The horn of plenty].

Cornustibii: *kōr"niū-stīb'ī-ā*¹; *eōr"nū-stīb'ī-ā*² [Douai Bible].

corolla: *kōr-ōl'ā*¹; *eōr-ōl'ā*² [Petal].

corollary: *kōr'ō-lī-rī*¹; *eōr'ō-lā-ry*², *Standard* (1893), C., & W. (1909); E. *kōr'ō-lī-rī*; I. *kōr'ō-lī-rī*; M. *kōr'ō-lī-rī*; St. *kōr'ō-lī-rī*; W. (1899) *kōr'ō-lī-rī*; *Standard* (1913) *kōr'ō-lī-rī*. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as does Dr. Murray, but Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) put it upon the first as indicated above.

Corollary, is a useful Consequence drawn from something that has been already advanced, or demonstrated. EDWARD PHILLIPS *The New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706].

coronal: *kōr'ō-nāl*¹ or *kōr'ō-nēl*¹; *eōr'ō-nāl*² or *eōr'ō-nēl*². Lexicographical works appear to have been almost evenly divided on the position of the stress in this word. Eleven—Johnson, Ash, Perry, Knowles, Smart, Craig, *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.—indicate it on the first syllable; ten—Bailey, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Cull, E., M., & W.—put it on the second [A crown; garland].

Coronel: *kō"rō-nēl*¹; *eō"rō-nēl*² [Chilean seaport].

coronet: *kōr'ō-nēt*¹; *eōr'ō-nēt*²; *not* *kōr-ō-nēt*¹ [A crown of inferior degree].

Corot: *kō"rō*¹; *eō"rō*² [Fr. painter (1796-1875)].

Corozain: *kōr'ō-zēn*¹; *eōr'ō-zān*² [Douai Bible].

corporal: *kōr'pō-rāl*¹; *eōr'pō-rāl*²; *not* *kēp'rāl*¹.

corporate: *kōr'pō-rīt*¹; *eōr'pō-rāt*², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E. *kōr'pur-ēt*; I. *kōr'pē-rīt*; St. *kōr'pō-rēt*; W. *kōr'pē-rīt* [Combined as a whole; incorporated].

corporeal: *kōr-pō'rī-āl*¹; *eōr-pō're-āl*²; *not* *kōr-pēr'ī-āl*¹ [Pert. to the body].

corps: *kōr*¹; *eōr*²; *not* *kōr*¹—the *o* as in "nor," not as in "note." The plural, altho spelled the same way, is pronounced *kērz*; *eōrz*² [A division of an army]. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it [*corps*] has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Corps Législatif [Fr.]: *kōr lē"zīs"lā"tif*¹; *eōr lē"zhīs"lā"tif*² [The House of Representatives in the Assembly of the First Consulate and the First and Second Empires].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɪslə; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

corpse: kɔrpʰsɪ; ɛɔrpʰsɪ. In Eng. the *p* was originally silent, but at the close of the 15th cent. some speakers began to pronounce it, and this became the custom [A dead body].

corpulence: kɔrpʰju-lensɪ; ɛɔrpʰju-lɛŋzɪ [An excess of fat in the body].

corpuscule: kɔrpʰus-lɪ; ɛɔrpʰus-lɪ [A minute body; atom].

corral: kɔ-rəl¹ or (Sp.) kɔ-rəl¹; ɛɔ-rəl² or (Sp.) ɛɔ-rəl² [A pen for live ^[stock]].

Correggio: kɔr-rej¹o¹; ɛɔr-rɛg¹o²; not kɔr-ej¹o. In It. *g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *j* [It. painter (1494-1534)].

corridor: kɔr¹-dɔrɪ; ɛɔr¹-dɔrɪ, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., & W.*; *Standard* (1913) kɔr¹-dɔrɪ; *I.* kɔr¹-dɔrɪ; *St.* kɔr¹-dɔrɪ; *Wr.* kɔr¹-dɔrɪ. Webster (1828) indicated kɔr¹-dɔrɪ, Smart (1836-49) kɔr¹-dɔr [A passage in a building].

corrosive: kɔ-rɔ¹sɪv¹; ɛɔ-rɔ¹sɪv². Originally this word was stressed on the last syllable and later on the first, then the second syllable became obscure and the word was spelled *corrosif* (1386), *corrosius* (1560), and *corrosive* (1581), but since the 17th cent. *cor-ro-sive* has prevailed [An agent that eats away gradually, as an acid that wears metal away].

corsage: kɔr¹sɪj¹ or (Fr.) kɔr¹sɪj¹; ɛɔr¹sɪj² or (Fr.) ɛɔr¹sɪj². *Standard*, *E., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C. & Wr.* give the second [The bodice of a woman's dress].

corsair: kɔr¹sɪrɪ; ɛɔr¹sɪrɪ [A pirate].

corse: kɔrsɪ; ɛɔrsɪ; not kɔrsɪ as formerly indicated by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Worcester. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Webster, and the modern dictionaries indicate the pronunciation given here.

cortège [Fr.]: kɔr¹tɛʒ¹; ɛɔr¹tɛʒ² [A train of attendants].

Cortelyou: kɔr¹tel-yū¹; ɛɔr¹tel-yū² [Am. family name].

Cortes: kɔr¹tesɪ; ɛɔr¹tesɪ, *Standard*, *C., & W.*; *E.* kɔr¹tez; *I. & St.* kɔr¹tɪz¹; *M.* kɔr¹tɛsɪ; *Wr.* kɔr¹tɪz¹ [Sp. or Pg. legislative assembly or parliament].

Cortez: kɔr¹tez or (Sp.) kɔr¹tɛsɪ, ɛɔr¹tɛz or (Sp.) ɛɔr¹tɛsɪ² [Sp. conqueror (1485-1547)]. **Cortest.**

cortile [It.]: kɔr¹tɪlɪ; ɛɔr¹tɪlɪ, *Standard*; *C.* kɔr¹tɪlɪ; *E.* kɔr¹tɪlɪ; *I.* kɔr¹tɪlɪ; *M.* kɔr¹tɪlɪ; *Wr.* kɔr¹tɪlɪ [A courtyard]. ^[in 1809]

Coruña: kɔ-rū¹nyɑ¹; ɛɔ-rū¹nyɑ² [Sp. town where British defeated French]

Corunna: kɔ-rū¹na¹; ɛɔ-rū¹na² [Eng. pronunciation of the preceding].

coruscate: kɔr¹us-kɛtɪ, *Standard & E., or* kɔ-rus¹kɛtɪ, *C., I., & St.*; ɛɔr¹us-kɛtɪ or ɛɔ-rus¹kɛtɪ; *M. & W.* kɔr¹us-kɛtɪ; *Wr.* kɔ-rus¹kɛtɪ [To sparkle; glitter]. Webster and Clarke stressed the first syllable, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid the second.

corvette: kɔr-vet¹; ɛɔr-vet² [A sloop of war].

corybant: kɔr¹-bantɪ; ɛɔr¹-bantɪ². Pl. **corybantes:** kɔr¹-ban¹tɪzɪ; ɛɔr¹-ban¹tɛzɪ [A fanatic reveler]. ^[shepherd]

Corydon: kɔr¹-dɛnɪ; ɛɔr¹-dɔnɪ [In pastoral poetry a common name for a

corymb: kɔr¹-ɪmbɪ; ɛɔr¹-ɪmbɪ² [A flower-cluster].

coryphée [Fr.]: kɔr¹-rɪ-fɛ¹; ɛɔr¹-rɪ-fɛ² [A ballet-dancer].

corypheus: kɔr¹-ɪ-fɪ-usɪ; ɛɔr¹-ɪ-fɛ-üsɪ² [A chorus-leader].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Cos: kēs¹; eōs² [Apocrypha].

Cosam: kō'sam¹; eō'sām² [Bible].

coscinomaney: kēs'i-no-man'si¹; eōs'i-no-mān'cy², *Standard & M.*; *C.* kēs'i-no-man-si¹; *E.* kēs-sin-u-man'si¹; *I.* kēs'sin-ō-man-si¹; *W.* kēs'i-no-man'si¹; *Wr.* kēs-sin'-a-man-si¹ [Divination by sieve and shears still practised in Guinea].

cosine: kō'sain¹; eō'sin² [A function in trigonometry].

cosmetic: kez-met'ik¹; eōs-mēt'ie² [A compound applied to the skin].

cosmic: kez'mik¹; eōs'mie²—pronounce the s as z [Pert. to the cosmos or universe]. All related words follow the same rule.

cosmogony: kez-meg'o-ni¹; eōs-mōg'o-ny² [An account of the origin of the world].

cosmography: kez-meg'rā-fi¹; eōs-mōg'ra-fy² [The science that describes [the universe].

cosmopolitan: kez'mo-pel'i-tan¹; eōs'mo-pōl'i-tan² [A citizen of the world].

cosmopolite: kez-mep'o-lait¹; eōs-mōp'o-lit² [A person who is at home [everywhere].

cosmorama: kez'mo-rā-mā¹; eōs'mo-rā-ma². Formerly, Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), kez-mo-rē-mā¹ [An exhibit of views of different countries reflected by mirrors and seen through a lens: first set up in Paris by Abbé Gazzera in 1811].

cost: kēs¹; eōs², *Standard, I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.*, kēs¹. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Smart, kēs¹; Nares, Jones, Knowles, and Webster, kēs¹—a pronunciation frequently heard in rural districts of southern England. Dryden, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, rimed the word with "most"—
He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common cost.

Costa Rica: kēs'ta rī'ka¹; eōs'ta rī'ea² [Country in Cent. Am.].

costean: kēs-tin¹; eōs-tēn², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* kēs'ti-ən¹; *I.* kēs'ti-an¹ [To try to find a lode by digging pits: a Cornish mining term].

costly: kēs'th¹; eōs'tly². See cost.

costume: kēs'tiūm¹; eōs'tūm². *Standard, E., I., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last.

costumer: kēs-tiūm'ər¹; eōs-tūm'er² [One who makes costumes].

costumier [Fr.]: kēs'tū'myē¹; eōs'tū'myē² [A costumer].

cot: ket¹; eōt² [1. A hut. 2. A light bedstead].

cote: kōt¹; eōt²; sometimes, but incorrectly, ket¹ [A little house or shelter].

coterie: kō'tā-rī¹; eō'te-rē², *Standard*; *C.* kō'tā-rī¹; *E.* kō'tūr-i¹; *I.* kō'te-rī¹; *M.* kō'tā-rī¹; *St.* kō'tūr-i¹; *W.* kō'tā-rī¹; *Wr.* kō'tā-rī¹. Walker, Jones, and Jameson indicated the chief stress on the last syllable; Knowles put it on the first, and Smart noted ket-ə-n¹. Byron wrote:
—Fame is but a lottery
Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie.

Don Juan iv. cix.

cotillion: ko-til'yan¹; eo-tīl'yon² [In the United States, a generic name for quadrilles; in England used to designate several dances]. See COTILLON.

cotillon [Fr.]: kō'tī'yōn¹; eō'tī'yōn². Same as COTILLION.

Cotopaxi: kō'to-paks'i¹; eō'to-pāks'i²; not-paks'ai¹ [A volcano in Ecuador].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Cottenham: ket'en-əm¹; ɛt'ən-əm²—the *h* is silent [An Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Cottesloe: ket'slo¹; ɛt'slo² [Baronage of Great Britain].

cotyle: ket'i-lɪ¹; ɛt'y-lē²; not ko-tai'li¹ [An ancient Gr. drinking-cup].

cotyledon: ket'i-lɪ'dən¹; ɛt'y-lē'don² [A seed-leaf].

cotyledonal: ket'i-led'o-nal¹; ɛt'y-lēd'o-nal², *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-lɪ'dən-əl¹; *E.* ket-ilɪ'dun-əl¹; *I.* ket'il-i-dən-əl¹; *M.* ket-i-lɪd'ə-nal¹; *St.* ket-i-lɪ'den-əl¹; *W.* ket'i-lɪ'dən-əl¹; *Wr.* ket-i-led'ə-nal¹ [Pert. to cotyledons].

cotyledonous: ket'i-led'ə-nus¹; ɛt'y-lēd'o-nūs², *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-lɪ'dən-us¹; *E.* ket-ilɪ'den-us¹; *M.* ket-i-lɪd'ə-nus¹; *St.* ket-i-lɪ'de-nus¹; *W.* ket'i-lɪ'den-əs¹; *Wr.* ket-i-led'ə-nus¹ [Having cotyledons].

couch¹: kauch¹; eouch² [A bed- or lounge-like structure].

Couch²: kūch¹ or kauch¹; eūch² or eouch² [Eng. family name].

couchant: kauch'ənt¹; eouch'ant² [Lying down; crouching].

couché [Fr.]: kū'shē¹; eū'chē² [**I. a.** Recumbent. **II. n.** An evening reception; distinguish from LEVEE]. [kū'dɪ¹ [A measure of length].

coudée [Fr.]: kū'dē¹; eū'dē², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kū-dē¹; *E.* kū-dā¹; *Wr.*

cough: kef¹ or kēf¹; ɛf² or ɛf². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Nares (1784) and Jones (1798), the second. Of the modern dictionaries *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* (1909), and *Wr.* give the first pronunciation, but *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, and *W.* (1890) prefer the second.

could: kud¹; eud²—the *l* is silent.

[Zone, 1914-18].

Coulommiers: kū'lōm'myē¹; eū'lōm'myē² [Fr. town in European War

council: kaun'sil¹; eoun'çil² [A body of men]. Compare COUNSEL. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **councilor** -ər¹; -er²; not -ər¹.

counsel: kaun'sel¹; eoun'səl² [**I. a.** Advice. **II. n.** A trained legal adviser]. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **counselor** -ər¹; -er²; not -ər¹.

count (*v.* & *n.*): kaunt¹; eount².—**counterfeit:** kaun'tər-fit¹; eoun'tər-fit². *M.* notes kaun'tər-fit¹ as alternative [Imitation with intent to defraud].

countermand: kaun'tər-mand¹; eoun'tər-mānd², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, & *W.*, & *Wr.* kaun'tər-mand¹. See *ASK. Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, and *St.* give *a* as in "at" as the sound of *a* in the last syllable, and *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, and *W.* indicate *er* as in "fern" as the sound of *er* in the penult [To recall or revoke as an order].

counterpoise: kaun'tər-peiz¹; eoun'tər-pōis², *Standard*; *C.* kaun-tūr-peiz¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹; *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-peiz¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹ [To equalize].

countersign (*v.* & *n.*): kaun'tər-sain¹; eoun'tər-sin², *Standard*; *C.* & *E.* kaun-tūr-sain¹; *I.* & *St.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *M.* kaun'tər-sain¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *Wr.* kaun-tər-sain¹ [**I. v.** To authenticate by additional signature. **II. n.** A watchword].

countersink (*v.*): kaun'tər-sink¹; eoun'tər-sink². *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* give the *er* of the penult the sound of *er* in "fern" [To sink by drilling]. In the noun the chief stress is put on the first syllable and the secondary stress on the last.

country: kun'tri¹; eūn'try²; not kaun'tri¹ as said by foreigners [A nation].

county: kaun'tɪ¹; eoun'ty² [A civil division as of a state or country].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *fâre*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; iull, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

coup [Fr.]: *kū*¹; *ey*² [A master-stroke].—**coup de grâce** [Fr.]: *kū də grās*¹; *ey də grās*² [Literally, a stroke of mercy; a mortal stroke].—**coup d'état** [Fr.]: *kū də'ētā*¹; *ey də'ētā*² [A brilliant political stroke or "stroke of state"].—**coupé** [Fr.]: *kū'pē*¹; *ey'pē*² [A four-wheeled closed carriage].

couple: *kup*¹; *ēyp*^{1/2} [Two things of a kind].

couplet: *kup*¹; *ēyp*^{1/2} [Two like things considered together].

coupon: *kū'pen*¹; *ey'pōn*²; *not* *kiū'pen*¹ [A dated certificate attached, as to a bond].

courage: *kur*¹; *ēyr*^{1/2} [Bravery].

courant (a.): *kū-rānt*¹ or *kū-rānt*¹; *ey-rānt*² or *ey-rānt*²; *C.* alone indicates the stress on the first syllable [Fr., running, as a dog or stag, in heraldry].

courant (n.): *kū-rānt*¹; *ey-rānt*² [Fr., a newspaper]. In England, the *a* is usually pronounced as a in "arm" and in the United States as in "at."

courier: *kū'ri-ār*¹; *ey'ri-er*². *Standard*; *C., I., St., & W.* *kū'ri-ūr*¹; *E.* *kur*¹; *ūr*¹; *M.* *kur*¹; *ār*¹; *Wr.* *kū'ri*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732) indicated *couri'er*; Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), *couri'er*; Perry (1777), *kur*¹; *ūr*¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), *kū'ryar*¹; Walker (1797), *kū'ri*¹; Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827), *kū'ri*¹; Knowles (1835), *kū'ryar*¹; Smart (1840), *kur*¹; *ār*¹. The practise of pronouncing the word to rhyme with *currier* led Walker to say that "this word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*," but the word had been in the language four hundred years (since 1382) at the time [A messenger]. **Courrier**.

Courtenay: *kōrt*¹; *ēōrt*^{1/2} [An Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

courteous: *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *ēūr*^{1/2}; *Standard*, *C., & Wr.*; *E.* *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; *I.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *M.* *kōrt*¹; *yās*¹; *St.* *kūr*¹; *yūs*¹; *W.* *kūr*¹; *ās*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775) indicated *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; Sheridan (1780), *kūr*¹; *chās*¹; Walker (1797), *kūr*¹; *chū*¹; Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), *kōrt*¹; *yās*¹; Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837), *kōrt*¹; *yās*¹; Jameson (1827), *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹ [Polite; well-bred].

courtesy¹: *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *ēūr*^{1/2}; *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & W.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *E.* & *I.* *kōrt*¹; *ē-si*¹; *M.* *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; *St.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹ [Politeness].

courtesy²: *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *ēūr*^{1/2} [A gesture of civility in salutation].

The syncope in this case [*courtesy*], and in some others, as *medicine*, *venison*, &c., may be fairly attributed to an affectation of pert brevity often enough to be met with. It is obvious that the word under consideration should be pronounced exactly as the preceding, in three syllables; and as to *medicine* and *venison*, they have almost thoroughly asserted their rights.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (Dublin, 1859).

courtezan: *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *ēūr*^{1/2}; *Standard & C.*; *E.* *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; *I.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *M.* *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; *St.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *W.* *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; *Wr.* *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; *Perry* (1775) indicated *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), noted *kūr*¹; *tū*¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827), *kōrt*¹; *tū*¹; Reid (1844), *kūr*¹; *tū*¹. Sir James Murray notes that in Great Britain the word was formerly always pronounced *kūr*¹, which is still said by many, though *kōrt*¹ is the growing usage [A woman of easy virtue]. **courtesan**.

Courthope: *kōrt*¹; *ōp*¹; *ēōrt*^{1/2} [Eng. family name].

courtier: *kōrt*¹; *yār*¹; *ēōrt*^{1/2} [A member of the court of a sovereign].

Courtrai: *kūr*¹; *trē*¹; *ey*^{1/2}; *trā*^{1/2} [Belg. town].

Cousens: *kuz*¹; *ēūs*^{1/2}. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whät, âll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

cousin¹: kuz'n¹; eūs'n² [A child of a brother or sister].

Cousin²: kū'zan'¹; eų'sān'² [Fr. painter (1500?-89)].

coussinet: kū'si-net¹ or (Fr.) kū'si'nē'¹; eų'si-nēt² or (Fr.) eų'si'ngē'², *Standard*; C. kū'si-nē'¹; E. & I. kū'si-net¹; I. & M. kus'i-net¹; Wr. kū'si-net¹ [Fr., in architecture, a stone that supports the first stone of an arch].

Coutha: kū'chā'¹; eų'thā'² [Apocrypha].

Couthon: kū'tān'¹; eų'tōn'² [Fr. revolutionist (1756-94)].

cove: kōv'¹; eōv'² [A small bay].

covenant: kuv'i-nānt¹; eōv'e-nant² [An agreement; a compact].

Covent: kēv'ent or kuv'ent¹; eōv'ent or eōv'ent² [An early spelling of *convent* which survives in proper names as in *Covent Garden*, a market square in London]. In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *covent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c. 1550, and by c. 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. II, p. 935 [Oxford, 1893].

Coventry: kēv'en-tri¹; eōv'en-try². The pronunciation kuv'en-tri¹ is an affectation still heard in some parts of Eng. [Eng. city which derives its name from three tall convent spires around which it was built]. [anything].

cover: kuv'ar¹; eōv'er² [That which is spread or fitted over, or encloses

covetous: kuv'et-us¹; eōv'ēt-ūs². Walker (1791) states that Sheridan (1780) indicated *cuv'e-chus* for this word and its related terms—"a vulgarism of which one could scarcely have suspected him" [Eager to obtain; inordinately desirous of acquiring, as wealth].

covey: kuv'i¹; eōv'y²; not kō'vī¹ [A brood or flock of birds].

cow: kau¹; eow²; not kō¹, as sometimes spoken by foreigners [The female of domestic cattle].

coward: kau'ard¹; eow'ard² [One who lacks courage].

cowardice: kau'ard-is¹; eow'ard-īç² [Lack of courage].

Cowell: kau'el¹ or kō'el¹; eow'el² or eō'el² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Cowen: kō'en¹ or kau'en¹; eō'en² or eow'en² [Eng. family name]. See [BEAUCHAMP].

cowhage: kau'ij¹; eow'ag²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries except *I.*, which gives kau'ej¹. Note that the *h* is silent [A tropical plant or its stinging hairs]. **cowaget¹.**

cowherd: kau'hūrd¹; eow'hērd² [One who tends cows].

cowl: kaul¹; eowl² [A monk's hood; also, a hood-shaped top for a chimney].

Cowles: kōlz¹; eōls² [Eng. family name].

Cowper: kau'pər or kū'pər¹; eow'pər or eų'pər² [Eng. family name; specif., an Eng. poet (1731-1800)]. See COOPER.

coxcomb: kēks'kōm¹; eōks'eōm²—the *b* is silent in this word and its relatives [A pretentious, conceited person]. See COMB.—**coxcombical:** kēks-kōm'i-kəl¹; eōks-eōm'i-eal², *Standard & M.*; C, St., & W. kēks-kēm'i-kəl¹; E. & I. kēks-kēm'ik-al¹; Wr. kēks-kēm'i-kəl¹ [Foppish; conceited]. [boat].

coxswain: kēk'swēn¹ or kēk'sn¹; eōk'swān² or eōk'sn² [The helmsman of a

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*.

coyote: ko-yō'ti¹, kai'ōt¹, or (*Sp.*) ko-yō'tē¹; eo-yō'te², kŷ'ōt², or (*Sp.*) eo-yō'tē²; *I.* kai-ōt¹; *M.* ko-yō'tē¹; *W.* kai-ō'ti¹ [A burrowing dog-like mammal; the prairie-wolf].

Coz: kez¹; eōz² [Bible].—**Cozbi:** kez'bai¹; eōz'bi² [Bible].—**Cozeba:** ko-

Cozens-Hardy: ku'z'ens-hār'di¹; eōz'ens-hār'dy² [Eng. family name].

crabbed: krab'ed¹; erāb'ēd²; *not* krabd¹ [Sour-tempered].

Cracow: krā'kō¹; erā'eō² [Pol. city]. See KRAKAU.

crape: krēp¹; erāp² [A gauze-like woven material].

crass: kras¹; erās². See ASK [Dense; stupid].

crate: krēt¹; erāt² [A protective framework].

Crates: krē'tiz¹; erā'tēs² [Apocrypha].

Cratinus: krā-tai'nus¹; era-ti'nūs² [Athenian dramatist (520-423 B. C.)].

Cratylus: krat'i-lus¹; erāt'y-lūs² [Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato (5th century B. C.)].

craunch: krūnch¹ or krēnch¹; erānch² or erōnch² [To chew or bite with a crunching noise]. See CRUNCH.

cravat: krā-vat'¹; era-vāt'²—uniformly stressed on the last syllable by all lexicographers from Bailey (1742) to Funk (1913) but Buchanan (1757) and Ash (1775), who accented the first [A scarf for men's or women's wear].

Creagh: krē¹ or krēn¹; erā² or erān² [Ir. family name].

cream: krīm¹; erēm² [The yellowish, oily substance that floats on the surface of milk when cooled and undisturbed].

crease: krīs¹; erēs² [A fold or wrinkle].

create: krī-ēt'¹; erē-āt'² [To cause to come into existence].

creator: krī-ē'ter¹; erē-ā'tōr².

creature: krī'chur or -tiur¹; erē'chur or -tūr². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), krī'chiur¹; Sheridan (1780), krī'char¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), krī'tiur¹; Knowles (1835), krē'tyer¹. In the 17th cent. the ending -ture was generally pronounced -ter [A human being or a domestic animal].

Crébillon: krē'bi'yōn¹; erē'bi'yōn² [Fr. dramatist (1674-1762)].

crèche [Fr.]: krāsh¹; erēch² [A public nursery for the care of children].

Crécy: krē'si¹; erē'çy² [Fr. town; battle, 1346].

credence: krī'dens¹; erē'dēng² [Belief].

credo [L.]: krī'do¹; erē'do² [A creed].

credulous: kred'yū-lus¹; erēd'yū-lūs² [Believing incredible things¹].

creek: kri:k¹; erēk². Frequently heard kri:k¹; erīk², in various parts of the United States [An inlet or tidal or valley stream].

Creighton: krē'tan or krai'tan¹; erē'ton or erī'ton² [Eng. family name].

cremate: krī-mēt¹; erē-māt², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C.* krī'mēt¹; *E.* kre-mēt¹; *M. & W.* (1909) krī-mēt¹; *W.* (1890) krī'mēt¹ [To reduce to ashes by heat].

crematory: krī'mā-to-ri¹; erē'mā-to-ry², *Standard*; *C.* krī'mi-to-ri¹; *E.* krī'mā-tūr¹; *I.* krē'mā-tō-ri¹; *M.* krem'a-tō-ri¹; *St.* krem'a-to-ri¹; *W.* krem'a-to-ri¹ [A place where bodies are cremated].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

crème de menthe [Fr.]: krām də mǎnt'¹; erēm de mǎnt'²; *not* krēm [Essence of mint: a liqueur].

crenulate: kren'i-lēt'¹; erēn'e-lāt'². Formerly, in Eng., kri'nel-lēt'¹ (*E. & I.*) [To fortify with battlements].

creole: kri'ol'¹; erē'ol'²; *not* krē'ol'¹ unless Fr. and spelt **créole** [A native of Fr. or Sp. America of European parentage].

creosote: kri'o-sōt'¹; erē'o-sōt'² [An oily antiseptic liquid].

crêpe: krāp'¹; erēp'² [Same as **CRAPE**].—**crêpe de chine** [Fr.]: krāp də shīn'¹; erēp də chīn'² [A soft, gauzy woven material].

crepon: krep'an'¹; erēp'on'², *Standard*; *C.* krep'en'¹; *E.* krep'en'¹; *I.* kre'-pen'¹; *M.* krē'pon'¹; *W.* krē'pen'¹; *Wr.* krē'pan'¹ [A woven fabric of silk and wool].

crescendo [It.]: kre-shen'do *or* kre-sen'do'¹; erē-shēn'do *or* erē-sēn'do'²; *St. & Wr.* only indicate the latter [With increasing loudness].

Crescens: kres'enz'¹; erēs'ēns'² [Bible].

Crescimbeni: krē'shīm-bē'nī'¹; erē'chīm-be'nī'² [It. poet and historian (1633-1728)].

Cressida: kres'i-dā'¹; erēs'i-dā'² [The heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"']. [Cressida"].

cretaceous: kri-tē'shūs'¹; ere-tā'shūs'² [Chalky].

Crete: krīt'¹; erēt'² [An island in the Mediterranean sea]. [wife of Æneas.]

Cretusa: kri-ū-sā'¹; ere-ū-sā'² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and the

crevasse: kri-vas'¹; ere-vās'² [A deep crack in the ice of a glacier].

crevice: krev'is'¹; erēv'iq'² [A small crack or cleft, as in a rock].

crew: krū'¹; erū'²; *not* kriū'¹ [A ship's company].

cribbage: krib'ij'¹; erīb'ag'² [A game of cards].

cribriform: krib'ri-fērm'¹; erīb'ri-fērm'², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., St., & W.* krib'ri-fērm'¹; *I.* kri'bri-fērm'¹; *M.* kraib'ri-fērm'¹ [Sieve-like].

Crichton: krai'tən'¹ *or* (*Scot.*) krih'tən'¹; erī'ton'² *or* (*Scot.*) erīh'ton'² [Scot. scholar and soldier (1560-82)].

crick: krik'¹; erik'² [A muscular affection producing stiffness].

cricket: krik'et'¹; erīk'ēt'² [1. A chirping insect. 2. An outdoor game].

crier: krai'ər'¹; erī'er'² [One who publicly announces the orders of a court].

Crimea: kri-mī'ā'¹; erī-mē'a'². In Eng., commonly krai'mī-ə'¹ [A region of S. Russia].

cringe: krinj'¹; erīng'² [To bow in servility to].

crinoid: krai'neid *or* krin'oid'¹; erī'noid *or* erīn'oid'² [An echinoderm].

crinoline: krin'o-lin'¹; erīn'o-līn'², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* krin'ū-lin'¹; *I. & St.* krin'ō-līn'¹; *M.* krin'o-līn'¹; *Wr.* krin'ə-līn'¹ [1. A fabric for stiffening dress-goods. 2. A hoop-skirt].

Crispin: kris'pin'¹; erīs'pīn'² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, **Kris'-pijn**: kris'pain'¹; erīs'pīn'²; Fr. **Crépin**: krē'pan'¹; erē'pān'²; Ger. **Crispus**: kris'pūs'¹; erīs'pus'²; It. **Crispino**: kris'pī'no'¹; erīs'pī'no'²; Sp. **Crispo**: kris'po'¹; erīs'po'²; Sw. **Krispin**: kris'pīn'¹; erīs'pīn'²; L. **Crispinus**: kris'poi'nus'¹; erīs'pī'nūs'².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Crispus: kris'pus¹; eris'püs² [Bible].

[century B. C.).]

Critias: krish'i-as¹; erish'i-as² [Gr. poet, one of the thirty tyrants (5th

critique [Fr.]: kri-tik¹; eri-tik² [A critical review].

Criton: krai'tan¹; eri'ton² [Gr. philosopher, disciple of Socrates]. **Cri'to't.**

croak: krök¹; erök² [To make a harsh guttural sound like a frog].

Croat: krö'at¹; erö'ät² [A native of Croatia].

Croatia: kro-é'shi-a¹; ero-ä'shi-a² [A region of southern Austria].

crochet (v.): kro-shé¹; ero-çhé² [To knit, with silk or thread, into a fabric with a single-hooked needle].

crochet (n.): kro-shé¹ or krö'shé¹; ero-çhé² or erö'çhé². Am. lexicographers indicate the first, Eng. lexicographers note the second [Fancy-work produced by crocheting]. See the verb.

crocodile: krök'o-dail¹; erö'e-dil². Modern dictionaries agree on the stressing and pronouncing of this word. All indicate the diphthongal sound of *i* in the last syllable, but by the early lexicographers the syllable was rendered differently. Buchanan (1757), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated krök'o-dail¹, but Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield noted krök'o-dil¹ [A large amphibious lizard-like reptile].

Crombie: krum'bi¹; eröm'bi² [Scot. surname and geographical name].

cromlech: krem'lek¹; eröm'lëe² [A stone structure of prehistoric age].

Cromwell: krem'wel or krum'wal¹; eröm'wël or eröm'wel² [Lord Protector of Eng. (1599-1658)].

Cronje: kren'yri¹; eren'ye²—the *e* as *e* in "valley"; not as in "moment" [Boer general (1835-1911)].

[Rus. seaport].

Cronstadt: krön'stat¹; erön'stät², but more frequently heard kren'stat¹

crook: kruk¹; eröök². This pronunciation is indicated by modern dictionaries; formerly, lexicographers were of divided opinion on usage. Perry (1775), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated kruk¹; but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted krük¹ [Something bent or curved; as, a shepherd's crook].

crooked (a.): kruk'ed¹; eröök'ëd²; not kruk¹ [Not straight]. Compare

BEQUEATHED.

croquet: kro-kë¹; ero-ke². In Eng., formerly, the stress was put on the first syllable, and it is so noted by *E., I., & St.* [A lawn game played with wooden balls and mallets and wire hoops].

croquette [Fr.]: kro-ket¹; ero-kët² [A cake of fried minced food].

Croquis¹ (Alfred): krö'kwis¹; erö'kwis² [Pen name of Daniel Maclise].

croquis² [Fr.]: krö'ki¹; erö'ki² [A rapid drawing in outline giving the general effect of a composition].

cross: krös¹ or kres¹; erös² or erös². Of the Am. dictionaries *Standard*, *C., & W.* indicate the first; *Wr.* notes the second. Of the British works, *E.* indicates the first, which was noted also by Nares (1784) and by Jones (1798); but *I., M., & St.* note the second, which is also recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, lee; i=ë; i=ë; gö, nôt, ör, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

(1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The first is heard still in the south of Eng., the second is common in the north and northwest [The emblem of Christianity].

crossed: krest¹; eröst²; *not* kres'ed¹ [Placed at right angles over another: said of two bodies, timbers, etc.]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

crotchet: kreč'h'et¹; eröch'ët² [1. A whim. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. A small hook]. Compare CROCHET.

crouch: krauch¹; erouch² [To stoop low, as an animal about to spring].

croup: krüp¹; erup²—*not* krup¹ [A disease of the throat].

croupier [Fr.]: krü'pyē¹; erü'pyē²—not three syllables as frequently noted, for the word dates only from the gaming days of the 18th cent. (1731) and has not been in wide usage since 1850. Altho it is not completely Anglicized, some modern dictionaries pronounce it as an Eng. word, krü'pi-ar¹ (*Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*); others (*Knowles, E., & St.*) note it as a foreign word, indicating the first pronunciation given above [The cashier at a gambling-table].

crow: krō¹; erō² [A bird].

crowd: kraud¹; erowd² [A number of persons together].

crown: kraun¹; erown² [An ornamental circlet worn on the head as a sign of kingly power].

crozier: krō'zār¹; erō'zhier²; *not* krō'zār¹—the tendency to disregard the *i* is pernicious; it should be given the sound it has in "rabbit" [A cross or crook borne by a bishop or archbishop].

crucial: krū'shāl¹; erū'shāl²; *not* krū'si-əl².

crucifix: krū'si-fiks¹; erū'ci-fiks² [A cross bearing a representation of Christ].

crude: krūd¹; erūd² [Not mature; not refined].

cruel: krū'el¹; erū'ël² [Disposed to cause or inflict suffering].

Cruikshank: kruk'shanġk¹; eruk'shāġk² [Eng. artist and caricaturist (1792-1878)].

cruise¹: krūs¹; erūs² [Archaic spelling of CRUSE].

cruise²: krüz¹; erūs²—note that the *s* should be pronounced as *z* [Voyage].

cruskeen: krūs'kin¹; erūs'kēn² [A small jug for liquor: Ir. & Scot. use].

crumb: krum¹; erüm²—the *b* is silent and did not occur in the original word [A fragment as of bread or cake].

Crumb, lumb, numb, and thumb. In all of these the last letter is not only useless, but . . . it is either a blunder or a corruption. It did not exist in the original.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, § 4, p. 167. [H. '09.]

crunch: krunch¹; erüñch² [1. To crush with the teeth. 2. To press down or grind, as gravel, with the heel in walking].

crupper: krup'ər¹; erüp'er² [A looped strap through which a horse's tail is passed that serves to keep the harness from slipping forward].

crus: krus¹; erūs² [The leg between the knee and the ankle].

crusade: krū-sēd¹; erū-sād² [A holy war].

crusado: krū-zā'do¹; erū-šā'do²—the *s* is given the *z* sound [Pg. coin].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœök, bœot; full, ryle, cüre, büt, būrn; öil, bčy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

cruse: *krüs*¹ or *krüz*¹; *erüs*² or *erüs*². The first is indicated by Eng. & Am. dictionaries; the second by the Scottish [A small jug]. See *CRUSE*.

Crustacea: *krus-tē'shi-ä*¹; *erüs-tä'she-ä*² [A division of zoology that includes crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc.].

crustaceous: *krus-tē'shus*¹; *erüs-tä'shüs*².

crux: *kruks*¹; *erüks*²—not *kruks*¹ [1. A cross. 2. A central point].

cry: *krui*¹; *erý*² [To weep; also, to call out].

crypt: *kript*¹; *erýpt*² [A vault under a church].

cryptogam: *krip'to-gam*¹; *erýp'to-gäm*² [A plant of the class *Cryptogamia*].

Cryptogamia: *krip'to-gé'mi-ä*¹; *erýp'to-gä'mi-ä*², *Standard & W.*; *C.*, *E.*, & *I.*, *krip-to-gé'mi-ä*¹; *M.*, *krip-to-gam'i-ä*¹; *St.*, *krip'tō-gé'mi-ä*¹; *Wr.*, *krip-ta-gé'mi-ä*¹ [A series of plants that have no true flowers and that reproduce by means of spores].

cryptogamous: *krip-teg'ä-müs*¹; *erýp-tōg'a-müs*².

crystal: *kris'täl*¹; *erýs'täl*² [Flint glass].

crystalline: *kris'täl-in*¹; *erýs'täl-in*², *Standard*; *C.* & *M.*, *kris'tä-lin*¹; *E.*, *kris'täl-lain*¹; *I.*, *kris'täl-lain*¹; *St.*, *kris'täl-lin*¹; *W.*, *kris'täl-in*¹; *Wr.*, *kris'täl-lain*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated *kris'täl-in*¹; Kenrick (1773), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted *kris'täl-lin*¹ [Of the nature of crystal].

crystallization: *kris'täl-i-zē'shän*¹ or *-äi-zē'shän*¹; *erýs'täl-i-zä'shon*² or *-i-zä'shon*². The first is indicated by the American dictionaries, the second by the English—the distinction is a national characteristic.

Cub: *kub*¹; *eub*² [Bible (R. V.)].

[*kuk'öld*¹; *I.* & *St.*, *kuk'öld*¹ [An adulteress].

cuckold: *kuk'öld*¹; *eük'öld*², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.*, *kuk'öld*¹; *E.*

cucullate: *kiu-kul'ät*¹; *eu-eül'ät*². By Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated as *kiu-kul'*¹; by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) as *kiü'ka-lät*¹ [Shaped like a hood].

cucumber: *kiü'kum-bär*¹; *eü'eüm-ber*². Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pronounced the first syllable *cov*, but Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) as indicated above. See *ASPARAGUS* [An oblong vegetable].

"Best usage" has given up pronouncing the first syllable like *cov*. When people of fashion relinquish an absurdity, men of letters should be deeply grateful. The *b* is now seldom heard, and the omission is not blameable either in the pronunciation or spelling, though I dare not recommend it in either.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Dr. Murray states that the spelling *cucumber* prevailed in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th. To this fact the pronunciations noted above may be attributed. The dropping of the *b* noted by Dr. Young was a simple reversion to the original form of the word, which was spelt without a *b* by Wyclif (1382), Trevisa (1398), Lanfranc (1400), and Turner ("Names of Herbes," 1548). The *b* appears to have been introduced by the last writer, who used the form *cucumbre* in his "Herbal" (1551). The spelling *cucumber* has been traced by Dr. Murray to Lichefield's translation of Castanheda's "Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies" (1582).

The pronunciation *cucumber* was not a corruption. During a considerable period of time that was not only the prevalent but a legitimate spelling of the word. When Mr. Pepps tells us in his "Diary" (Aug. 22, 1663) that a certain gentleman was "dead of eating cucumbers," he was conforming in his orthography to the practice of his age.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 86. [H. '04.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, präy, fërn; hît, îce; î=ë; î=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

cudgel: kuǝ'el¹; eǔdǝ'el² [A wooden staff or weapon].

cue: kiū¹; eū² [1. A catchword. 2. A braid of hair. 3. A file of persons].

cui bono [L.]: kai bō'no¹; ei bō'no²—not kwai bō'no¹ [For whose benefit? of what use?].

cuirass: kwi-ras¹; ewi-rās², *Standard & Wr.*; C. kwi-ras¹; E., I., M., & St. kwi-ras¹; W. kwi-ras¹. By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced and stressed as the first pronunciation indicated above; by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) noted as kwi-ras¹, with the stress on the first syllable; by Sheridan (1780) given as kiū-ras¹ [An armor covering to protect the breast and back].

cuirassier: kwi-rā-sīr¹; ewi-ra-sēr² [A mounted soldier who wears a cuirass].

cuish: kwish¹; ewish². Perry (1775) kwish¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kush¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), kwis¹ [Thigh-armor]. cuisset. [of cooking].

cuisine [Fr.]: kwi-zīn¹; ewi-gīn² [The kitchen; also, the style or quality]

Culdee: kul'di¹; eǔl'dē², stressed on the first syllable by all lexicographers but Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), who stressed the final [An order of Scottish and Irish monks (9th to 14th cent.)].

cul-de-sac: kü'-dē-sak¹; eǔ'-dē-sāe²; C. kül'dē-sak¹; E. kül'dē-sak¹; I. kül'di-sak¹; M. kü-d'-sak¹; St. kü'dē-sak¹; W. kü'd'-sak¹; Wr. kül'dē-sak¹. In Fr. the l is silent, but in Eng. it is frequently pronounced; the Fr. pronunciation also has some vogue [A passage open only at one end]. [Canal].

Culebra: kū-lē'bra¹; eǔ-le'brā² [A cut, eight miles long, in the Panama]

culinary: kiū'li-nē-rī¹; eǔ'li-nā-ry² [Relating to cooking].

cullion: kul'yən¹; eǔl'yon² [A despicable fellow].

culm: kulm¹; eǔlm² [Coal refuse].

culot [Fr.]: kü'lō¹; eǔ'lō² [In decorative art, a cup or sheath from which [a scroll issues].

culture: kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; eǔl'chur² or -tūr²; not -chēr¹.

The last of American idiosyncrasies, the last by which we can be conceived as "represented" in the international concert of culture, would be the pretension to a tone-standard, to our woeful comparison with that of other nations.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 12. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Cumæ: kiū'mī¹; eū'mē² [It. town; earliest Greek colony in Italy].

cumin: kum'in¹; eūm'in² [A plant of the parsley family whose seeds are used as a condiment].

cumulative: kiū'miu-lā-tiv¹; eū'mu-la-tiv² [Gained or acquired by ac- [cumulation].

cumulus: kiū'miu-lus¹; cū'mu-lūs² [A type of cloud].

Cun: kun¹; eun² [Bible (R. V.)].

cunelform: kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; eū'nē-i-fōrm², *Standard*; not kiū'nī-fōrm¹. C. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; E. & I. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; M., St., & W. kiu-nī-i-fōrm¹; Wr. ku-nī-i-fōrm¹ [Wedge-shaped: said of characters used by the ancient Babylonians].

Cunningham, Cuninghame, Cunnighame, or Cunyngham: kun'ɪŋ-ham¹; eūn'ing-hām².

A considerable number of Scottish surnames are derived from places. Such are Crawford, Dundas, Cuninghame (the home of the King).

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. Co. '10.]

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōɔk, bōɔt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

cunner: *kun'ar*¹; *eün'er*² [A fish]. See CONNER.

cunning: *kun'in*¹; *eün'ing*². Frequently, but erroneously, *kun'nin*¹ [1. Deceitful; sly. 2. Bright and amusing]. [(1784-1842)].

Cunningham: *kun'in-ham* or *-əm*¹; *eün'ing-hām* or *-am*² [Scot. poet]

cup: *kup*¹; *eüp*².

cupboard: *kub'ard*¹; *eüb'ord*², *Standard & M.*; *C. kub'ürd*¹; *E. & I. kub'-börd*¹; *St. kub'börd*¹; *W. kub'ürd*¹; *Wr. kub'bärd*¹. By Perry (1775) indicated as *kup'börd*¹; Jones (1798) *kup'bärd*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), *kub'bärd*¹; Smart (1840), *kub'börd*¹. The corruption of the spelling of this word to *cobbarde*, *cubbard*, and *cub-boorde* in the 16th cent., is responsible for the survival of a pronunciation which violates the original orthography that has prevailed since the 18th century.

cupel: *kiu'pel*¹; *eü'päl*² [A shallow vessel used in assaying].

cupola: *kiu'po-la*¹; *eü'po-la*²; *not* *kiu'pa-lo*¹—avoid this transposition of the vowel-sounds common among careless speakers.

cur: *kür*¹; *eür*² [A mongrel dog].

Curaçao: *kü'ra-sā'o*¹; *eü'ra-çä'o*² [An island in Dutch West Indies].

curaçao: *kü'rä-sō*¹; *eü'ra-çō*² [A liqueur].

curare: *kü-rä'rē*¹; *eü-rä're*² [A S.-Am. arrow-poison].

curassow: *kiu-ras'o* or *kiü'rä-sō*¹; *eü-räs'o* or *eü'ra-sō*² [A turkey-like bird of S. Am.]. [museum].

curator: *kiu-rē'ter* or *-ter*¹; *eü-rä'tor*² [A person in charge of a library or

curb: *kürb*¹; *eürb*² [Something that checks].

cure: *kiür*¹; *eür*² [To restore to health].

curé [Fr.]: *kü-rē*¹; *eü-re*² [A parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church].

Curle: *kü'ri*¹; *eü'rē*² [Fr. scientist (1859-1906)].

curio: *kiü'ri-ō*¹; *eü'ri-ō*².

curiosity: *kiü'ri-ös'i-ti*¹; *eü'ri-ös'i-ty*² [A mental condition that awakens interest and causes one to inquire into some subject].

currant: *kur'ant*¹; *eür'ant*². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), indicated *kur'ran*¹—the *t* silent (see quotation). Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) pronounced it *kur'rant*¹ [A small seedless raisin].

It was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *currant* was generally pronounced. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [n. '04.]

current: *kur'ent*¹; *eür'ent*² [A continuous movement, as of a fluid, flow; as, the *current* of a river].

currier: *kur'i-är*¹; *eür'i-er*² [A leather-dresser].

cursed (a.): *kürs'ed*¹; *eürs'äd*² [Under a curse]. See BEQUEATHED.

cursed (p.): *kürst*¹; *eürst*² [1. Condemned. 2. Ill-tempered; malignant].

curtall: *kär-täl*¹; *eür-täl*². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed on the first syllable [To cut short]. [a window].

curtain: *kür'tin*¹; *eür'tin*² [A protective or ornamental hanging, as before

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, pręy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Curteis: kūr'tis¹; eūr'tis² [Eng. family name].

curule: kiūr'rūl¹; eūr'rūl² [Relating to a chariot].

curvet: kūr'vet¹; eūr'vet², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. & I.* kūr'vet¹; *M.* kūr'vit¹; *Wr.* kər'vet¹. Stressed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), and on the last by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) [A prance or light low leap of a horse].

curvilinear: kūr'vi-lin'i-ar¹; eūr'vi-līn'e-ar²; also indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) noted as kūr-vi-lin'yar¹ [Formed by curved lines].

Cush: kuʃh¹; eūʃh² [Bible].—**Cushan:** kū'shan¹; eū'shan² [Bible].—**Cushan-rishathaim:** kū'shan-rish'a-thē'im¹; eū'shan-rish'a-thā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Cushi:** kū'shai¹; eū'shī² [Bible].

cushion: kuʃh'on¹; eūʃh'on² [A pillow-like bag or casing of cloth and feathers or rubber and air]. [Ham].

Cushite: kuʃh'ait¹; eūʃh'it² [A reputed descendant of Cush, the son of

enspidor: kus'pi-dōr¹; eūs'pi-dōr², *Standard; C. & M.* kus'pi-dēr¹; *W.* kus'pi-dōr¹ [A spittoon].

Cuth: kuʃh¹; eūth² [Bible].—**Cutha:** kiū'cha¹; eū'tha² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Cuthah:** kiū'cha¹; eū'tha² [Bible]. [skin].

cuticle: kiū'ti-kl¹; eū'ti-el² [The outer layer of cells that protects the true

cutlas: kut'lās¹; eūt'las² [A sword-like weapon].

Cuvier: kū'vyē¹; eū'vyē² [Fr. naturalist (1769–1832)].

Cuxhaven: kūks'ha'fen¹; eūks'hā'fēn² [Ger. naval base and fortified sea- [port].

Cuyahoga: kai'a-hō'gā¹; eū'a-hō'gā² [River and county in Ohio].

Cuyp: keip¹; eōyp² [Two Dutch painters (1) 1605–91; (2) (1575–1649?)].

Cuzco: kū'sko¹; eūs'eo² [Dept. in Peru and its capital].

Cyamon: sai'a-men¹; çy'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].

cyan-, cyano-: sai'an-, sai'a-no¹; çy'an-, çy'a-no² [A combining form derived from the Gr. κύανος (*kyanos*), dark-blue, used in Eng. scientific terminology, especially chemistry]. See CYANOGEN.

cyanate: sai'a-nēt¹; çy'a-nāt² [A salt of cyanic acid].

cyanic: sai-an'ik¹; çy-ān'ie² [Pertaining to cyanogen].

cyanid, cyanide: sai'a-nid, -nid or -naid¹; çy'a-nīd, -nīd or -nīd² [A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element].

cyanite: sai'a-nait¹; çy'a-nīt² [A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate].

cyanogen: sai-an'o-jen¹; çy-ān'o-gēn² [A colorless, poisonous liquefiable gas].

Cyaxares: sai-aks'a-rīz¹; çy-āks'a-rēs² [Median king (4th cent.); destroyed [Nineveh].

Cybele: sib'i-lī¹; çyb'e-lē² [A goddess of Phrygian origin; the mother of the gods].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Cyclades: sik'la-diz¹; çy'e'la-dēs²—sometimes, but erroneously, sai'kla-diz¹ [Ægean islands]. [family].

Cyclamen: sik'la-men¹; çy'e'la-mēn² [A genus of plants of the primrose

cycle: sai'kl¹; çy'el² [A period of time, as a round of years or ages; also, a circle]. Compare **bicycle**.

Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a *cycle* of Cathay. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* l. 173.

cyclic: sik'lik¹; çy'e'lie², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., M., & W.* sik'lik¹; *I. & St.* sai'klik¹—best modern usage gives the *y* the sound of *i* as in "pin" [Recurring in cycles].

cyclide: sai'klid¹ or sik'loid¹; çy'elid² or çye'lid² [A term in geometry].

cycloid: sai'kleid¹ or sik'loid¹; çy'eloid² or çye'lōid². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated the *y* long as do modern dictionaries; Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) gave it short [A curve in geometry].

Cyclopean: sai'klo-pi'an¹; çy'elo-pē'an² [Pert. to Cyclops or the Cyclopes].

cyclopedia: sai'klo-pi'di-a¹; çy'elo-pē'di-a². This pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835) noted sai-klo-pi'd'ya¹ and Johnson (1755) and Sheridan (1780) sai-klo-pi-di'a¹ [A work that gives a comprehensive summary of all branches of learning]. Written also **cyclopædia** but pronounced the same way. See **ENCYCLOPEDIA**.

Cyclopes: sai'klo-piz¹; çy'elo-pēs² [In Homeric legend, a group of one-eyed giant shepherds of Sicily].

Cyclops: sai'kleps¹; çy'elōps² [One of the Cyclopes of whom Polyphemus was chief]. [rama].

cyclorama: sai'klo-rā'ma¹; çy'elo-rā'ma²; not -rē'ma¹ [A circular pano-

Cydippe: sai-dip'i¹; çy-dīp'e² [In Ovid's story of "Acontius and Cydippe" ("Epistolæ Heroidum," 20, 21), the wife of Acontius, whose marriage was caused by Artemis].

cygnet: sig'net¹; çy'g'nēt² [A young swan].

cylinder: sil'm-dar¹; çyl'in-der² [A barrel-like solid figure].

cyllindric: si-lin'drik¹; çy-lin'drie² [Shaped like a cylinder].

Cymbeline: sim'bi-lin¹; çym'be-lin²; not sim'bē-lain¹ [In Shakespeare's play of the same name, a king of Britain].

cyme: saim¹; çym² [A form of inflorescence].

cymose: sai'mōs¹; çy'mōs², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* saim'ōs¹; *M.* sai-mōs¹; *St.* sai'mōz¹; *Wr.* si-mōs¹ [Bearing cymes].

Cymry: sim'ri¹ or kim'ri¹; çym'ry² or eym'ry². In Eng. kim'ri is preferred; in the United States both pronunciations are heard [The Welsh and their kin].

Cynewulf: kin'i-wulf¹; eyn'e-wulf² [Eng. poet of 8th or 9th cent.].

cynic: sin'ik¹; çyn'ie² [One given to sneering at the moral motives of others.]

cynosure: sai'no-shūr¹; çy'no-shur², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sain'u-siur¹; *I.* sai'no-zūr¹; *M.* sin'o-siur¹; *St.* sai'nō-zur¹; *Wr.* sai'no-siur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) indicated sai'no-siur¹; Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

(1802) gave sin'o-siur¹; Walker (1791) noted sin'o-shiur¹; Jameson (1827), sai'no-shiur¹; Knowles (1835), sin-o-shūr¹, and Smart (1840), sai'no-ziur¹. How Dr. Townsend Young felt on the pronunciation of this word may be seen from the following comment from his edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859): "The length of the first syllable is a matter of indifference. Orthoëpists waste too much time in endeavouring to settle trifling points of this kind" [An object toward which all eyes are turned; that which commands general attention].

Cynthia: sin'thi-ə¹; çyn'thi-a² [A feminine personal name].

Cyprian¹: sip'ri-ən¹; çyp'ri-ən² [Father of the Church (200?-258)].

Cyprian²: sip'ri-ən¹; çyp'ri-ən² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, si'pri-ən¹; çyp'ri-ən²; Fr. **Cyprien**: si'pri-ən¹; çyp'ri-ən²; Ger. **Cyprian**: tsɪ'pri-ən¹; tsɪ'pri-ən²; It. **Cypriano**: çhi'pri-ā-no¹; çhɪ'pri-ā-no²; Sp. **Cipriano**: thi'pri-ā-no¹; thy'pri-ā-no²; Pg. si'pri-ā-no¹; çyp'ri-ā-no².

Cyprus: soi'prus¹; çy'prüs² [Levantine island].

Cyrama: sir'ə-mə¹ or si-rē'mə¹; çy'r'a-ma or çy-rā'ma² [Bible].

Cyrene: soi-rī'nī¹; çy-rē'nē² [Anc. city in N. Africa].

Cyrenian: si-rī'nī-ən¹; çy-rē'nī-ən² [A native or inhabitant of Cyrene].

Cyrenius: soi-rī'nī-us¹; çy-rē'nī-ūs² [Bible].

Cyrenus: soi-rī'nūs¹; çy-rē'nūs² [Douai Bible].

Cyril: sir'il¹; çy'r'il² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch **Cyrillus**: si-ril'us¹; çy-ril'us²; Fr. **Cyrille**: si'r'il¹; çy'r'il²; Ger. **Cyrill**: tsɪ'r'il¹; tsɪ'r'il²; Gr. **Kyrrillos**: kai'r'il-los¹; ky'r'il-los²; It. **Cirillo**: çhi-ril'lo¹; çhi-ril'lo²; L. **Cyrillus**: si-ril'us¹; çy-ril'us²; Sp. **Cirilo**: thi-ril'lo¹; thi-ril'lo².

Cyrus: soi'rus¹; çy'rūs² [1. Pers. king (-528 B. C.). 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr., si'rū¹; çy'rū²; Ger., tsɪ'rus¹; tsɪ'rus²; It. **Ciro**: çhi'ro¹; çhi'ro²; Sp., thi'ro¹; thi'ro².

cyst: sist¹; çyst² [A membranous sac].

cystitis: sis-tai'tis¹; çys-ti'tis² [Inflammation of the bladder]. [Cerigo].

Cythera: si-thi-rə¹; çy-thē-ra² [An island in the Ægean sea: modern

Cytherea: si-th'i-rī-ə¹; çyth'e-rē-a² [Aphrodite: so called from the island of Cythera, near which she was reputed to have risen from the sea].

czar: zūr¹; zār² [Rus. emperor]. See TSAR.

czarevitz: zūr'-vič¹; zār'-e-vič² [The eldest son of the Czar of Russia]. Spelt also **czarewitch** but pronounced the same way.

czarevna: zə-rev'nə¹; za-rēv'na² [The wife of the czarevitz].

czarina: zə-rī'nə¹; za-rī'na² [The empress of Russia].

czarowitz: zūr'o-vič¹; zār'o-vič². Same as CZAREVITZ.

Czech: çek¹; chēe² [One of a Slavic people inhabiting Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary]. [(1817)].

Czerni=George: cher'nī-jēr¹; chēr'nī-gōrg² [Hospodar of Servia (1766-

Czernowitz: cher'no-vits¹; chēr'no-vīts² [Austr. city, capital of Bukowina].

Czerny: tser'nī¹; tsēr'nj² [Aust. composer (1791-1817)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʏle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; øil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; thin, this.

l: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

D

d: di¹; dē². In English this letter is used to indicate its own sound, but a variety of *d* is heard in uttering the composite letter *J*, which see.

Dabareh: dab'ə-rə¹; dāb'a-re² [Bible].—**Dabbasheth:** dab'ə-sheṯh¹; dāb'a-shēṯh² [Bible].—**Dabbesheth:** dab'i-sheṯh¹; dāb'e-shēṯh² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Daberath:** dab'i-raṯh¹; dāb'e-rāṯh² [Bible].—**Dabereth:** dab'i-reṯh¹; dāb'e-rēṯh² [Douai Bible].—**Dabria:** dab'ri-ə¹; dāb'ri-a² [Apocrypha].

dachshund [Ger.]: dāhs'hunt¹; dāhs'hunt² [A German badger-hound].

Dacia: dē'shi-ə¹; dā'shi-a² [An ancient Roman province].

Dacian: dē'shən¹; dā'shan² [Pert. to Dacia].

Dacler: dā'syē¹; dā'cyē² [Fr. scholar (1651-1722)].

Dacobi: dā-kō'bai¹; dā-eō'bi² [Apocrypha].

Dacre: dē'kər¹; dā'eer² [Eng. family name].

Dacres: dē'kərz¹; dā'eers² [Eng. family name].

dactyl: dak'til¹; dāe'tyl² [A three-syllable measure in prosody].

dactylic: dak-til'ik¹; dāe-tyl'ie². By Todd (1818), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835), stressed on the first syllable [Pertaining to a dactyl].

Dacubi: dā-kiū'bai¹; dā-eū'bi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Daddeus: dā-dī'us¹; dā-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

dado: dē'do¹; dā'do². *Wr.* indicates dā'dō¹, as did also Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) [A finishing of wood or incrusting skirting for the lower walls of a room].

Dædalus: dēd'ə-lus¹; dēd'a-lūs² [In Gr. myth, a legendary sculptor of Athens and Crete].

dæva: dī'və¹ or dē'və¹; dē'və² or dē'və² [In Zend, an evil spirit].

Daghestan: dā'ges-tūn¹; dā'gēs-tān² [Rus. province].

Dagmar: dag'mar¹; dāg'mār² [A feminine personal name].

Dagobert: dag'o-būrt¹ or dā'gō'bār¹; dāg'o-bērt² or dā'gō'bēr² [One of several Frankish kings].

Dagon: dē'gon¹; dā'gon² [Philistine god, represented as half man, half fish].

Daguerre: dā'gār¹; dā'gēr² [Fr. artist (1789-1851)].

daguerreotype: dā-ger'o-taip¹; dā-gēr'o-typ², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. dā-ger'e-o-taip¹; I. dā-gūr'e-taip¹; St. dā-ger'e-taip¹; Wr. dā-ger'a-taip¹* [An early photographic process].

dahabiyeh: dā'ha-bī'ē¹; dā'hā-bī'e²—when spelt **dahabeah** or **dahabee-yah** the final syllable is weakened: dā-ha-bī'ē¹; dā-hā-bē'a² [Ar. sail-boat used on the Nile].

Dahlgren: dal'gren¹; dāl'grēn² [Am. admiral (1809-70)].

Dahlgren: dāl'gren¹; dāl'grēn² [Sw. poet (1791-1844)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǻll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

dahlia: dāl'yə¹ or dē'li-ə¹; dāl'ya² or dā'li-a². The difference of pronunciation is a national characteristic. In the United States the first is used; in Great Britain, the second. The word, being derived from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist, is correctly pronounced with a broad *a* in the first syllable [A plant of the aster family].

Dahomey: də-hō'mi¹; da-hō'my²; not da-hō'mē¹. In Eng. frequently, but erroneously, dē'ə-mi¹ [Fr. colony in W. Africa]. [are sold].

dairy: dē'rɪ¹ or dār'ɪ¹; dā'ry² or dār'y² [A place where milk and its products

dais: dē'is¹; dā'is². Dr. Murray indicates dēs¹ as the pronunciation in Eng., but *Chambers, E., I., & St.*, all British lexicons, note dē'is¹, the pronunciation commonly used in the United States. The word may be found spelled *daiz*, in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706), and *dais* and *daiz* (both noted as obsolete) in Ash's "Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1775) [A raised platform under a canopy].

Daisan: dē'i-san¹ or dē'san¹; dā'i-sān² or dā'san² [Apocrypha].—**Dalaia:** dal'i-ai'ə¹; dāl'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Dalaiah:** dal'i-ai'ā¹; dāl'a-i'ā² [Bible].—**Dalaia:** dal'i-ai'əs¹; dāl'a-i'as² [Douai Bible].—**Dalan:** dē'len¹; dā'lan² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Dalbiac: dāl'bī-ak¹; dāl'bī-āc² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dalgleish: dal-glīsh¹; dāl-glēsh² [Eng. family name of Celtic origin].

Dalhousie: dal-hū'si¹; dāl-hū'si² [Scot. family name].

A word that enters into several Scottish surnames, as *Dalhousie*, Dalrymple, Dalziel, is *Dal*. This signified first of all a portion. . . . It came later to designate a field, as something taken out of the common.

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. co. '10].

Dalila: dal'i-lə¹; dāl'i-lə² [Douai Bible].

Dalmanutha: dal'mə-nū'thə¹; dāl'ma-nū'thə² [Bible].

Dalmatia: dal-mē'shə¹; dāl-mā'shə² [Aust. province].

Dalmeny: dal-mē'nɪ¹ or dal-men'tɪ¹; dāl-mē'ny² or dal-mē'n'y² [Scot. parish and village].

Dalphon: dal'fən¹; dāl'fōn² [Bible].

Dalrymple: dal-rim'plɪ¹; dāl-rým'plɪ² [Scot. jurist (1619-95)]. See DAL- [ROUSIE.

Dalziell: dɪ'əl¹ or dal'zɪl¹; dē'el² or dāl'zēl² [Scot. family name].

dam: dam¹; dām² [A mother of human beings: an Old Eng. use. See BELDAM].

damage: dam'ɪjɪ¹; dām'ag². Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to check it the modern tendency is to weaken the final syllable in words having the termination *-age*, as *adage*, *baggage*, *cabbage*, *luggage*, *savage*, etc., and this weakness has been noted by lexicographers since the closing years of the 18th century. See CABBAGE [Loss caused by harm or injury].

Damaris: dam'ə-ris¹; dām'a-ris² [Bible].

Damascene (*a. & n.*): dam'ə-sɪn¹ or dam-ə-sɪn¹; dām'a-çen² or dām-a-çen². Am. & Scot. lexicons indicate the first; Eng. lexicons note the second [I. *a.* Belonging to Damascus. II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Damascus].

Damascenes: dam'ə-sɪnz¹; dām'a-sēns²; not dam'ə-sɪ-nɪz¹ [Bible].

Damascus: də-mas'kus¹; da-mās'eüs² [Syrian city].

damask: dam'əsk¹; dām'ask² [A rich fabric with raised pattern effect].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rule; but, būrn;

dame¹: dēm¹; dām² [A woman of high rank; specif., the wife of a knight or baronet].

dame² [Fr.]: dām¹; dām²; *not* dām¹ [A lady].

Damian: dē'mī-ān¹; dā'mī-ān² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Damien**: dā'mī-ān¹; dā'mī-ān²; It. **Damiano**: dā'mī-ān¹; dā'mī-ān²; L. **Damianus**: dē'mī-ē-nus¹; dā'mī-ā-nūs²; Pg. **Damião**: dā'mī-ān¹; dā'mī-ān²; Rus. **Demjan**: dem'yān¹; dēm'yān².

Damiens: dā'mī-ān¹; dā'mī-ān²—the s is silent [Fr. fanatic (1715-57) who stabbed Louis XV. and was broken alive].

The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel.

Luke's iron crown, and *Damiens'* bed of steel.

GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 436.

dammar: dam'ər¹; dām'ar² [E.-Ind. gum resin].

damn: dam¹; dām²—the n is silent [1. To condemn to punishment. 2. To curse or swear at].

damnable: dam'nā-bl¹; dām'na-bl² [Deserving to be damned].

damned (pp.): damd¹; dāmd². See BEQUEATHED. Walker, in his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," says: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *curse*, to be pronounced in two."
"Thus in Shakespeare—

But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er

Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves.

(*Othello* act iii, sc. 3.)

there is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorised by the politest speakers, has an unhallowed harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Catachresis*."

In his edition of Walker's "Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859), Dr. Townsend Young made the following caustic comment on Walker's note: "I leave this curious note stand. Pious ears have sometimes silly proprietors. There is nothing offensive in the word itself whether pronounced in two syllables or in one, which is now the universal mode, except on very solemn occasions. There are, indeed, many vile uses of it, almost equally fashionable among the high and the low."

damning: dam'nīn¹ or dam'īn¹; dām'ning² or dām'ing² [That leads to or implies condemnation].

Damocles: dam'o-kliz¹; dām'o-elēz² [Syracusan courtier].

Damon: dē'mən¹; dā'mon² [Syracusan hero, the friend of Pythias].

damosel, damozel: dam'o-sel¹, -zel¹; dām'o-sēl², -zēl² [Archaic form of DAMSEL].

Damrosch: dam'rēsh¹; dām'rōsh² [Ger. musician (1832-85)].

damsel: dam'zel¹; dām'gēl².

damson: dam'zən¹; dām'gən² [An oval purple plum].

Dan: dan¹; dān² [Bible].

Dana: dē'nā¹; dā'nā² [Am. family name of famous writers].

Danaë: dē'nā-ē¹; dā'nā-ē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eurydice].

Danaides: dā-nē-ī-diz¹; da-nā-ī-dēs² [In Gr. myth, daughters of Danaus].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Danaus: dan'-us¹; dān'a-ūs² [In Gr. myth, king of Arabia and Argos].

dance: dāns¹; dānç². See ASK.

dandelion: dan'di-lai'an¹; dān'de-li'on². *E. & Wr.* indicate the stress on the penult [A meadow plant of the aster family having large yellow flowers].

Dandelot: dānd'lō¹; dānd'lō² [Fr. Huguenot general (1521-69)].

Dandolo: dān'do-lō¹; dān'do-lō² [Doge of Venice (1106-1205)].

Dane: dēn¹; dān² [A native of Denmark].

Danebrog: dan'ə-brēg¹; dān'e-brōg² [The national standard of Denmark].

danger: dēn'jər¹; dān'gər² [Exposure to injury or loss].

dangle: dan'gl¹; dān'gī² [1. To swing loosely as if suspended. 2. To attend on or follow closely].

Daniel: dan'yel¹ or dan'yəl¹; dān'yēl² or dān'yel² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger. dā'ni-el¹; dā'ni-ēl²; Fr. dā'ni'ēl¹; dā'ni'el²; It.

Danielle: dā'ni-ēl'ēl¹; dā'ni-ēl'ēl²; Lat. dan'i-el¹; dān'i-ēl²; Sp. dā'ni-ēl¹; dā'ni-ēl².

Danish: dē'nish¹; dā'nish²; not dan'ish¹ [Pertaining to Denmark].

Danites: dan'aits¹; dān'its² [Mormon brotherhood].

Danjaan: dan-jē'an¹; dān-jā'an² [Bible].

Dannah: dan'ā¹; dān'ā² [Bible].

Dannebrog: Same as DANEBOG.

D'Annunzio (Gabriele). See ANNUNZIO [Pseudonym of Gaetano Rapagnetto, It. dramatist (1864-)].

danseuse: dan'sūz¹; dān'sūs² [Fr., a professional female dancer].

Dante: dan'ti¹ or dān'tēi¹; dān'te² or dān'te² [It. poet (1265-1321)].

Dantès: dān'tēz¹; dān'tēs² [The hero of Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo"].

Dantesque: dan-tesk¹; dān-tēsk², *Standard* (1893); *C., M., & W.* dan-tesk¹; *Standard* (1913) dan-tesk¹ [Resembling the style of Dante].

Danton: dān'tōn¹; dān'tōn² [Fr. revolutionary (1759-94)].

Danubian: dan-yū'bi-an¹ or dā-niū'bi-an¹; dān-yū'bi-an² or dā-nū'bi-an² [Bordering on Danube].

Danzig: dān'tsīn¹; dān'tsīn² [Prus. govt., city, and gulf].

Daphne: daf'ni¹; dāf'ne² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Peneus and Ge who was changed into a laurel].

Daphnis [Gr.]: daf'nis¹; dāf'nis² [A masculine personal name].

Dara: dē'rā¹ or dar'ā¹; dā'ra² or dār'a² [Bible].

D'Arblay (Madame): dār'blē¹ or dār'blē¹; dār'blā² or dār'blā² [Eng. novelist (1752-1840)].

Darboy: dār'bwā¹; dār'bwā²; not dār'bei¹ [Fr. prelate (1813-71)].

Darby: dār'bi¹; dār'by² [An Eng. family name traced to the town and shire of Derby]. See DERBY.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; oīl, boy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; æt, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Darda: dār'da¹; dār'da² [Bible].

Dardanelles: dār'da-nelz¹; dār'da-nēls² [Strait in S. E. Europe].

Dardanus: dār'da-nus¹; dār'da-nūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans].

daric: dar'ik¹; dār'ie² [Per. coin].

Darien¹: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [A gulf in the Caribbean Sea].

Darien²: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Darius: dā-rū'us¹; da-rī'ūs² [1. Any one of several Per. kings. 2. A masculine personal name].

Darjiling: dar-jī'liŋ¹; dār-jī'ling² [District and town in Bengal].

Darkon: dār'ken¹; dār'kōn² [Bible].

dart: durt¹; durt² [A light spear, javelin, or a sharply pointed shot].

D'Artagnan: dār'tā'nyān¹; dār'tā'nyān² [A brave, boastful Gascon in Dumas's *Three Musketeers*].

Dartmouth: durt'meth¹; durt'muth² [Eng. town]. [Darwin].

Darwinian: dar-win'i-en¹; dār-wīn'i-an²; not dār'win-yen¹ [Pertaining to Darwin].

Darwinism: dār'win-izm¹; dār'win-izm² [The doctrine of Charles Darwin, Eng. naturalist (1809-82)].

Dasent: dē'sent¹; dā'sent² [Eng. Scandinavian scholar (1820-96)].

dasheen: dā'shīn¹; dā'shēn² [A tuberous-rooted taro].

dasyure: das'i-ūr¹; dās'y-ūr² [A small spotted civet-like quadruped].

data: dē'ta¹; dā'ta²; not dā'ta¹ [Plural of DATUM, sometimes erroneously used as a singular].

Dathan: dē'fhan¹; dā'than² [Bible].—**Dathema:** dath'i-ma¹; dāth'e-ma² [Apocrypha].—**Datheman:** dath'i-mān¹; dāth'e-mān² [Douai Bible].

datum: dē'tum¹; dā'tūm²; not dā'tum¹ [A premise, assumed as a fact, from which deductions are made or inferences drawn].

daub: dēb¹; dāb²; not daub¹ [To coat or smear with plaster; also, to lay on colors crudely or coarsely].

Daubeny: dōb'nū¹ or dē'bī-nū¹; dōb'ny² or dā'be-ny² [Anthony Trollope's pseudonym for Benjamin Disraeli in Trollope's novels].

Daubigny: dō'bī'nyī¹; dō'bī'nyī² [Fr. painter (1817-78)].

D'Aubusson: dō'bū'sōn¹; dō'bū'sōn² [Fr. warrior (1423-1503)].

Daudet: dō'dē¹; dō'dē² [Fr. novelist (1840-97)].

daughter: dē'tar¹; dā'ter². Bunyan wrote:

Dispondence, good-man, is coming after,
And so also is Much-afraid, his Daughter.

Pilgrim's Progress II, 339 (1684).

This pronunciation, widely dialectal in Eng., was condemned by W. H. Savage as a vulgarism current in London in 1833.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; øɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

daunt: dānt¹ or dēnt¹; dānt² or dānt². Altho modern usage in the United States favors the first, and British usage supports the second, it was not always so. Formerly Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) indicated dānt¹, but Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1844) noted dēnt¹. In the south and southwestern United States dēnt¹ prevails [To subdue by exciting fear].

dauphin: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The eldest son of a French king].

dauphine: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The wife of a dauphin].

Daventry: dēn'tri¹; dān'trɪ² [An Eng. municipal borough]. See ALCESTER.

David¹: dē'vid¹; dā'vid² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. dā'vith¹; dā'vith²; Dutch dā'vīt¹; dā'vīt²; Fr. **Daïde:** dā'vid¹; dā'vid²; Ger. **Dauid:** dā'vīt¹; dā'vīt²; It. **Daïde** da-vī'dēi; dā-vī'dē².

David²: dā'vid¹; dā'vid² [Fr. painter (1748-1825)].

Davies: dē'viz¹ or dē'viz¹; dā'viz² or dā'viz² [An Eng. family name].

davit: dā'vīt¹; dā'vīt². In Eng. also dēv'it¹ [Small cranes projecting from the sides of a ship to hoist or lower boats].

Davout: dā'vū¹; dā'vū² [Fr. marshal (1770-1823)].

day: dē¹; dā²; *not* dā¹ as sometimes heard in southeastern Eng. A common cockneyism of our time is the substitution of *i* for *a*; the late Professor Walter Skeat pointed out that a tendency toward the cockney *līne* for "lane" can be traced in the speech of many educated persons.

daze: dēz¹; dāz² [To stupefy].

dead: ded¹; dēd² [Devoid of life]. Compare DEAF.

deaf: def¹; dēf²—the pronunciation recorded unanimously by modern dictionaries. Worcester (1859), who gave this pronunciation, noted that it was indicated uniformly by English orthoepists. Goodrich, eds. 1847 to 1860, said, "def in England; more commonly deaf in America."

The true English pronunciation is *deaf*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with leaf; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England.

NOAH WEBSTER *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, s. v. [New York, 1828].

In subsequent issues of the Websterian dictionaries this note was dropped, the editors realizing, no doubt, that in Early English the same word was sometimes written with *æ*, *e*, or *ea* (*dæg*, *deg*, *day*; *seah*, *seh*, *saw*). Chaucer not only wrote *deef* but *def* and *defe*, and as the sounds of *e* in the folk-speech of his time varied from a drawl noted in *earth* (ērth¹), through *e* as in *met*, to the light sound of German final *e*, as heard in Goethe (gū'tē), and the French mute *e*, as heard in *chante* (ʃān'tē), the fact that Chaucer rimed it with *leaf* is not proof of the pronunciation noted by Webster.

Altho Chaucer wrote (1386) *deef*, *defe* and *def* in his Prolog, the last of these dates at least a century earlier as it occurs in "Cursor Mundi," an English poem in the Northern dialect of the 13th century (before 1300). In 1393 William Langland also wrote *def*, in "The Vision of Piers Plowman" (xii, 61). It is true that Prior (1717) and Watts (1718) rimed the word with "relief," but from 1773 to 1859 English and American lexicographers, except Perry ("Royal Standard Dict. of the Eng. Lang." Edinburgh, 1777), Webster, and Goodrich ("American Dict. of Eng. Lang." Springfield, Mass., 1847-63), recorded *def* as the pronunciation of educated persons in their time. Among them were the following: Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844),

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bōk, bōt; ʃʌl, ʃʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; øɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

and Worcester (1859). In the face of this array of representative usage supporting *def* Goodrich maintained that *deef* was the correct pronunciation for thirteen years.

Who is so *deafe* or so *blinde* as is *hee*
That wilfully will neither *heare* nor *see*?

JOHN HEYWOOD *Proverbs* pt. II, ch. 9.

The modern spelling *deaf* dates from 1225, and is found in the "Ancien Riwe," ascribed to Richard le Poor (died 1237).

deal: dīl¹; dēl² [To have business communications with].

Dealtry: dēl'trī¹; dāl'try² [Eng. family name] spelled also **Dawltry**.

dean: dīn¹; dēn² [An ecclesiastical officer or officer of a university, etc.].

dear: dīr¹; dēr² [Held in affection]. Compare **DEAF**.

dearth: dŭrth¹; dērth² [Scarcity; lack]. Compare **DEAF**.

Dease: dīs¹; dēs² [A British family name of Gaelic origin].

death: defh¹; dēth² [The cessation of the vital functions; end of physical [life].

debacle: dī-bā'kl¹ or dī-bak'l¹; de-bā'el² or de-bā'e'l². *E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *Standard, C., I., & St.* support the second. Derived from the Fr. *débâcle*, the word was introduced into English early in the 19th cent., was seldom used, and is, therefore, not completely Anglicized. Some writers who have used it, as Thackeray ("Vanity Fair," ch. xxxii, p. 349), wrote *débâcle*, and as late as 1887 a writer in the London "Graphic" (Jan. 15) used the same form. [situation].

debarrass: dī-bar'as¹; de-bār'as²; *not* dī-bar'as¹ [To free from a perplexing

debate: dī-bēt¹; de-bāt²; *not* dī'bēt¹.

De Bathe: dā būth¹; de bāth²; *not* dā bath¹ [Eng. family name].

debauch: dī-bēch¹; de-bach²—*e* as in "valley"; *not* as in "eel" [To lead into excessive indulgence of the appetites].

debauchee: deb'o-shī¹; dēb'o-ghē². *E.* indicates deb'o-chī¹.

Debbaseth: deb'ā-sech¹; dēb'ā-sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Debbora:** deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Debelaim:** dī'bi-lē'im¹; dē'be-lā'im² [Douai Bible].

debenture: dī-ben'chur¹ or -tiur¹; de-bēn'chur² or -tūr². *Walker* (1791) & *Standard* (1893 & 1915) indicate the first, which is most commonly heard in financial circles; *Perry* (1777), *C., M., W., & Wr.* support the second.

Debera: deb'ī-rā¹; dēb'e-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Debir:** dī'bar¹; dē'bir² [Bible].—**Deblatha:** deb'la-thā¹; dēb'la-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Deblathaim:** deb'la-thā'im¹; dēb'la-thā'im² [Douai Bible].

debonair: deb'o-nār¹; dēb'o-nār² [Affable].

Deborah: deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-rā²; *C., E., I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard* (1903), deb'o-rā¹ [I. Bible. 2. A feminine personal name]. Dutch **Deborā:** dē-bō'rā¹; de-bō'rā²; Fr. **Dēborā:** dē'bō'rā¹; de'bō'rā²; It. **Deborā:** dē-bo-rā¹; de'bo-rā²; Lat. deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-rā².

debouch: dī-būsh¹; de-būch²; *not* dī-bauch¹, *nor* dī-būsh¹ [To pass out].

débouchure [Fr.]: dē'bū'shūr¹; de'by'chur² [The opening out, as of a valley].

débris [Fr.]: dē'brī¹ or dē'brī²; de'brī² or de'bri² [Accumulated fragments].

Altho in Eng. use for more than two centuries it still retains its Fr. pronunciation.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

debt: det¹; dēt²—the *b* is silent and has no status in the word, which was introduced into English through the Fr. *dette*, not, like *debit*, through the Latin *debitum*.

debuscope: deb'u-sköp¹; dēb'u-seöp², *Standard*; C. dī'bus-köp¹; E. dē'bū-sköp¹; M. & W. deb'ə-sköp¹ [A reflecting instrument].

Debussy: də-bū'sɪ¹; de-bū'sy² [Fr. composer (1862-1918)].

début [Fr.]: də'bū¹; dē'bū²; frequently, but erroneously, dī-bū¹ [A first appearance on the stage; also, entry into society].

débutante: də'bū'tānt¹; dē'bū'tānt² [A lady who makes a début].

decade: dek'ed¹; dēe'ad²; *not* də-kēd¹. See DECAY [A period of ten years].

decadence: dī-kē'dens¹; de-eā'dēnç²—in Eng. sometimes, perhaps owing to Fr. influence, dek'ə-dens [Decay].

decadency: dī-kē'den-sɪ¹; de-eā'dēn-çy². Jameson (1827) indicated dek'-ə-den-sɪ, a pronunciation to which there is a reversion in Eng. All the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the antepenult.

decadent: dī-kē'dent¹; de-eā'dēnt². In Eng. now frequently dek'ə-dent¹. See DECADENCE [Falling into decay].

decagyn: dek'ə-jin¹; dee'a-gŷn²; *not* -gin¹ [A plant with ten pistils].

decahedron: dek'ə-hī'drən¹; dēe'a-hē'drön²; *not* dek'ə-hed'rən¹ [In geometry, a solid with ten plane faces]. [ferring prints to glass].

decalcomania: dī-kal'ko-mē'nī-ə¹; de-eāl'eo-mā'nī-a² [A process of trans-

decaliter: dek'ə-lī'tər¹; dēe'a-lī'ter² [A measure of 10 liters].

decalog, decalogue: dek'ə-leg¹; dēe'a-lög² [The ten commandments].

Decameron: dī-kam'ər-ən¹; de-eām'er-ön² [A collection of tales by Boccaccio (1313-75)].

decameter: dek'ə-mī'tər¹; dēe'a-mē'ter² [A measure of length; 10 meters]. The use of this term to designate a verse of ten metrical feet, and stressed *de-cam'e-ter*, is a nonce use.

decani: dī-kē'nai¹; de-eā'nī² [Pert. to a dean; as the *decani* side of an altar].

decanal: dek'ə-nal¹; dēe'a-nāl², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. dek'an-əl¹; I. dī'kan-al¹, noted also by Knowles (1835); M. dī-kē'nal¹, also indicated by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844); St. dek'a-nal¹, recorded also by Smart (1840) [Pert. to a dean or deanery].

decantation: dī'kan-tē'shən¹; dē'eān-tā'shon², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. dī-kant-ē'shun¹; I. dī-kant-ē'shen¹; St. dī'kan-tē'shun¹; W. dī'kan-tē'shun¹; Wr. dek-en-tē'shan¹ [The act of decanting].

Decapolis: dī-kap'o-lis¹; de-eāp'o-līs² [Bible].

decastich: dek'ə-stik¹; dēe'a-stīe² [A ten-line poem].

decastyle: dek'ə-stail¹; dee'a-styl² [Having ten columns].

decathlon: dek-ath'lən¹; dee-āth'lön²; *not* dek'ə-thlən¹ [A contest consisting of ten different events]. See PENTATHLON.

Decatur: dī-kē'tur¹; de-eā'tūr² [Am. commodore (1779-1820)].

decay: dī-kē¹; de-eā²; *not* dī'kē¹ [Wasting or wearing away].

Deccan: dek'an¹; dēe'an². Same as DEKKAN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrū*;

decease: di-sīs¹; de-çēs² [Death].

deceased: di-sīst¹; de-çēst²; *not* dā-sī¹sed¹. See BEQUEATHED.

decedent: di-sī¹dent¹; de-çē¹dēnt² [One who has died].

deceit: di-sīt¹; de-çēt² [The act of misleading; fraud].

deceive: di-sīv¹; de-çēv² [To mislead by falsehood; impose on].

December: di-sem¹bar¹; de-çēm¹ber²; *not* dī¹sem-bar¹.

Decembrist: di-sem¹brist¹; de-çēm¹brist²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel," as indicated by Phyfe. See *E* and *I* [One who participates in political upheavals, conspiracies, etc., occurring in December. See OCTOBERIST].

decemvir: di-sem¹var¹; de-çēm¹vir²; *not* dī¹sem-var¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One of ten men forming a magisterial body in ancient Rome].

decemviri: di-sem¹vi-rui¹; de-çēm¹vi-rī² [The body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome].

decennary: di-sen¹ā-rī¹; de-çēn¹ā-ry²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [1. A period of ten years. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* A group of ten freeholders. *decen¹ā-ry¹*. [of ten years].

decennial: di-sen¹i-al¹; de-çēn¹i-al² [An anniversary observed at a period

decent: dī¹sent¹; dē¹çēnt²—the last syllable is *not* obscure.

deceptory: di-sep¹to-rī¹; de-çep¹to-ry². A word *not* found in Bailey (1724) but found in later editions (1727–30), it was stressed on the antepenult by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) the stress was indicated des¹ep-to-rī¹ [Calculated to give a false impression]. [fruit].

deciduous: di-sid¹yu-us¹; de-çīd¹yu-ūs² [Shed at maturity as flowers or

Decies: dī¹shīs¹, dā-sīz¹ or dī¹sīz¹; dē¹shēs², de-çīs² or dē¹çīs² [A district in Waterford County, Ireland].

decliter: des¹i-lī¹tār¹; dēç¹i-lī¹ter² [One tenth of a liter].

decipher: di-sai¹fār¹; de-çī¹fer² [To make out or translate something obscure or puzzling]. [ment by a court].

decision: di-sīz¹on¹; de-çīzh¹on² [A formal announcement, as of a judg-

decisive: di-sai¹siv¹; de-çī¹siv² [Ending uncertainty. Compare DECISION].

declaim: di-klēm¹; de-elām² [To deliver oratorically in public, as an address].

declamation: dek¹lā-mē¹shān¹; dēç¹lā-mā¹shon² [A set speech].

declamatory: di-klam¹ā-to-rī¹; de-elām¹ā-to-ry²; *not* di-klēm¹ā-to-rī¹ [Using full and formal utterance]. [ā-tiv¹.

declarative: di-klar¹ā-tiv¹; de-elār¹ā-tiv²; *not* di-klār¹ā-tiv¹, *nor* dī¹klar¹-

declaratory: di-klar¹ā-to-rī¹; de-elār¹ā-to-ry²; *not* di-klār¹ā-to-rī¹.

déclassé [Fr.]: dē¹klus¹sē¹; de¹clās¹se¹ [Having lost cast; rejected].

declinal: di-klai¹nāl¹; de-elī¹nāl²; *not* dī¹klai¹nāl¹; *nor* dek¹lī¹nāl¹, *Wr.*

declination: dek¹lī¹nē¹shān¹; dēç¹lī¹nā¹shon² [1. Refusal. 2. Bending].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

declinatory: dɪ-klaɪ'nə-to-rɪ¹; de-elɪ'na-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* de-klaɪ'nə-tɪr-ɪ¹; *I.* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-ter-ɪ¹; *St.* de-klaɪ'nə-tɪr-ɪ¹; *Wr.* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-tə-rɪ¹; *not* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-tɔ̃-rɪ¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Sheridan (1780) stressed the second syllable, indicating the diphthongal ai sound; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1892), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress after the *n*, and gave the *i* the short sound as in "hit," as noted by Worcester (1859), but not as in use to-day.

declive: dɪ-klaɪv'¹; de-elɪv'² [Sloping downward].

declivous: dek'h-vus¹; dɛɛ'li-vūs²; *not* dɪ-klaɪ'vus¹.

decohere: dɪ'ko-hɪr'¹; dɛ'eo-hɛr'² [To cause to cease cohering; disconnect, as a wireless telegraphic apparatus].

decollation: dek'ə-lē'shən¹; dɛɛ'o-lā'shon², *Standard; C.* dɪ-ko-lē'shən¹; *E.* dɪ-kel-lē'shun¹; *I.* dɪ-kel-lē'shən¹; *M.* dɪ-ke-lē'shən¹; *St.* dek'el-lē'shun¹; *Wr.* dɪ'ka-lē'shən¹; *Wr.* dek-el-lē'shən¹ [The act of beheading or state of being beheaded].

décolleté [Fr.]: dɛ'kel'tɛ'¹ or dɛ'kel'ə-tɛ'¹; dɛ'ɔɪl'tɛ'² or dɛ'ɔɪl'e-tɛ'² [Cut low in the neck: said of a woman's dress].

decomposite: dɪ'kɛm-peɪz'it¹; dɛ'eɔm-pɔs'it², *Standard; C. & Wr.* dɪ-kɛm-peɪz'it¹; *E., I., & St.* dɪ-kɛm-peɪz'it¹; *M.* dɪ-kɛm'po-zit¹; *Wr.* dɪ'kɛm-peɪz'it¹ [Compounded of compounds].

decorate: dek'o-rɛt¹; dɛɛ'o-rāt² [To adorn; embellish].

decorous: dɪ-kɔ'rus¹; de-ɔɔ'rūs², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* de-kɔ'rūs¹; *I.* dɪ-kɔ'rus¹; *M.* de-kɔ'rəs¹; *St.* de-kɔ'rus¹; *Wr.* dɪ-kɔ'rəs¹. Usage, as indicated by modern dictionaries as well as recorded by the earlier lexicographers, favors the stress on the second syllable—the position indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Those who placed the stress on the first syllable were Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Marked by propriety; fitted to the occasion].

[Propriety].

decorum: dɪ-kɔ'rum¹; de-ɔɔ'rūm²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel"

decrepit: dɪ-krep'it¹; de-erɛp'it²; *not* dɪ-krep'it¹, *nor* də-krep'id¹. unless spelt *decrepid*, a form used by Beaumont and Fletcher (1616), Dryden (1696), Burke (1780), Washington Irving (1820), and others. [Broken down; enfeebled.]

decretal: dɪ-kri'təl¹; de-erɛ'tal²; Johnson (1755) dek'rɪ-təl¹ [Pert. to a decree].

decretory: dek'rɪ-to-rɪ¹; dɛɛ're-to-ry². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated the stress on the second syllable, dɪ-kri'to-rɪ¹ [Resulting from a decree; judicial].

decubation: dek'yū-bē'shən¹; dɛɛ'yū-bā'shon², *Standard & W.; C.* dɪ-kiū-bē'shən¹; *E.* dɪ-kiū-bē'shun¹; *I.* dɪ-kiū-bē'shən¹; *Wr.* dek-a-bē'shən¹ [The act of lying down].

decussate: dɪ-kus'et¹ or dɛk'ʊ-sɛt¹; de-ɛūs'at² or dɛɛ'ū-sāt². American and Scottish usage favor the first; English usage supports the second. The earlier lexicographers uniformly favored the first pronunciation indicated here; but Noah Webster indicated dɪ'kus-ɛt¹ [To cross in the form of an X].

decussation: dek'ʊs-ɛ'shən¹ or dɪ'kus-ɛ'shən¹; dɛɛ'ūs-ā'shon or dɛ'eūs-ā'shon². *Standard, M., St., & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & W.*, the second [The act of crossing]. See DECUSATE.

Dedan: dɪ'dən¹; dɛ'dan² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fūst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Dedanim: ded'ā-nim or di-dē'nun¹; dēd'ā-nīm or de-dā'nim² [Bible].

dedicate: ded'i-kēt¹; dēd'i-eāt² [1. To set apart for sacred purpose. 2. To inscribe to a person, as a book]. [as a dedication].

dedicatory: ded'i-kā-to-rī¹; dēd'i-ea-to-ry²; not ded'i-kēt'ā-rī¹ [Serving

deduce: di-diūs¹; de-dūç²—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel"
[To arrive at by reasoning from given premises].

deed, deem, deep, deer. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, dēd¹, dēd²; dēm¹, dēm²; dēp¹, dēp²; and dēr¹, dēr².

de facto [L.]: di fak'to¹; dē fāe'to²; not dē fak'to¹ [Actually existing].

defalcate: di-fal'kēt¹; de-fāl'eāt²; not def'al-kēt¹ [To misappropriate].

defalcation: def'al-kē'shən¹ or di'fal-kē'shən¹; dēf'āl-eā'shon² or dē'fāl-eā'shon². *Walker, Standard, & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second [Misappropriation of funds].

defalcator: di-fal'kē-tor¹; de-fāl'eā-tōr² *Standard*; *C. def'al-kē-tor¹; I. de'fal-kēt-ōr¹; M. di'fal-kē-tor¹; W. def'al-kē'tōr¹* [One who misappropriates funds].

defamation: def'ā-mē'shən¹; dēf'a-mā'shon²; *Standard, C., W., & Wr.;* *E. def-ā-mē'shun¹; I. de-fa-mē'shən¹; M. di-fa-mē'shən¹; St. def'a-mē'shun¹* [The act of slandering]. [ā-mē-to-rī¹].

defamatory: di-fam'ā-to-rī¹; de-fām'a-to-ry²; not di-fēm'ā-to-rī¹ nor def'-

defame: di-fēm¹; de-fām² [To slander].

default: di-fōlt¹; de-fālt². Derived from the Old French through the Latin, this word was originally spelt *defaute* (Chaucer, Langland, etc.), and was so pronounced. Later the *l* was introduced from the Latin *defalta*, but the pronunciation remained unchanged. Altho adopted into the spelling by the 17th century, it was late in the 18th before its presence was fully established in the pronunciation. By Pope and Swift it was rimed with *brought, ought, taught, thought*.

In 1755 Johnson indicated that "the *l* is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The suppression was carefully practised, especially in English law. See *FAULT*.

defeasance: di-fī'zəns¹; de-fē'sānç² [Annulment in law].

defervescence: def'er-ves'ens¹; dēf'er-vēs'ens², *Standard*; *C. di-fūr-ves'-əns¹; E. di-fūr-ves'sens¹; I. di-fūr-ves'ens¹; M. di-far-ves'ens¹; St. def'ūr-ves'sens¹; W. di-fūr-ves'ens¹; Wr. def-ar-ves'ens¹* [A lowering of heat; decline of enthusiasm].

defiance: di-fai'əns¹; de-fī'ānç² [A challenge].

deficiency: di-fish'en-si¹; de-fish'ēn-çy² [Lack of a part of anything].

deficit: def'i-sit¹; dēf'i-çit² [A deficiency or shortness, as of funds].

defile (*v. & n.*): di-fail¹; de-fil², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.;* *E. & St. de-fail¹; I. di-fail¹; M. di-fail¹*. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) indicated di-fail¹. Smart (1840) gave di'fail¹, and according to Walker, Sheridan (1780), following "some military coxcombs" who "endeavored to introduce the French pronunciation," pronounced the noun def'i-le¹ [A narrow pass, as in a mountain range].

define: di-fain¹; de-fin² [1. To state the meaning of. 2. To indicate the limits of].

definite: def'i-nit¹; dēf'i-nīt² [Determined with precision].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; uu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

definition: def¹ˈi-nishˈən¹; dēf¹ˈi-nishˈon².

definitive: di-fɪnˈi-tiv¹; de-fɪnˈi-tiv² [Precise; exact].

deflagable: def¹ˈlə-grə-bl¹; dēf¹ˈla-gra-bl², *Standard, M., St., & W.*; *C. def-lə-grə-bl¹; E. de-fē-gra-bl¹; I. di-fē-gra-bl¹; W. di-fē-gra-bl¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated di-fē-gra-bl¹; Perry (1805) di-flag-rə-bl¹; Smart (1840) def¹ˈlə-gra-bl¹, as first noted above [Capable of taking fire; combustible].—deflagrate: def¹ˈla-grēt¹; dēf¹ˈla-grāt².*

defloration: def¹ˈlo-rē-shən¹; dēf¹ˈlo-rā-shon², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. def-lo-rē-shən¹; E. de-flōr-ē-shun¹; I. di-flōr-ē-shen¹; St. di-flō-rē-shun¹; W. def-lə-rē-shən¹* [The act of deflowering or depriving of purity; seduction].

deform: di-fōrm¹; de-fōrm² [To spoil the form or beauty of].

deformation: def¹ˈer-mē-shən¹; dēf¹ˈər-mā-shon², *Standard, C., St., W., & W.*; *E., I., & M. di-fer-mē-shən¹*. The difference in pronunciation is a national characteristic—the first represents the American usage; the second reflects the English [The act of spoiling the form or beauty of].

deformity: di-fōr-mi-ti¹; de-fōr-mi-ty² [A misshapen condition].

defraud: di-frōd¹; de-frād² [To take by fraud].

deglutition: deg¹ˈlu-[or diˈglu-]tiʃən¹; dēg¹ˈlʊ-[or dēˈglʊ-]tiʃon².

Dehaites: di-hē-tīz¹; de-hā-tēs² [Bible].

Dehavites: di-hē-vaits¹; de-hā-vīts² [Bible].

dehors [Fr.]: də-ōr¹, də-hōr¹, or di-hōrz¹; de-ōr², de-hōr² or de-hōrs². In Fr. the *h* and the *s* are silent, but *Standard, C., & W.* treat the word as fully Anglicized notwithstanding that its first use as a term in Eng. law cited by Dr. Murray bears the comparatively recent date of 1818 (*Cruise Digest*, vol. vi, p. 196.) [Outside; without].

Deianira: diˈyə-nai-rə¹; dēˈya-nī-rə² [In Gr. myth., wife of Hercules].

deign: dēn¹; dēn² [To give or allow with condescension].

Deipara: di-ipˈə-rə¹; dē-īpˈa-rə² [Lat., the Mother of God].

Deirdre: dēˈthrə¹; dē-thre² [In Ir. folk-lore, the ward of Conchubhar, King of Ulster].

Dejanira: diˈyə-nai-rə¹; dēˈya-nī-rə². Same as DEIANIRA.

Déjazet: dēˈʒā-zē¹; dēˈzhā-zē² [Fr. actress (1797-1875)].

déjeuner [Fr.]: dēˈʒū-nē¹; dēˈzhū-nē² [Breakfast].

de jure [L.]: di jū-rī¹; dē jū-rē²; not də jū-rī¹ [By right of law].

Dekar: diˈkar¹; dēˈeär² [Bible].

Dekkan: dekˈən¹; dēkˈan² [S. part of British India].

Delacroix: də-lāˈkrwā¹; de-lāˈkrwā² [Fr. painter (1799-1863)].

Delala: delˈi-aiˈə¹; dēlˈa-īˈa² [Douai Bible].

Delalah: di-lēˈyə¹ or -laiˈə¹; de-lāˈyə² or -liˈa² [Bible].

Delalau: delˈi-ai-ēˈū¹; dēlˈa-ī-āˈū² [Douai Bible].

delaine: di-lēn¹; de-lān² [A dress-goods, formerly all wool].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʉl, cʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Deland: di-land¹; de-länd²; *not* di'länd¹ [Am. authoress (1857-)].

De la Poer: də la pōr¹; de lä pōr² [Irish family name].

Delarey: del'ə-rē¹; děl'a-rē² [Boer general in South-African War (1848-1914)].

Delaroche: də-lā'rōsh¹; de-lā'rōch² [Fr. painter (1797-1856)].

Delaunay: də-lō'nē¹; de-lō'nā² [1. Fr. astronomer (1816-72). 2. Fr. painter (1828-91)].

Delaware: del'ə-wār¹; děl'a-wār² [A Middle Atlantic State of the United States of America].

De la Warr: del'a-war¹; děl'ā-wār² [An Eng. barony dating from 1299].

Delcassé: del'kūs'sē¹; děl'eās'sē² [Fr. statesman (1852-1923)].

Delean: di'li-an¹; dē'le-an² [Douai Bible].

deleble: del'i-bl¹; děl'e-bl², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. del'i-bl¹; I. di'li-bl¹; St. del'e-bl¹; W. del'i-bl¹. Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863) indicated del'i-bl¹; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) di'li-bl¹. In Eng. the spelling *deleble* is now preferred and M. pronounces the word del'i-bl¹ [Capable of being erased].*

delectation: di'lek-tē'shən¹; dē'lēe-tā'shon². *Standard, St., & W.* indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and a primary on the third. Other lexicons note only the primary on the third. *W.* indicates del-ek-tē'shən¹ [Great pleasure].

Delescluze: də-lē'klüz¹; de-le'elüz² [Fr. Communist (1809-71)].

delete: di-lit¹; de-lēt² [To erase; cancel].

deleterious: del'i-ti'r-us¹; děl'e-tē'ri-ūs² [Hurtful].

deletive: di-li'tiv¹; de-lē'tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. di-lit'iv¹; I. di-lit'iv¹; St. de-lit'iv¹ [Adapted for erasing].*

Delft: delft¹; dělft² [Dutch town].

delft: delft¹ or delf¹; dělft² or dělft². Originally spelt *delf* (Bailey, 1742; Ash, 1775; Perry, 1777; Walker, 1797, *et alia*), it was so pronounced, and is so frequently to-day [China-ware from Delft].

Delgado: del-gā'do¹; děl-gā'do²; *not* del-gē'do¹ [East-African cape].

Delhi: del'i¹ or del'i¹; děl'i² or děl'i²; *not* del-hai¹ [Capital of India].

Delhi: del'hai¹; děl'hi² [Two towns in the United States].

Della: di'li-a¹ or dil'yā¹; dē'li-a² or dē'ya² [A feminine personal name].

delicacy: del'i-kæ-si¹; děl'i-ea-çy² [That which is pleasing to a fine taste].

delicate: del'i-kt¹; děl'i-eat² [Daintily pleasing; refined].

delicious: di-lish'us¹; de-lish'ūs² [Delightful to the senses].

dellight: di-lait¹; de-lit² [To charm or please highly].

dellighted: di-lait'ed¹; de-lit'ēd²; *not* di'lai-ted¹.

Delliah: di-lai'lā¹; de-lit'lā² [Bible].

dellinquent: di-lin'kwent¹; de-lin'kwent² [Neglectful of duty].

delliquesce: del'i-kwes¹; děl'i-kwēs² [To melt away].

dellrious: di-lir'i-us¹; de-lir'i-ūs²; *not* di-lir'yus¹ [Wandering in mind].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

dellrium: dɪ-lir'ɪ-um¹; de-lir'ɪ-ūm²; *not* dɪ-lir'yum¹ [Wandering of the mind].

De L'Isle: də lil'¹; de lil'² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dellisle: də-lil'¹; de-lil'² [Fr. astronomer (1688-1768)].

Dellitzsch: də'lich¹; de'lich² [Ger. theologian and Assyriologist of 19th cent.].

delivery: dɪ-liv'ər-ɪ¹; de-liv'er-y²; *not* dɪ'liv-rɪ¹ [The act of placing some-thing in the possession of another].

Delos: dɪ'ləs¹; də'lös² [Ægean island].

Delphi: dəl'fai¹; dəl'fi² [Gr. town].

Delphine: dəl'fin'¹; dəl'fin'² [The heroine of a story of the same name [by Madame de Staël]].

Delphinus: dəl'fai'nus¹; dəl'fi'nūs² [The Dolphin, a constellation].

Delsarte: dəl'särt'¹; dəl'särt'² [Fr. singer (1811-71)].

delude: dɪ-liūd'¹; de-lūd'²; *not* dɪ'liud¹ [To mislead].

deluge: dəl'iū'¹; dəl'ūg'² [A great flowing of water over the land].

Delus: dɪ'lus¹; də'lūs² [Bible].

delusion: dɪ-liū'ʒən¹; de-lū'zhon² [False belief].

delusive: dɪ-liū'siv¹; de-lū'siv²; *not* də-lū'siv¹, *nor* də-lū'ziv¹.

de luxe [Fr.]: də lüks¹; de lüks²; *not* də lüks¹ [Of luxury: said of editions of books, cabins of ships, or of railway trains with luxurious appointments].

demagog, demagogue: dem'ə-gəg¹; dəm'a-gōg²; *not* dem'ə-gōg¹ [One who seeks to lead the people by pandering to their passions or prejudices].

demagogic: dem'ə-gej'ik¹; dəm'a-gōg'ic².

demagogy: dem'ə-gej-ɪ¹ or -gəg-ɪ¹; dəm'a-gōg-y² or -gōg-y². The pronunciation dem'ə-gej-ɪ¹ is indicated first by Dr. Murray, as most frequent in England.

demaɪn: dɪ-mēn'¹; de-mān'². See DEMESNE.

demand: dɪ-mənd'¹; de-mānd'². See ASK [To ask for by right].

demarkate: dɪ-mār'kēt¹; də-mār'eāt². Dr. Murray indicates English usage, dɪ'mār-kēt¹ [To indicate the boundaries of].

démarche [Fr.]: də'mārsh'¹; de'mārçh'² [F., change in method; step aside].

Demas: dɪ'məs¹; də'mas² [Bible].

Demerara: dem'ə-rā-rā¹ or dem'ər-ā-rā¹; dəm'e-rā-rā² or dəm'er-ā-rā²; *not* dem'ə-rē-rā¹ [River and county in Brit. Guiana].

demesne: dɪ-mēn'¹; de-mən'², *Standard, E., M., & W.; C., I., & St. de-min¹; Wr. di-mīn¹*. Bailey (1742) indicated *demes'ne*, which may be interpreted as giving the *e* the sound it has in the Fr. word *mes* (mā; mē). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated dɪ-mīn'¹, but dɪ-mēn'¹, recorded by Sheridan (1780), is now in good general and legal use, and as *demesne* is a variant form of Old Fr. *demeine* (Eng. *domain*) it is to be preferred historically. Savage notes *demezny* as a vulgarism current in his time (London, 1833) [Land held in one's own power; a manorial estate].

Demeter: dɪ-mī'tər¹; de-mē'ter² [Gr. goddess of marriage and fertility].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Demetrius: di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Démétrius:** dē'mē'trī'ūs¹; dē'mē'trī'ūs²; Ger. dē-mē'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs²; It. & Pg. **Demetrio:** dē-mē'tri-ō¹; de-mē'tri-ō²; Lat. di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs². Rus. **Dmitri:** dmi'tri¹; dmi'tri².

demi- (prefix): dem'i-¹; dēm'i-² [Used frequently in Eng. words, but sometimes corruptly pronounced dim'i-¹; dīm'i- [Fr., literally, "half"].

demise: di-maiz¹; de-mīz²; not dē-mīz¹ [To leave (to) by will].

demi-tasse: [Fr.]: dē-mī'tās¹; de-mī'tās²; not dem'i-tas¹—a vulgarism [Half-cup; specifically, a small cup in which black coffee is served].

democracy: di-mek'rə-si¹; de-mō'e-ra-gy²; not dem'ek-rə-si¹ [Government by the people].

democrat: dem'o-krat¹; dēm'o-erāt² [One who favors government by the people].

Democritus: di-mek'ri-tus¹; de-mō'e'ri-tūs² [Gr. philosopher (400?–367 B. C.)].

De Moleyns: dem'o-linz¹; dēm'o-lēnŷ² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

demolish: di-mel'ish¹; de-mōl'ish² [To destroy]. See the next word.

demolition: dem'o-liŷ'an¹; dēm'o-līsh'on²; E. dem-u-liŷ'un¹; I. dī-mō-lī'shen¹; M. dem-a-liŷ'an¹ [The act of destroying].

demonetization: di-mun'i-ti-zē'shən¹ or di-men'i-tai-zē'shən¹; de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shon² or de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shon². The first is preferred by *Standard*, the second by Murray; C. di-men'e-ti-zē'shən¹; E. dī-men-et-aiz-ē'shun¹; I. dī-men'et-iz-ē'shen¹; St. di-men'e-tai-zē'shun¹; W. di-men'i-ti-zē'shən¹; Fr. di-men'i-tai-zē'shən¹ [The act of the divesting of the character of money, or of reducing the value of a precious metal used as currency].

demoniacal: dī'mo-nai'a-kal¹; dē'mo-nī'a-eal², *Standard & W.*; C. & M. dī-mo-nai'a-kal¹; E. dī-mō-nai'a-kal¹; I. dī-mō-nai'ak-al¹; St. dem'o-nai'a-kal¹; W. r. dem-a-nai'a-kal¹ [Like a demon].

demonology: dī'mən-el'o-ji¹; dē'mon-ōl'o-gy². M. indicates dī-mo-nel'o-ji¹ as the pronunciation used in England [The investigation of evil spirits].

demonstrable: di-men'strə-bl¹ or dem'an-strə-bl¹; de-mōn'strə-bl² or dēm'on-strə-bl² [That can be demonstrated].

demonstrate: dem'an-strēt¹ or di-men'strēt¹; dēm'on-strāt² or de-mōn'strāt². *Standard* (1915) & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable; C., E., I., M., St., & W. stress the second, as did also the earlier lexicographers. Both pronunciations occur in Shakespeare, but the first recorded here is now preferred in the United States while the latter is standard in the United Kingdom [To point out; make clear].

demonstrative: di-men'strə-tiv¹; de-mōn'strə-tīv² [1. Able to prove beyond doubt. 2. Inclined to exhibition of feeling].

demonstrator: dem'an-strē'tar or -ter¹; dēm'on-strā'tor², *Standard*; C. dem'an-strē'tar¹; E. dem'un-strēt-ūr¹; I. de'men-strēt-ūr¹; M. dem'an-strē'tar¹; St. de-men'strē'tar¹; W. dem'an-strē'tūr¹; W. r. dem'an-strē'tar¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated primary stress on the penult, but Walker qualified his pronunciation by saying, "When it [the word *demonstrator*] means one who demonstrates any thing in general the accent is on the same syllable as the verb"—the antepenult, *demon'strator*. Smart (1836) indicated the first pronunciation noted above.

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Demophon: dem'o-fen¹; dēm'o-fōn² [Apocrypha].

Demophoon: di-mef'o-en¹; de-mōf'o-ōn² [Legendary king of Athens].

Demosthenes: di-mes'fhi-nīz¹; de-mōs'the-nēs² [Athenian orator (384-322 B. C.)].

Demosthenic: dem'es-then'ik¹; dēm'ōs-thēn'ie² [Pertaining to Demosthenes].

demym: di-moi¹; de-mŷ²; not dē'mi¹, nor dī'moi¹ [A size of paper].

Denaba: den'ə-bə¹; dēn'a-ba² [Douai Bible].

denarius: di-nē'ri-us¹; de-nā'ri-ūs²—the e as in "valley," not as in "eel" [A silver or copper coin of the Romans].

denary: den'ə-ri¹; dēn'a-ry², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* dī'nə-ri¹; *I.* de'nə-ri¹; *M.* di-nē'ri¹; *St.* den'ū-ri¹ [Containing ten].

denationalize: dī-nāsh'ən-al-aiz¹; dē-nāsh'on-al-īz²; not dī-nē'shun-al-aiz¹.

denatured: dī-nē'churd¹ or -tiurd¹; dē-nā'churd² or -turd² [Changed in character or quality; as, *denatured* alcohol].

Denbigh: den'bi¹; dēn'bi² [Welsh county and town].

denegatory: di-neg'ə-to-ri¹; de-nēg'ə-to-ry²; not dī-nə-gē'to-ri¹ [Suggesting that which is contradictory].

dengue: den'gē¹; dēn'gē² [Tropical fever].

denier¹: dā-nīr'¹; de-nēr'², *Standard*; *C.* de-nīr'¹; *E.* den'ī-ūr¹; *I.* de'ni-ūr¹; *M., W., & Wr.* di-nīr'¹; *St.* de-nīr'¹ [An old silver penny].

denier²: di-nai'ər¹; de-nī'ər² [One who declares something as untrue or

denigrate: den'ī-grēt¹; dēn'ī-grāt². Of the earlier lexicographers the majority indicated the stress on the first syllable, but Sheridan, Knowles, and Fulton & Knight noted de-nai'grēt¹ [To make black].

Denis: den'is¹ or (*Fr.*) dā-nī'¹; dēn'is² or (*Fr.*) de-nī'² [A masculine personal name]. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form.

Dennehy: den'ə-hi¹; dēn'e-hy² [Ir. family name].

Dennis: den'is¹; dēn'is² [A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS].

dénouement [Fr.]: dē-nū'mān¹ or dē'nū'mān¹; de-nū'mān² or de'nū'mān² [The outcome].

denounce: di-nauns¹; de-nounç²; not dē-nauns¹ [To accuse publicly].

dentelle [Fr.]: dān'tel¹; dān'tēl² [Lace].

dentifrice: den'ti-fris¹; dēn'ti-frīç² [A preparation for cleaning the teeth].

denude: di-niūd'dēt¹; de-nū'dāt², *Standard*; *C.* den'yu-det¹; *E.* dī-niūd'dēt¹; *I.* di-niūd'dēt¹; *M.* di-niūd'dēt¹; *St.* den'yu-dēt¹; *W.* di-niūd'dēt¹; *Wr.* di-niūd'dēt¹ [Naked; bare].

denudation: den'yu-dē'shən¹; dēn'yu-dā'shon²; *E.* dī-niu-dē'shun¹; *I.* di-niūd-dē'shən¹; *Standard & W.* indicate dī'niu-dē'shən¹ as alternative [The state of being stripped].

denude: di-niūd¹; de-nūd²; not dī'niud¹ [To strip the covering from].

denunciate: di-nun'shi-ēt¹ or di-nun'si-ēt¹; de-nūn'shi-āt² or de-nūn'qi-āt². The first indicates American usage; the second is British. See ANNUNCIATE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

denunciation: di-nun"si-ē'shan¹; de-nŭn"ci-ā'shon², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C., E., & W.* di-nun-shi-ē'shan¹. See ANNUNCIATION; PRONUNCIATION [The act of condemning publicly].

deodorize: dī-ō'dər-aiz¹; dē-ō'dor-iz² [To remove the odor of].

depart: di-pārt¹; de-pārt²; *not* dī'part¹ [To go away].

department: di-pārt'ment¹; de-pārt'ment² [A subdivision of a state, political, or commercial organization].

departmental: di"pārt-men'tal¹; dē"pārt-mēn'tal². Note that a secondary stress is indicated on the first syllable and that the *e* is long. *Wr.* notes depart-men'tal¹, now seldom or never heard.

depends: di-pendz¹; de-pēndz²; *not* dī-pendz¹, *nor* də-penz¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel."

depilatory: di-pil'ə-to-rī¹; de-pil'ə-to-ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *depilatory* [Adapted to remove hair].

depilous: dep'i-lus¹; dēp'i-lŭs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* di-pail'us¹; *M.* dep'i-las¹; *Wr.* di-pai'las¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated by the earlier lexicographers. Johnson (1755) noted *de'pilous*; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gave *depai'lus*¹; Perry (1777), *de-pil'us*; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) *dep'i-lus*¹ [Hairless].

deplanate: dep'lə-nēt¹ or dī'plə-nēt¹; dēp'lə-nāt² or dē'pla-nāt². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage in Great Britain.

deplete: di-plī'tiv¹; de-plē'tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.; E.* de-plīt'iv¹; *I.* di-plī'tiv¹; *St.* de-plī'tiv¹ [That which empties or exhausts].

deplorable: di-plōr'ə-bl¹; de-plōr'a-bl²; *not* dī-plō'rə-bl¹. The pronunciation indicated here is recorded uniformly by the dictionaries, but modern usage, even of careful speakers, indicates di-plōr'ə-bl¹, which is very frequently heard in New York City and its vicinity [That is considered with regret].

deplore: di-plōr¹; de-plōr²—more frequently di-plōr¹, but not yet admitted to the dictionaries [To express deep regret for].

deplumate: di-plū'mēt¹; de-plū'māt²; *not* dī-pliū'mēt¹ [Stripped of feathers].

deplumation: dep'lu-mē'shan¹; dēp'lu-mā'shon², *Standard & W.; C.* di-plu-mē'shan¹; *E.* di-plū-mē'shun¹; *I.* de'plūm-ē'shen¹; *M.* di-pliu-mē'shan¹; *W.* (1890) dep'liu-mē'shun¹; *W.* (1909) dī'plū-mē'shen¹. The *Standard & Worcester* may be said to represent the American pronunciation, while the *Century* and *Webster* (Harris, 1909) indicate the Anglo-American pronunciation. Murray & the *Encyclopedic* reflect English usage; the *Imperial* that of the Scots.

deportation: dī"pōr-tē'shan¹; dē"pōr-tā'shon². The pronunciation *depōr-tē'shan*¹, indicated by Walker (1791) and noted by Worcester (1859), is noted as alternative by only *Standard* and *W.* [The act of sending away forcibly].

depository: di-peɹ'z-tō-rī¹; de-pōs'i-tā-ry² [A person entrusted with anything; also, a depository].

deposition: dep'o-zish'an¹ or dī"po-zish'an¹; dēp'o-šish'on² or dē"po-šish'on². The first indicates American, the second British usage [The act of putting down].

depository: di-peɹ'z-tō-rī¹; de-pōs'i-tō-ry²; *not* dī-peɹ'z-tō'rī¹ [A place where anything is kept in safety; also, a depository].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

depot: də'pō¹; de'pō²—a word that has been mouthed and mauled perhaps more than any other in the language, and of which the pronunciation has varied from *dee'po* to *dē-pot'* and *dee'pot'*—the last noted as a vulgarism by Longfellow and Lowell. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) indicated də-pō¹; Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) recorded di-pō¹; Cull (1864) di-pō¹. The *Standard* and *W.* favor di'pō¹, and give dep'ō¹ as alternative; *C.* de-pō¹ or di'pō¹; *E.* dep'ō¹; *I.* de-pō¹; *M.* dep'ō¹; *St.* de-pō¹. According to the authorities cited above the preference in England, where the word is infrequently used, is dep'ō¹, in Scotland de-pō¹, and in the United States di'pō¹. Webster (1800) gives also də'pō¹.

deprecatory: dep'rī-kə-to-rī¹; dēp're-ea-to-ry²; *not* dep'rī-kē'to-rī¹ [Serving to express disapproval of].

depreciate: di-prī'shi-ēt¹; de-prē'shi-āt² [To lessen the worth of].

depredatory: dep'rī-dē'to-rī¹; dēp're-dā'to-ry², *Standard*; *C.* dep'rī-de-to-rī; *E.* dep're-dē-tūr-i; *I.* de'pri-dē-te-rī; *M.* di-pred'a-tər-i; *St.* dep're-dē'tūr-i; *W.* dep'rī-dē-to-rī; *Wr.* dep'rī-dē-tā-rī [Characterized by plundering].

deprivation: dep'rī-vē'shan¹; dēp'ri-vā'shon²; *not* di'prui-vē'shen¹ [The act of taking away from].

Deptford: det'fərd¹ or dep'fərd¹; dēt'ford² or dēp'ford². In Dr. Isaac Watts's time ("Works: The Art of Reading and Writing English," vol. iv, p. 725, 1748) the pronunciation was ded'fərd¹ [A southeastern suburb of London]. See ANSTRUTHER.

depths: dep'fhs¹; dēp'ths²; *not* de'ps¹. See YOUTH; YOUTHS.

depute: di-piūt¹; de-pūt²; *not* di'piut¹ [To appoint a deputy].

deputy: dep'yū-tī¹; dēp'yū-ty². Walker (1791) noted that "there is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*." This may have been due to the influence of the speech of the Hanoverian kings of England, for in Germanic *p* represents Indo-European *b*. Savage (1833) found *debbuty* in use and condemned it as a vulgarism [A person appointed to act as a substitute for another].

De Quincey: di kwīn'sī¹; de kwīn'cy² [Eng. author (1785-1859)].

deraign: di-rēn¹; de-rān²; *not* di'rēn¹ [To determine, as a claim, by judicial argument and decision].

Derbe: dūr'bi¹; dēr'by² [Bible].

Derby: dūr'bi¹; dēr'by², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & Wr.* dūr'bi¹—the first represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, the second that in vogue in Southern England. Compare BEAUCLERK. See quotation.

Darby. A Southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 31 [CL. PRESS 1897].

derby²: dūr'bi¹; dēr'by² [A stiff felt hat with a round crown].

derelict (*n.*): der'rī-lik't¹; dēr'e-lik't² [One who or that which is abandoned; especially an unseaworthy vessel].

derelict (*v.*): der-rī-lik't¹; dēr'e-lik't² [To abandon].

deride: di-raid¹; de-rīd² [To make the object of ridicule].

Dering: dir'īŋ¹; dēr'īŋ² [Eng. family name].

derision: di-rīz'ən¹; de-rīzh'on² [The act of deriding]. See DERIDE.

2: wōlf, dǫ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

derisive: *di-rai'siv*¹; *de-rī'siv*² [Expressive of derision].

derivation: *der'i-vē'shan*¹; *dēr'i-vā'shon*² [The act of deriving].

derive: *di-raiv*¹; *de-rīv*² [To obtain (a thing) from its source].

derma-, dermato-: *dūr'mā*¹, *dūr'mā-to*¹; *dēr'mā*², *dēr'mā-to*² [From the Greek *δέρμα* (*derma*), skin; an element in many technical terms, as *dermatitis*: *dūr'mā-tai'tis*¹ or *tī'tis*²; *dēr'mā-ti'tis*² or *tī'tis*² (Inflammation of the skin); **dermatology**: *dūr'mā-tel'o-jī*¹; *dēr'mā-tōl'o-gy*² (The branch of medicine that treats of the skin and its diseases)].

dernier: *dūr'ni-ēr*¹; *dēr'ni-er*², *Standard & M.; C., St., & W.* *dūr'ni-ūr*¹; *E. dūr'ni-ūr*¹; *I. der-nyē*¹; *Wr. dār'n-yār*¹. In Fr. *dār'nyē*¹ not *der-nyē*¹.

Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *dernie*¹; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *der'ni-er*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *dār'n-yēr*¹; Enfield (1807) *dār'n-yūr*¹ [Fr., last: used commonly in the legal phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort)].

derogate: *der'o-gēt*¹; *dēr'o-gāt*² [To take away from].

derogative: *di-rög'ə-tiv*¹; *de-rög'a-tiv*² [Lessening in good repute or detracting from value].

De Ros: *də rūs*¹; *de rūs*² [Ir. family name].

Derzhavin: *der-gā'vin*¹; *dēr-zhā'vin*² [Rus. lyric poet (1743-1816)].

De Salis: *də sal'is*¹ or *də sālrlz*¹; *de sāl'is*² or *de sārslz*² [Eng. family name]. See BEATCHAMP.

descant (n.): *des'kant*¹; *dēs'cānt*² [A series of remarks on a particular subject].

descant (v.): *des-kant*¹; *dēs-cānt*². Altho modern orthoepists are in complete agreement on the position of the stress in this word, there was some difference of opinion among their predecessors. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *des'cant*, but the remainder, from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840), recorded the pronunciation noted above. Compare ABSENT (v.).

Descartes: *dē'kūrt*¹; *de'cärt*² [Fr. philosopher (1596-1650)].

descend: *di-send*¹; *de-sēnd*²; the *c* is silent. So also in *de-scent*¹. See C [To move from a higher to a lower point].

describe: *di-skraib*¹; *de-serīb*² [To explain the characteristics of in words].

description: *di-skrip'shan*¹; *de-serip'shon*² [The act of describing].

descri: *di-skrai*¹; *de-sery*²; not *di-skrai*¹ [To get a sight of by observation or glance].

[speare's *Othello*].

Desdemona: *dez'di-mō'nā*¹; *dēs'de-mō'nā*² [Wife of Othello in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

desert¹ (n.): *di-zūrt*¹; *de-šērt*² [That which is deserved or merited].

desert² (n.): *dez'ärt*¹; *dēs'ert*² [A desolate, barren region]. See DESSERT.

desert (v.): *di-zūrt*¹; *de-šērt*² [To abandon].

deserve: *di-zūrv*¹; *de-šērv*²; not *də-sūrv*¹ [To be worthy of].

deshabille: *des'ə-bil*¹ or *-bil*¹; *dēs'a-bil*² or *-bil*². Same as DISHABILLE.

déshabillé [Fr.]: *dē'zā'bi'yē*¹; *de'sā'bi'yē*² [Undress or negligent attire].

It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouillé* in French (spelled *-il*, *-ill*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *v*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. xxxii [F. & W. co. 1915].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l. ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

desiccant: des'ɪ-kənt¹; dēs'ɪ-ənt², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kənt¹; I. dī-sik'ant¹; M. di-sik'ant¹; St. des'ik-kant¹; Wr. di-sik'kənt¹* [A remedy that absorbs moisture, as that of wounds].

desiccate: des'ɪ-kēt¹; dēs'ɪ-əṭ², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kēt¹; I. dī-sik'et¹; M. & Wr. di-sik'et¹; St. des'ik-kēt¹*. The word was stressed on the second syllable, *de-sic'cate*, by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) and Webster (1828) the stress was indicated on the first syllable. To-day American usage stresses the first syllable; British usage stresses the second [To free from moisture].

desiderate: dī-sid'ər-ēt¹; de-sīd'er-āt²; *not* dā-zid'ər-ēt¹ [To feel desire or need for].

desideratum: dī-sid'ər-ētūm¹; de-sīd'er-ā'tūm²—the *a* as in "fame"—not as in "art" [That which is considered desirable].

design: dī-zain¹; de-šin², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. de-sain¹; I. dī-sain¹; St. de-zain¹; Wr. di-sain¹*. Among the earlier lexicographers the form *di-sain¹* found favor with Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), while *di-zain¹*, which Walker "always looked upon as vulgar," was supported by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835). Dr. Townsend Young (1859) in his edition of "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" resented Walker's condemnation of *de-zain¹* as "vulgar," saying: "This is one of those weak decisions which have proved so pernicious to our orthoëpy. Analogy forces its way in spite of conventional peculiarities, which are so often traceable to sheer ignorance; hence we hear this word pronounced *design*, as it should be, by the best speakers." It is somewhat curious that Walker should condemn *design* as "vulgar," and indicate *reizin* as correct.

designate: des'ɪg-nēt¹; dēs'ɪg-nāt². Notwithstanding that the majority of the lexicographers have indicated this pronunciation as in good usage for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years, the modern tendency is to give the *s* the sound of *z* and to say *dez'ig-nēt¹* rather than *des'ig-net¹*, which does not follow the line of least resistance as shown in *DESIGN* [To point out or identify by name].

designator: des'ɪg-nē'tar or -tər¹; dēs'ɪg-nā'tor² [One who indicates].

designatory: des'ɪg-nē-to-rɪ¹; dēs'ɪg-nā-to-ry² [Serving to indicate].

desire: dī-zair¹; de-šīr² [**I. v.** To wish for. **II. n.** A wish for the possession of something].

desist: dī-sist¹; de-sīst², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., St., & Wr.; E., M., Standard* (1915), & *W., di-zist¹*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Webster (1840-1889) indicated *de-sist¹*; Sheridan (1780) alone gave *de-zist¹*. Compare *DESIGN*; *RESIST* [To cease or leave off, to give over].

Deslys: dē'li¹; dē'ly² [Pen-name of Charles Collinet, a Fr. dramatic author and litterateur (1821-85)].

Des Moines: dē mein¹; dē möin² [City, county, and river in Iowa].

Desmond: dez'mend¹; dēs'mōnd² [Ir. family name].

Desmoulins: dē'mū'lan¹; dē'my'läñ² [Fr. revolutionary (1760-94)].

desolate (v.): des'o-lēt¹; dēs'o-lāt². Do not give the *s* a *z* sound in this word and its relatives *desolater*, *desolation*, *desolative* [To lay bare; desert].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fōst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

desolate (a.): des'o-lit¹; dēs'o-lat² [Deprived of inhabitants].

despatch: dis-pach¹; des-pāch². Compare DISPATCH, which Murray states is "the uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th cent. . . . but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des*." (*New Eng. Dict.* s. v.).

The history of the spelling may be briefly summarized as follows: The form *dispatch* may be found in Richard Huloet's "Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum" (1552), in John Baret's "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionary" (1573), and in the dictionaries of Holyoke (1606), Cotgrave (1611), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), B. Martin (1749), Dyer (1752), Fenning (1760), Barlow (1772), Lemon (1783), Nares (1784), Crabb (1823), Webster (1828), Richardson (1856), Murray (1897), Webster (1909), and the New Standard Dictionary (1915).

The form *despatch* is indicated in the dictionaries of Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Thomas Browne (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Stormonth (1871); the Imperial Dict. (1882); the Encyclopædic (1883), the Century (1891), and the Standard (1893-1912). The spelling *dispatch* is supported by 19 authorities, while *despatch* has the support of 22.

desperado: des'pär-ē'do¹; dēs'pēr-ā'do²; *not* des'pär-ā'do¹, a pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A reckless ruffian].

despicable: des'pi-kə-bl¹; dēs'pi-ea-bl²—frequently, but erroneously, di-spik'ə-bl¹ [Fit to be despised].

despise: di-spaiz¹; de-spīs² [To look upon as contemptible].

despond: di-spend¹; de-spōnd², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C. des-pend¹; E. & St. de-spend¹; I. di-spend¹ [To give way to mental depression].* [nically].

despot: des'pät¹; dēs'pot² [An absolute monarch; one who rules tyrannically].

despotic: des-pet'ik¹; dēs-pōt'ie².

despumate: des'piu-mēt¹; dēs'pū-māt², *Standard; C., M., & W.* di-spiū'mēt¹; *E. de-spiū'mēt¹; I. di-spiū'mēt¹; St. des'piū'mēt¹; Wr. di-spiū'mēt¹ [To remove the impurities from].*

desquamate: des'kwə-mēt¹; dēs'kwa-māt², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. des-kwē'mēt¹; E. de-skwē'mēt¹; I. di-skwē'mēt¹; St. des'kwa-mēt¹; Wr. des-kwē'mūt¹ [To peel or scale off].*

Dessau¹: des'ī-ū¹ or des'ō¹; dēs'a-ū² or dēs'ā² [Apocrypha].

Dessau²: des'au¹; dēs'ou² [Prus. general (1676-1747)].

dessert: de-zŭrt¹; dē-ſĕrt²; *E., St., & Wr.* indicate dez-zŭrt'. Contrast with DESERT¹ & ² [A service of sweetmeats, pastry, fruit, etc., at the close of a dinner].

desuetude: des'wī-tiūd¹; dēs'we-tūd²; *not* də-su'ī-tūd¹ as indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807), *nor* d'ſwī-tiūd¹ as by Sheridan (1780).

Desuetude, lack of use.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionary* s. v. (1623).

After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous *desuetude* these laws are brought forth.

GROVER CLEVELAND *Message* March 1, 1886.

desultory: des'ul-to-rī¹; dēs'ūl-to-ry². By Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated on the antepenult, *desul'tory*, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), on the first syllable as here].

Des Vœux: dē vō¹; dē vō² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fĕrn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

detail (n. & v.): dɪ-tēl¹; de-tāl². *E.* indicates dɪ'tēl¹, which *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* give as alternative.

Detaillé: də-tā'yə¹; de-tā'ye²; not də'tā'yə¹ [Fr. painter (1848-1912)].

detestable: dɪ-test'ə-bl¹; de-tēst'ə-bl². By Spenser and Shakespeare *det'estable*.

detestation: dɪ'tes-[or det'es-]tē'shən¹; dē'tēs-[or dēt'ēs-]tā'shon². The second pronunciation is indicated by Worcester (1859) and given as alternative by *Standard* (1915) and Webster (1909), but is now seldom heard.

detinue: det'i-niū¹; dēt'i-nū²—now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Formerly Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) indicated *detin'ue*.

Detinue is a writ that lyeth against him, who having goods or chatels delivered him to keepe, refuseth to deliver them againe. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

detonate: det'o-nēt¹; dēt'o-nāt², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* det'ū-nēt¹; *I.* de'tō-nēt¹; *M.* & *Wr.* det'ə-nēt¹; *St.* det'ō-nēt¹ [To cause to explode, as a bomb, with loud report].—**detonation**: det'o-nē'shən¹; dēt'o-nā'shon².

detour: dɪ-tūr¹; de-tur²; not dī-tōr¹ [A roundabout way].

detritus: dɪ-trai'tus¹; de-trī'tūs²; not det'ri-tus¹ [Water-worn rock-particles].

Detroit: dɪ-treit¹; de-trōit²; not dī'troit¹ [The chief city of Michigan].

de trop: də trō¹; de trō²—the *p* is silent [Fr., too much; not wanted].

Dettingen: det'ɪŋ-en¹; dēt'ing-ēn² [Bavarian village; battle, 1743].

Deucalion: diū-kē'li-ən¹; dū-ēā'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thessaly].

deuce: diūs¹; dūç² [An emphatic exclamation of annoyance: used with *the*].

Deuel: diū'el¹ or dɪ-yū'el¹; dū'el² or de-yū'el² [Bible].

Deuteronomy: diū'tər-en'ō-mɪ¹; dū'ter-ōn'ō-my² [Bible. The fifth book of the Pentateuch].

Deutzla: deit'si-ə or diūt'si-ə¹; dōit'si-a or dūt'si-a² [and Japanese saxifrage].

Deva: də'və¹; de'və²; not dī'və¹ [In Hindu myth, the gods of Nature].

De Valera: də vā-lē'rə¹, de vā-lə'rə [Irish political leader (1882-)].

devastate: dev'əs-tēt¹; dēv'as-tāt², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* *E.* & *St.* dev'-as-tēt¹; *I.* de'vas-tēt¹; *Wr.* dɪ-vas'tēt¹. Altho noted by Bailey in his two-volume folio edition (1727), the word was omitted from subsequent editions and is not recorded by the early editions of Johnson, Ash, Perry, or Sheridan. Walker (1797) noted the stress on the second syllable—dɪ-vas'tēt¹, a pronunciation indicated also by Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). Perry (1805) gave the *a* of the penult as broad, dɪ-vās'tēt¹ [To lay waste].

develop: dɪ-vel'əp¹; de-vēl'op², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* dɪ-vel'up¹; *E.* de-vel'up¹; *I.* dɪ-vel'up¹; *St.* de-vel'op¹. Altho found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), Elisha Coles' "English Dictionarie" (1692), and Bailey's Dictionary (1730-6), the word is not given by Johnson (1755), but indications of its pronunciation are to be found in the dictionaries of Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), and Walker (1791), dɪ-vel'up¹ [1. To uncover; unfold. 2. To advance to a higher state].

Deventer: də-ven'tər¹, dev-en-tər¹, or dē'vən-tər¹; de-vēn'ter², dēv'ēn-ter², or de'ven-ter² [Dutch family name].

Devereux: dev'ər-ū or -ūks¹; dēv'er-ū or -ūks² [Eng. family name of [Norman origin].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rule; burt, būrn;

De Vesci: də vī'si; de vē'ci² [Ir. viscountship].

device: di-vois¹; de-vī'g². Compare DEVISE [A contrivance, plan, design, [or emblem].

devil: dev'l¹ or dev'il¹; dēv'l² or dēv'il².

devise: di-vaiz¹; de-vī'g². Compare DEVICE [1. To think out; invent. 2. To transmit by will].

devisee: dev'i-zī¹; dēv'i-ḡē² [One to whom property is transmitted by will].

devisor: di-vai'zər¹; de-vī'ḡər² [One who gives by will].

Devizes: di-vai'zez¹; de-vī'zēs² [Eng. market-town].

devoir [Fr.]: də-vwār¹; de-vwār² [Service or duty, as to a sovereign].

dew: diū¹; dū²; not dū¹. Compare DUE [Moisture condensed from the atmosphere].

dexterous: deks'tər-us¹; dēks'ter-ūs² [Skilful].

dey¹: dē¹; dē² [A Turkish commander].

Dey²: dai¹; dī² [A street in New York city].

D'Eyncourt: dēn'kurt¹; den'eürt² [Eng. family name].

Dhaulagiri: dau'la-gī'rī¹; dou'lā-gī'ri² [Mountain peak of the Himalayas].

diabetes: dai'ə-bī'tīz¹; dī'a-bē'tēs². *M.* dai'ə-bīt'iz¹ [A disease].

diabetic: dai'ə-bet'ik¹; dī'a-bēt'ie², *Standard & W.; C., E., & Wr.* dai'ə-bet'ik¹; *I.* dai'ə-bīt'ik¹; *M.* dai'ə-bīt'ik¹; *St.* dai'ə-bet'ik² [A sufferer from diabetes].

diablerie: di-ā'blə-rī¹ or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'blə-rī¹; dī-ā'ble-rī² or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'ble-rē² [Fr., devilry].

diabolism: dai-ab'ō-lizm¹; dī-āb'ō-līzm².

diabolo: di-ab'ō-lō¹; dī-āb'ō-lō²; not dai-ab'ō-lō¹ [An ancient game played with a reel-like top spun in the air].

diæresis: dai-er'ī-sis¹; dī-ēr'e-sīs². See DIERESIS.

diagnose: dai'ag-nōs¹ or dai'ag-nōz¹; dī'āg-nōs² or dī'āg-nōs². The first is common in the United States; the second is used in Great Britain [To determine the nature of (a disease)].

diallage¹: dai-al'ə-jī¹; dī-āl'a-ḡē², *Standard & C.; E.* dai-al'ej¹; *I.* dai-al'lā-jī¹; *M.* dai-al'ə-jī¹; *St.* dai'al-lēj¹; *W.* dai'ə-hj¹; *Wr.* dai-al'lā-jī¹ [In rhetoric, the presentation of arguments from various points of view and concentration on one point].

diallage²: dai-al-jī¹; dī-āl-ag² [A grass-green variety of pyroxene].

dialog, dialogue: dai'ə-lōg¹; dī'a-lōg²; not dai'ə-lōg¹ [A talk together].—

dialogic: dai'ə-lōj'ik¹; dī'a-lōg'ie².—**dialogism:** dai-al'ō-jizm¹; dī-āl'ō-ḡizm².—

dialogist: dai-al'ō-jist¹; dī-āl'ō-ḡist².—**dialogize:** dai-al'ō-jaiz¹; dī-āl'ō-ḡiz² [To carry on a dialog].

diamid: dai-am'id¹; dī-ām'id² [A chemical compound]. The form preferred in the United States.

diamide: dai-am'id¹; dī-ām'id²—the English spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

diamin: dai-am'in¹; dī-ām'in² [A chemical compound]. The American spelling and pronunciation.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ſhan, this.

diamine: dai'ə-main¹; dī'a-mīn²—the Eng. spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

diamond: dai'ə-mənd¹; dī'a-mond²—the pronunciation uniformly noted by modern dictionaries. Formerly, as by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), rendered as a dissyllable, dai'mund. By Shakespeare both forms were used, with a preponderance of the trisyllabic form employed by Spenser and Milton; the dissyllable may be found in Pope, Cowper, Keats, and others.

Diana: dai-an'ə¹; dī-ān'a². The pronunciation, dai-ē'nə, indicated by *I.*, is given as alternative by *C., M., St., & W.*, but is seldom heard [In Roman myth, the goddess of hunting].

diapason: dai'a-pē'sən¹ or dai'a-pē'zən¹; dī'a-pā'son² or dī'a-pā'son². *Standard, E., & St.* indicate the first as preferred; *C., I., M., W., & Wr.* note the second [Harmony].

diaphanous: dai-af'ə-nūs¹; dī-āf'a-nūs² [Transparent].

diaphragm: dai'ə-fram¹; dī'a-frām² [An important muscle in mammals].

diarrhea: dai'a-rī'ə¹; dī'a-rē'a² [An intestinal disturbance].

diaspora: dai-as'po-rə¹; dī-ās'po-ra² [The dispersion; especially, that of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity].

diastase: dai'ə-stēs¹; dī'a-stās² [A white compound that acts as a ferment].

diastole: dai-as'to-lī¹; dī-ās'to-lē² [The expansion, as of the heart or arteries in breathing].

diastyle: dai'ə-stail¹; dī'a-styl²—the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) stressed the penult [Wide intercolumniation].

diathesis: dai-ath'ī-sis¹; dī-āth'e-sis²; frequently, but erroneously, dai-a-thī'sis¹ [Predisposition to disease].

diatom: dai'ə-tem¹; dī'a-tōm²; *not* dai-at'əm¹ [One of certain plants].

diatonic: dai'ə-ten'ik¹; dī'a-tōn'ie² [Designating regular musical tones].

Diaz: dī'as¹ or dī'ath¹; dī'ās² or dī'āth²; Eng. dai'az¹ [Sp. & Pg. family name].

Diblah: dib'lā¹; dīb'lā² [Bible; same as **DIBLATH**].—**Diblaīm:** dib-lē'im¹; dīb-lā'im² [Bible].—**Dibliath:** dib'lath¹; dīb'lāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Dibliathaim:** dib'lā-thē'im¹; dīb'lā-thā'im² [Bible].—**Dibon:** dai'ben¹; dī'bōn² [Bible].—**Dibon-Gad:** dai'ben-gad¹; dī'bōn-gād² [Bible].—**Dibri:** dib'rai¹; dīb'rī² [Bible].

dice: dais¹; dīc² [Bone cubes used in gambling].

Dickens: dik'eniz¹; dik'enz²; *not* dik'iniz¹ [Eng. novelist (1812-70)].

dichinous: dai'kl-nūs¹ or dai-klai'nūs¹; dī'eli-nūs² or dī-eli'nūs². The pronunciations dī-klai'nūs¹, *St.*, and dī'li-nūs¹, *Wr.*, are no longer acceptable.

dicrotism: dik'ro-tizm¹; dī'e'ro-tīzm², *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*; *E.* dai'kret-izm¹; *M. & W.* dai'kro-tiz'm¹ [Abnormal pulse-beat].

dictate: dik'tēt¹; dī'e'tāt² [To command].—**dictator:** dik-tē'tar¹; dīe-tā'-

dictionary: dik'shən-ē-rī¹; dī'e'shon-ā-ry²; *not* dik'shən-rī.

In the latter part of that [the 17th century] and in the beginning of the eighteenth the pronunciation was represented as *dīks'nari*. . . . In 1726, in the little book of Bailey's . . . it was represented by *dīks'nery*. . . . Noah Webster, writing in 1789, gives *dicsonary* as the usual pronunciation.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, pp. 169-170 [H. '04].

An examination of Bailey's Dictionary, editions of 1724, 1732, and 1742 (the year of Bailey's death) does not show the indication of any pronunciation.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oīl, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

dictograph: dik'to-graf¹; dī'e'to-*gräf*² [A telephone for reproducing sounds].

dictophone: dik'to-fōn¹; dī'e'to-fōn² [A phonograph for reproducing sounds].

dictophonitis: dik'to-to-fo-nā'tis¹; dī'e'to-to-fo-nī'tis² [Loss or impairment of hearing affecting operators of the dictophone].

Didache: did'a-kē¹; dīd'a-eē¹; *not* dai'dā-kī¹ [A teaching; specifically the teaching of the Apostles].

didactic: di-dak'tik¹ or dai-dak'tik¹; dī-dā'e'tie² or dī-dā'e'tie². Altho the *Standard* prefers the latter, all other modern authorities support the former, which is the historic pronunciation if the authority of Buchanan (1757-66), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) may be accepted [Pert. to teaching].

didascalie: did'as-kal'ik¹; dīd'ās-eāl'ie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicated dai-das'ka-līk¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the antepenult [Didactic].

Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalie* improperly upon the second syllable. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v.

Diderot: dī'dā-rō¹; dī'de-rō² [Fr. savant (1713-84)].

Dido: dai'do¹; dī'do² [In Classic myth, the founder and queen of Carthage].

didrachma: dai-drak'mā¹; dī-drae'mā² [Gr. coin].

Didymus: did'i-mus¹; dīd'y-mūs² [Bible].

Diego: dī-ē'go¹; dī-ē'go² [A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of James].

dieresis: dai-er-i-sis¹; dī-ēr'e-sis², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C.* dai-er'e-sis¹; *E.* dai-i'ra-sis¹; *I.* dai-i're-sis¹; *St.* dai-i're-sis¹; *not* dai-a-i'ris¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated *dī-e're-sis*. The pronunciation dai-er-i-sis¹ was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) as opposed to dai-i'ra-sis noted by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) [The separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels]. The pronunciation first indicated here has prevailed in England from 1791 to the present time; its alternative, dai-i're-sis¹ is Scottish.

Dies: dai'iz¹; dī'ēs² [Douai Bible].

Dies Iræ: dai'iz ai'rī¹; dī'ēs i'rē² [L., "Day of Wrath," opening words of a famous hymn of the Roman Catholic Church].

Diest: dist¹; dēst² [Belg. town].

dietary: dai'et-ē-rī¹; dī'ēt-ā-ry²; *not* dai-ē-tār'i¹ [Pert. to diet].

dietetics: dai'i-tet'iks¹; dī'e-tēt'ies²; *not* dai'-ē-tī'tiks¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of diet].

Dievites: dai-i'vuits¹; dī-ē'vīts² [Douai Bible].

difference: dif'ar-ens¹; dif'er-ēnç². Erroneously but frequently contracted to dif'rens¹, so also is *different* [The quality of being unlike].

differentiate: dif'ar-en'shi-ēt¹; dif'er-ēn'shi-āt² [To establish a difference between].

diffuse (a.): di-fiūs¹; dī-fūs² [Widely spread out].

diffuse (v.): di-fiüz¹; dī-füz² [To spread abroad]. In the relatives *diffuser* and *diffusible* pronounce the s as z.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diffusive: di-fiū'siv¹; di-fū'siv².

dig: dig¹; dĭg² [To hollow out]. See G.

digest (n.): dai'jest¹; di'gĕst² [An analyzed summary as of literature or news; as, "The Literary Digest"]. See G.

digest (v.): di-jest¹ or dai'jest¹; di-gĕst² or di'gĕst². *E.* prefers the second, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative, but stress the ultima [1. To assimilate. 2. To analyze and classify].

digestion: 7i-jes'chən¹ or di-jes'tyən¹; di-gĕs'chən² or di-gĕs'tyon²; *Standard, d & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* give the second. The pronunciation dai-jes'tyən¹ is noted by Murray as alternative.

light: dait¹; dit² [To dress; adorn].

And storied windows richly light,
Casting a dim religious light.

MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 159.

digit: dij'it¹; dĭg'it² [A finger or toe]. See G.

digitalis: dij'i-tĕ'lis¹; dĭg'i-tā'lis²; *not* dij'i-tā'lis¹ [The foxglove].

dignify: dig'ni-fai¹; dĭg'ni-fy² [To make worthy of respect]. See G.

digonous: dig'o-nus¹ or dai'gō-nus¹; dĭg'o-nūs² or di'gō-nūs²; *Standard, C., M., W., & W.* indicate the first (*M.* & *W.* with the *u* obscure ə¹; u²); *E.* & *I.* give the second, which *C.* & *M.* note as alternative [Having two angles].

digress: di-gres¹ or dai-gres¹; di-gĕres² or di-gĕres²—the first is preferred by all modern authorities, the second is given as alternative [To turn aside; deviate].—**digression:** di-*or* dai-igresh'ən¹; di-*or* di-igresh'ən².

Dijon: di'jōn¹; dĭ'zhōn² [Fr. town].

dike: daik¹; dik² [An embankment]. See I.

Diklah: dik'lə¹; dĭk'la² [Bible].

dilapidated: di-lap'i-dĕ'ted¹; di-lāp'i-dā'tĕd²; *not* dil-ap'i-dĕt'id¹ [Fallen into decay].

dilatable: di-lĕt'ə-bl¹ or dai-lĕt'ə-bl¹; di-lāt'a-bl² or di-lāt'a-bl². The first indicates American usage, the second that of Great Britain [Capable of being expanded].

dilatation: dai'lə-tĕ'shən¹ or dil'ə-tĕ'shən¹; di'la-tā'shən² or dil'a-tā'shən²; *Standard & W.; C. & W.* dil'ə-tĕ'shən¹; *E.* dai-lĕ-tĕ'shūn¹; *I.* di-lĕt-ĕ'shən¹; *M.* dai-lə-tĕ'shən; *St.* dil'a-tĕ'shūn¹ [The state of being dilated]. See DILATE.

dilate: dai-lĕt¹ or di-lĕt¹; di-lāt² or di-lāt². The first pronunciation is that most commonly used; the second is that which the dictionaries record for use. *E., I., & St.* indicate the first, which is noted also by *Standard, C., M., W., & W.* as alternative; but *Standard, C., M., W., & W.* give the second [To swell out or expand].

dilatory: dil'ə-to-rī¹; dĭl'ə-to-ry²; *not* dai'lə-to-rī¹ [Characterized by delay; slow].

Dilean: dil'i-ən¹ or dai'h-ən¹; dĭl'e-an² or di'le-an² [Bible].

dilemma: di-lem'ə¹; di-lēm'a². The pronunciation dai-lem'ə¹ is indicated by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative, but it is distinctly provincial. Compare TRILEMMA [A perplexing case].

dilettante: dil'e-tan'ti or (*It.*) dĭ'let-tān'tē¹; dĭl'ĕ-tān'te or (*It.*) di'lĕt-tān'te² [A superficial amateur].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

diligence¹: dil'1-jens¹; dil'1-gēnç² [Constant application to work or duty].

diligence² [Fr.]: dil'1-jens¹ or (Fr.) di"l"3āns¹; dil'1-gēnç² or (Fr.) di"l"3zhānç² [A public stage-coach].

Dillwyn: dil'ən¹; dil'on² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

diology: di'ō-jī¹; di'ō-gy²; C. & M. dai'lo-jī¹ as alternative [Repetition].

dilute: di-liūt¹ or dai-liūt¹; di-lūt² or di-lūt²; E. indicates only the second, which Standard, C., M., & W. give as alternative [To mix with something so as to weaken].

diluvial: di-liū'vi-əl¹; di-lū'vi-əl²; C. notes dai-liū'vi-əl¹ as alternative [Pert. to a flood]. Stress its relatives **diluvian**, **diluvion**, **diluvium** in the same way.

dimeter: dim'1-tər¹; dīm'e-ter² [In prosody, consisting of two feet].

dimethyl: dai-meth'īl¹; dī-mēth'yl² [A chemical product].

diminution: dim'1-niū'shən¹; dīm'1-nū'shon² [Reduction; lessening].

diminutive: di-min'yu-tiv¹; di-mīn'yū-tiv² [Relatively small].

dimissory: dim'1-so-rī¹; dīm'1-so-ry²; E. & St. dim'is-sūr-i¹. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), *di'missory*, and on the second by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), *di-mis'so-ry* [Sending away].

Dimnah: dim'nə¹; dīm'na² [Bible].—**Dimon**: dai'men¹; dī'mōn² [Bible].—**Dimona**: di-mō'nə¹; di-mō'na² [Douai Bible].—**Dimonah**: di-mō'nə¹; di-mō'na² [Bible].—**Dinah**: dai'na¹; dī'na² [Bible].—**Dinaites**: dai'ne-aits¹; dī'na-its² [Bible].

Dinant: dī'nān¹; dī'nān² [Belg. town]. [361?—after 292 B. C.).

Dinarchus: dai-nār'kus¹; dī-nār'eūs² [The last of the Ten Attic Orators]

dinarchy: din'ar-kī¹; dīn'ār-ey² [Erroneous form of DIARCHY].

dine: dain¹; dīn² [To give a dinner to or to take dinner with].—**diner**: dai'ner¹; dī'ner² [One who dines; also, a dining-car].

ding: diŋ¹; dīŋ² [To resound monotonously, as a bell].

dingey: diŋ'gī¹; dīŋ'gy²; not din'jī¹ [A small boat]. Compare DINGY.

dingy: din'jī¹; dīn'gy² [Dull or tarnished as if soiled].

Dinhabah: din'hə-bū¹ or din-hē'bā¹; dīn'ha-bā² or dīn-hā'ba² [Bible].

Dinites: dai'naites¹; dī'nīts² [Douai Bible].

Diniz: dī-nīsh¹; dī-nīsh² [Pg. jurist (1730-99)].

dinner: din'ər¹; dīn'er² [Chief meal of a day]. See DINER.

dinoceras: dai-nes'ər-as¹; dī-nōç'er-as² [An extinct mammal].

dinosaur: dai'no-sēr¹; dī'no-sar² [One of an extinct type of giant reptiles].

diocesan: dai-es'1-san¹; dī-ōç'e-sān², Standard & Wr.; C. dai'ō-sī-sen¹; E. & St. dai-es'e-sen¹; I. dai-es'es-an¹; M. & W. dai-es'1-sen¹. The first pronunciation noted above was indicated also by Sheridan (1755), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart (1840) preferred dai-es'1-zan¹; but Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Rees (1826) gave dai-o sī'sen¹ [Pert. to a diocese. See below].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diocese: dai'o-sis¹; di'o-çēs², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* dai'u-sis¹; *I.* dai'o-sis¹; *M.* dai'o-sis¹; *St.* dai'o-ses¹; *W.* dai'a-sis.

The different spellings of this word have influenced its pronunciation. In his work "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" (pp. 64-65), the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that in Minshieu's "Guide to the Tongues," issued in 1617, this word was spelt *diocesse*. In Cowell's "Interpreter" (1607), Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), and Phillips' "New World of Words" (1658), it was *dioces*; but *diocese* was adopted by Coles's Dictionary (1676). In Edward Cocker's "English Dictionary," 1713, the form *diocese* was noted, but Bailey (1724) and Thomas Dyche (1735) in their works gave *dioces*, which stood till 1794, when *diocese* was recorded as an alternative. Benjamin Martin gave both of these forms in his work (1754), but Ash indicated *diocess* in 1775, the spelling that Doctor Johnson had given as his preference in 1755, and which Walker adopted in his final revised work issued in 1802, and Knowles also in 1835. In Smart's revision of Walker's Dictionary (1836) the form *diocese* was adopted. To the spelling *diocess*, which was retained in use as late as 1870 (*Times*, London, Jan. 8, 1868), the pronunciation indicated by Stormonth (*St.*) may be attributed. See *DIOCESAN*. [The territory and churches under the jurisdiction of a bishop.]

Diocletian: dai'o-klī'shan¹; di'o-elē'shan² [Rom. emperor (245-313)].

Diodorus: dai'o-dō'rus¹; di'o-dō'rūs² [Gr. historian (1st century B. C.)].

Diogenes: dai-øj'i-nīz¹; di-ōg'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (412?-323 B. C.)].
See G. [as DIOMEDES.]

Diomed, Diomede: dai'o-med¹; di'o-mēd²; dai'o-mīd¹, di'o-mēd². Same

Diomedes: dai'o-mī'diz¹; di'o-mē'dēs² [In the Trojan War, the bravest Greek next to Achilles].

Dion: dai'en¹; di'ōn² [Gr. patriot of 4th cent. B. C.].

Dione: dai-ō'nī¹; di-ō'nē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter].

Dionysia: dai'o-nīsh'i-a¹; di'o-nŷsh'i-a² [Gr. festivals in honor of Dionysos].

Dionysius: dai'o-nīsh'i-us¹; di'o-nŷsh'i-ūs² [1. A masculine proper name.
2. Either of two Syracusan tyrants (4th cent. B. C.)].

Dionysus: dai'o-nai'sēs¹; di'o-nŷ'sōs² [Gr. god of wine and drama].
Dionysus†.

diorama: dai'o-rā'ma¹; di'o-rā'ma². In Eng. both dai'o-rā'ma¹ and di'o-ram'a¹ are used, and these pronunciations are indicated by Dr. Murray dai'o-ram'a¹ (see ASK). Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted dai-o-rē'ma¹ [A painting arranged for spectacular exhibition].

Dioscorinthius: dai'es-ko-rin'thi-us¹; di'ōs-eo-rŷn'thi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Dioscorus: dai-es'ko-rus¹; di-ōs'eo-rūs² [Douai Bible].

Dioscuri: dai'es-kiū'rai¹; di'ōs-eū'rī² [Gr. demigod].

Diotrephes: dai-et'ri-fīz¹; di-ōt're-fēs² [Bible].

dip: dip¹; dīp² [I. v. 1. To immerse. 2. To slope downward. II. n. 1. An immersion; plunge. 2. A slope or depression as of land. See I.]

Diphath: dai'fath¹; di'fāth². Same as *RIPHATH*.

diphtheria: dif-thī'ri-a¹; dif-thē'ri-a². Frequently, but erroneously, dip-thī'ri-a¹ [An infectious disease of the throat].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

diphthong: dif'fhŏŋ¹; dif'thŏŋ². In Eng. the *o* is pronounced short as in "not," not long as in "nor." Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Stormonth (1871-85) indicated dip'theng¹, which is given by Century and Imperial as alternative; Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) noted dif'theng¹ [A combination of two letters into one type-body as æ, œ].

Diplodocus: dip-led'o-kəs¹; dip-lōd'o-eus²; not dip'lo-dō'kus¹ [A genus of gigantic dinosaurs].

diploe: dip'lo-i¹; dīp'lo-ē² [Tissue].

diploma: di-plō'mā¹; di-plō'ma²; not dip'lo-mā¹ [An official certificate].

diplomacy: di-plō'mā-si¹; di-plō'ma-gy²; not dip'lo-mā-si¹ [Skill in conducting negotiations; tact].

diplomat: dip'lo-mat¹; dīp'lo-māt² [One skilled in diplomacy].

diplomate: dip'lo-mēt¹; dīp'lo-māt² [One who holds a diploma].

diplomatist: di-plō'mā-tist¹; di-plō'ma-tist² [A diplomat].

Dirce: dūr'si¹; dēr'cē² [In Greek myth, the wife of Lycus, who was bound to the horns of a wild bull].

direct: di-rekt¹ or dai-rekt¹; di-rēet² or di-rēet². The second pronunciation has an increasing vogue in the United States and in Great Britain, but Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer to note it [To regulate the course of].

direction: di-rek'shən¹ or dai-rek'shən¹; di-rēe'shon² or di-rēe'shon² [A course of procedure or instruction how to proceed].

directly: di-rekt'h¹ or dai-rekt'h¹; di-rēet'ly² or di-rēet'ly² [At once].

In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *diat*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791].

Directoire: dī'rek'twār¹; dī'rēe'twār² [The executive of the Fr. Revolution from Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799].

[directed].

dirigible: dir'i-jī-bl¹; dīr'i-gī-bl²; not di-rij'i-bl [An air-ship that may be

Dirschau: dīr'shau¹; dīr'shou² [Prus. town].

dis-: dis-¹ or, rarely, diz-¹; dīs-² or, rarely, dīs-² [A prefix with negative or separative force: used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns]. The rules with which Nares, Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists sought to govern the pronunciations of various words having this prefix as an element have repeatedly been violated and usage has established a contrary standard notwithstanding the support of Walker, Smart, and Worcester. Smart declared the *s* unvoiced "if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begins with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced." How usage has treated this dictum may be noted from the pronunciations of several of the words recorded below. Unlisted words in general retain the surd sibilant *s* sound heard in *assume*, *scent*, *so*, etc.

—**disable:** dis-ē'bl¹; dīs-ā'bl². Walker, Smart, & Wr., diz-ē'bl¹, so also **disabled**, **disablement**. See **dis-**.—**disarm:** dis-ārm¹; dīs-ārm². Walker, Smart, & Wr., diz-ārm¹, so also **disarmament**, **disarmed**, **disarmer**, **disarming**. See **dis-**.—**disaster:** diz-as'ter¹; dīs-ās'ter². Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-as'ter¹, so also **disastrous**, **disastrously**, **disastrousness**. See **dis-**.—**disband:** dis-band¹; dīs-bānd².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērŋ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-band'¹, so also **disbanded**, **disbanding**, **disbandment**. See **dis-**—**disburse**: dis-būrs'¹; dis-būrs'². *Walker* diz-burs'¹; *Wr.* diz-būrs'¹, so also **disbursement**, **disburser**. See **dis-**.

discern: di-zūrn'¹; di-šern'²; *not* dis-ūrn'¹, *Walker & Wr.*, so also **discerner**, **discernible**, **discerning**, **discernment** [To see apart from other objects]. See **dis-**. [physical training].

discipline: dis-i-plin'¹; dīs-i-plīn'²—the *c* is silent [Mental, moral, and **disclaim**: dis-klēm'¹; dīs-elām'²; *not* dis-klaīm'¹ [To deny; disown].

disclose: dis-klōz'¹; dis-elōs'² [To lay bare].—**disclosure**: dis-klō'zur'¹; dīs-elō'zhūr'². See **S**.

discobolus: dis-kēb'o-lūs'¹; dīs-eōb'o-lūs'² [L. discus+thrower].

discolor: dis-kul'ər'; dīs-eōl'or'² [To change the color of].

discomfort: dis-kum'fərt'¹; dīs-eōm'fort'².

discount (*v.* & *n.*): dis-kaunt'¹; dīs-eount'². The distinction noted in the position of the stress in the verb and noun is a dictionary distinction not observed in commercial usage. See **ABSENT**.

discourse (*v.* & *n.*): dis-kōrs'¹; dīs-eōrs'² [Talk; conversation].

Bid me *discourse*, I will enchant thine ear. SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* l. 145.

discourteous: dis-kūr'ti-us'; dīs-eūr'te-ūs'². In Townsend Young's edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859) the reader is informed that "*court* in *courteous*, *discourteous*, &c., is justly falling into its normal sound, *korte*, among the polite." By the earlier lexicographers this word was pronounced various ways. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *discourteous*; Perry (1777) noted dis-kūr'ti-us'; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), dis-kūr'chus'; Jones (1798) and Reid (1844), dis-kūr'ti-us'; Fulton & Knight (1802), dis-kūr'ti-yus'; Jameson (1827), dis-kōr'ti-us'; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), dis-kōrt'yus' [Not polite].

discovery: dis-kuv'ər-ɪ'; dīs-eōv'er-y'². See **O**.

discreet: dis-krit'¹; dīs-erēt'² [Wise; judicious]. Compare **DISCRETE**.

discrepancy: dis-krep'əns'; dīs-erēp'anç'², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* dis'krep-əns'; *M.* dis'kri-pəns'; *St.* dis-krep'əns'; *Wr.* dis'kre-pəns'. The earlier lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844), also indicated the stress on the first syllable which the English retain to-day. Perry (1777) & Samuel Maunders (1830) shifted the stress to the second syllable, where it is now indicated by modern American dictionaries [A difference].

discrepancy: dis-krep'ən-si'; dīs-erēp'an-çy'². *I.* dis'krep-an-si'; *Wr.* dis'kra-pan-si'. Murray & Stormonth indicate the stress on the first syllable as alternative [A disagreement between things compared or contrasted].

discrepant: dis-krep'ənt' or dis'kri-pant'; dīs-erēp'ant'² or dīs'ere-pānt'².

discrete: dis-krit'¹; dīs-erēt'². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780), stressed the first syllable, as does also the *Imperial*, but Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) noted the stress upon the last syllable, as do all modern dictionaries. [Not connected].

discretion: dis-kreš'hən'; dīs-erēš'hon'² [Prudence; judgment].

discretive: dis-kri'tiv'; dīs-erē'tiv'². Sheridan (1780) & Knowles (1835), dis'kri-tiv' [Distinct or separate].

disdain: dis-dēn'¹; dīs-dān'². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-dēn'¹, so also **disdainable**, **disdainful**, **disdainfully**, **disdainfulness**. See **dis-** [To regard with contempt].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌple, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

disease: diz-iz¹; dīz-ēs² [A morbid condition due to improper functioning of the organs].

disgorge: dis-gōrj¹; dīs-gōrg². *Walker & Wr.* diz-gōrj¹, so also **disgorge-**
ment, disgorged, etc. See DIS- [To throw out].

disgrace: dis-grēs¹; dīs-grāç². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-grēs¹, so also
disgraceful, disgracefully, disgracefulness, disgracer. See DIS- [A condition
of reproach and dishonor].

disguise: dis-gaiz¹; dīs-gīs². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-gaiz¹, so also
disguised, disguisedly, disguisedness, disguiser, disguising. See DIS- [To
change the appearance of].

disgust: dis-gust¹; dīs-güst². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-gust¹, so also
disgustful, disgustfully, disgustfulness, disgusting, disgustingly, disgust-
ingness. See DIS- [To cause aversion to].

dish: dish¹; dish². [A vessel for serving food]. See I.

dishabille: dis¹ 'a-bil¹ or -bil¹; dīs² 'a-bil¹ or -bil². *Standard, C., M., St., &*
W. indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second. See DIS- [Undress].

Dishan: dai¹ 'shan¹; dī² 'shān² [Bible].

dishevel: di¹ 'shēv¹; di² 'shēv² [To disarrange].

Dishon: dai¹ 'shon¹; dī² 'shōn² [Bible].

dishonest: dis-en¹ 'est¹; dīs-ōn² 'est². *Walker & Wr.* diz-en¹ 'ist¹; *Smart,*
diz-en¹ 'est¹, so also **dishonestly, dishonesty.** See DIS- and H.

dishonor: dis-en¹ 'ar¹; dīs-ōn² 'or². *Walker & Wr.* diz-en¹ 'ar¹, so also **dis-**
honorable, dishonorableness, dishonorably. See DIS- and H.

disintegrate: dis-in¹ 'tī-grēt¹; dīs-in² 'te-grāt². *Wr.* diz-in¹ 'tī-grēt¹, so also
disintegrated, disintegration, disintegrative, disintegrator, etc. See DIS-.

disinterested: dis-in¹ 'tēr-est¹-ed¹; dīs-in² 'tēr-est²-ēd². *Perry (1777), dis-*
in-tēr-est¹-ed¹; Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-in¹ 'tēr-est¹-ed¹, so also **disinterestedly,**
disinterestedness. See DIS-.

disjoin: dis-jein¹; dīs-jōin². *Walker & Wr.* diz-jein¹. See DIS-.

disjoint: dis-jeint¹; dīs-jōint². *Walker & Wr.* diz-jeint¹, so also **dis-**
jointed, disjointedly, disjointedness, disjointly. See DIS-.

disjunctive: dis-jūŋk¹ 'tīv¹; dīs-jūne² 'tīv². *Walker & Wr.* diz-jūŋk¹ 'tīv¹, so
also **disjunctively.** See DIS-.

dislike: dis-laik¹; dīs-lik². *Walker & Wr.* diz-laik¹. See DIS-.

dislodge: dis-lej¹; dīs-lōdg². *Walker & Wr.* diz-lej¹, so also **dislodg-**
ment. See DIS-.

disloyal: dis-lei¹ 'əl¹; dīs-lōy² 'al². *Walker & Wr.* diz-lei¹ 'əl¹, so also **dis-**
loyally, disloyalty. See DIS-.

dismal: diz¹ 'māl¹; dīs² 'mal² [Gloomy, also gloomy feelings].

dismantle: dis-man¹ 'tl¹; dīs-mān² 'tl². *Walker & Wr.* diz-man¹ 'tl¹, so also
dismantled, dismantling. See DIS-.

dismast: dis-mast¹; dīs-māst², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* dis-
māst¹; *I. & St.* dis-māst¹; *Wr.* diz-māst¹. The pronunciation dis-māst¹ found
favor with the earlier lexicographers and was indicated by Perry in 1777. See
ASK; DIS-.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

dismay: dis-mē¹; dīs-mā². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mē¹, so also **dismayed**, **dismayedness**. See DIS-.

dismember: dis-mem¹bar¹; dīs-mēm²ber²; *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-mem¹bar¹, so also **dismembered**, **dismembering**, **dismemberment**. See DIS- [To separate limb from limb].

dismiss: dis-mis¹; dīs-mīs². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mis¹, so also **dismissal**, **dismission**, **dismissive**. See DIS- [To send away].

dismount: dis-maunt¹; dīs-mount²; *Walker & Wr.* diz-maunt¹. See DIS-.

disoblige: dis¹o-blaij¹; dīs²o-blīg²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by the earlier lexicographers, of whom only Perry (1777) indicated dis¹o-blīj¹ as the best usage of his time. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted it as alternative. See OBLIGE.

disorder: dis-ēr¹dār¹; dīs-ōr²der. *Walker & Wr.* diz-ēr¹dār¹, so also **disordered**, **disorderly**, etc. See DIS-.

disown: dis-ōn¹; dīs-ōn². *Walker & Wr.* diz-ōn¹, so also **disownment**. [See DIS-.]

dispatch: dis-pach¹; dīs-päch²—the historic spelling traced by Dr. Murray to Bishop Tunstall's "Letters to Henry VII." (quoted in "Ellis Original Letters," ser. I, i, 134) written in 1517. See DESPATCH.

dispossess: dis¹pō-zes¹; dīs²pō-šēs²; *not* dis¹pōz-es¹ *nor* dis¹pez-es¹.

dispossession: dis¹pō-zesh¹on¹; dīs²pō-šesh²on²; *not* dis¹pez-es¹h¹on¹.

disputable: dis¹piu-tā-bl¹ *or* dīs-piū-tā-bl¹; dīs²pū-tā-bl² *or* dis¹pū-tā-bl². The first is indicated by *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *C., E., & I.* Of the earlier lexicographers, Buchanan (1752), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable; but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) noted it on the second [Capable of being controverted].

disputant: dis¹piu-tant¹; dīs²pū-tant². *I.* dis¹piūt-ant¹; *St.* dis¹piū-tant².

disqualify: dis-kwel¹i-fai¹; dīs-kwal²i-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated dis-kwal¹i-fai¹ [To debar legally].

Israeli: diz-rē¹lī¹; dīs-rā²lī²; sometimes erroneously indicated diz-rī¹lī¹ [Eng. statesman and novelist (1804-81)].

disrobe: dis-rōb¹; dīs-rōb². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rōb¹, so also **disrober**. See DIS-.

disruption: dis-rup¹shən¹; dīs-rūp²shon². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rup¹shən¹. See DIS-.

dissect: di-sekt¹; dī-sēet² [To cut apart in order to examine]

disseize: dis-siz¹; dīs-sēz² [To dispossess].

disseizin: dis-sī¹zin¹; dīs-sē²zin² [Unlawful entry].

dissemble: di-sem¹bl¹; dī-sēm²bl² [To make pretense of; feign].

When late I attempted your pity to move,
Why seemed you so deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs?

JOHN P. KEMBLE *The Panel* act 1, sc. 1.

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; rat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

dissilent: dis-sil'1-ent¹; dīs-sil'i-ēnt²—uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1805) and Smart (1840). The form dis-sil'yant¹, formerly used, was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Bursting as the pod of a plant].

dissociate: di-sō'shi-ēt¹; dī-sō'shi-āt². Compare ASSOCIATE.

dissolute: dis'o-liūt¹; dīs'o-lūt²; not -lūt¹. See Introductory p. xx, note 9 [Given to sensuality].

dissolve: di-zelv¹; dī-şölv². See DIS- [To liquefy].

dissyllabic: dis'si-lab'ik¹; dīs'sy-lāb'ie² [Having two syllables].

dissyllable: dis-sil'ā-bl¹; dīs-syl'a-bl², *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; *C.* di-sil'a-bl¹; *I.* dis-sil-la-bl¹; *M.* di-sil'a-b'l¹; *St.* dis-sil'la-bl¹.

Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) stressed the first. The accepted spelling of this word in Eng. is *dissyllable*.

distich: dis'tik¹; dīs'tie²; not dis'tich¹ [A term in prosody].

distillate: dis-til'ēt¹; dīs-tīl'āt². *M. & St.* dis'ti-lēt¹. In the United States the stress is on the penult [The product of distillation].

distrait [Fr.]: dis-trē'¹; dīs-trā'² [Absent-minded; distracted].

district: dis'trikt¹; dīs'triet²; not dis'trik¹.

disunion: dis-yūn'yān¹; dis-yūn'yon², *Standard*; *C.* dis-iūn'yān¹; *E.* dis-iū'ni-on¹; *I.* dis-iūn'yān¹; *M.* dis-yūn'ian¹; *St.* dis-iū'ni-un¹; *W.* dis-iūn'yān¹; *Wr.* dis-yūn'yān¹.

Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), dis-yūn'yūn¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), dis-iū'ni-un¹. See DIS-

disuse (*v.*): dis-yūz¹; dīs-yūs² [To cease to use or practise].

disuse (*n.*): dis-yūs¹; dīs-yūs² [Cessation of use of a thing].

dithyramb: dith'i-rāmb¹; dith'y-rāmb². *Standard & W.* indicate dith'i-rāmb¹ as alternative; *I.* dī'thi-rāmb¹ [A wild Greek choric hymn].

diva: dī'vā¹; dī'vā² [A prima donna].

divalent: dai-vē'lent¹ or div'ā-lent¹; dī-vā'lent² or dīv'ā-lent². *C., M., & Wr.* give the last syllable of the alternative obscure -lent¹ [Having a valence of two].

divan: di-vān¹; di-vān²; not dai'vān¹. *E.* di-vān¹ [A lounge or lounging place].

divaricate: di-var'1-kēt¹ or dai-var'1-kēt¹; di-vār'i-eāt² or dī-vār'i-eāt² [To

diverge: di-vūrj¹ or dai-vūrj¹; di-vērg² or dī-vērg². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng. [To take a different course].

divergence: di-vūr'jens¹ or dai-vūr'jəns¹; di-vēr'gēng² or dī-vēr'gēng². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng.

divers: dai'vərz¹; dī'vers². Compare DIVERSE [Several].

diverse: di-vūrs¹; di-vērs², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* (1909), di-vūrs¹; *E., I., & St.* dai-vūrs¹; *Wr.* dai'vūrs¹. Dr. Murray notes also dai-vūrs¹ and dai'vūrs¹ as in British usage, the first of which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Smart (1836), Goodrich (Webster, 1840), and Worcester (1859) [Different; distinct].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diversion: di-vūr'shən¹ or dai-vūr'shən¹; di-vēr'shon² or di-vēr'shon²
[Amusement]. [aside].

divert: di-vūrt¹ or dai'vūrt¹; di-vērt² or di'vērt² [To amuse; also, turn

divertissement: di-vūr'tiz-ment¹; di-vēr'tig-mēnt² [Amusement].

divertissement [Fr.]: di"vār'tis"mān¹; di"vēr'tis"mān² [Divertissement].

Dives: dai'viz¹; di'vēs² [Bible].

divest: di-vest¹ or dai-vest¹; di-vēst² or di-vest² [To strip or deprive of].

divestiture: di-[or dai]-ves'ti-čur¹ or -tiūr¹; di-[or di]-vēs'ti-čur² or -tūr².

divide: di-void¹; di-vīd² [To cut or separate into two parts].

dividend: div'i-dend¹; dīv'i-dēnd² [Money divided among a number of persons].

Divina Commedia: di-vī'na kəm-mē'di-a¹; dī-vī'nā eōm-me'dī-ā² [An epic poem by Dante].

divinatory: di-vin'ə-to-rī¹; di-vīn'a-to-ry². Jameson (1827) di-vai'nə-to-rī¹; Smart (1840) div'i-nē-ter-i¹ [Pert. to prophecy].

divine (a., n., & v.): di-vain¹; di-vīn². See Introductory, page xvi.

divulge: di-vulj¹ or dai-vulj¹; di-vūlg² or di-vūlg² [To make known].

Dixmude: dīks'mū-də¹ or (Fr.) dīs'mūd¹; dīks'mū-de² or (Fr.) dīs'mūd²
[Belg. town].

Dizahab: diz'ə-hab¹ or dai'zə-hab¹; dīz'a-hāb² or di'za-hāb² [Bible].

dizen: diz'n¹ or dai'zin¹; dīz'n² or di'zn². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of the United Kingdom [To deck out].

Dmitrieff: dmī'trī-ef¹; dmī'trī-ēf² [Bulg. general].

Dnieper: nī'pər¹; nē'per² [Rus. river].

Dniester: nīs'tər¹; nēs'ter² [Rus. & Aust. river].

do: dū¹; dō²; not dō¹ as formerly. See quot. [To exert oneself to achieve something].
So much one man can do,
That does both act and know.

ANDREW MARVELL *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*. Written in 1650, but first printed in 1776.

That low man seeks a little thing to do,

Sees it and does it;

This high man, with a great thing to pursue,

Dies ere he knows it.

ROBERT BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral*.

docble: des'i-bl¹; dōç'i-bl²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries but the Imperial, which gives dōs'i-bl¹, noted also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By other lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to Craig (1849), the stress was indicated des'i-bl¹ [Capable of being taught].

docile: des'il¹ or dō'sail¹; dōç'il² or dō'çil². The first indicates American usage; the second, that common to British speech. Buchanan (1757) gave dō'sil¹, which *Standard & C.* note as permissible [Easy to manage].

doctor: dek'ter¹; dōe'tōr².

doctrinaire: dek'tri-nār¹; dōe'tri-nār² [A theorist].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

doctrinal: dek'tri-nal¹ or (Eng.) dec-trai'nal¹; dōe'tri-nal² or (Eng.) dōe-tri'nal².

Docus: dō'kus¹; dō'eūs² [Apocrypha].—**Dodal:** dō'dai or dō'di-ai¹; dō'di or dō'da-i² [Bible].—**Dodanīm:** dō'da-nīm or do-dē'nīm¹; dō'da-nīm or do-dā'nīm² [Bible].—**Dodau:** dōd'i-ū¹; dōd'a-ū² [Douai Bible].—**Dodavah:** dō'da-va or dōd'a-va¹; dō'da-va or dōd'a-va² [Bible].—**Dodo:** dō'do¹; dō'do² [Bible].

Dodoens: do-dūns¹; do-dōns² [Dutch botanist (1517-85)].

Dodonæus: dō'do-nī'us¹; dō'do-nē'ūs². Same as DODOENS.

doe: dō¹; dō² [A female deer].

Doeg: dō'eg¹; dō'ēg² [Bible].

does: duz¹; dōs²; never dūz¹ [Accomplishes].

dog: deg¹; dōg², *Standard* (1893 & 1903), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*—indicated also by Perry & Walker; *not* dōg, *Standard* (1913).

Phoneticists indicate that the sound of the *o* should be medial between the *o* in "not" and in "nor," and give such words as "orange" and "soft" to indicate it. Dr. March analyzed it as approximating to *o* in "cob," "not," "sob," etc. See ACCOST.

doge: dōj¹; dōg² [A chief magistrate of Venice].

dogged (a.): deg'ed¹; dōg'ēd² [Like a dog; persistent].

dogged (pp.): degd¹; dōgd² [Followed or pursued persistently].

doggerel: dōg'er-el¹; dōg'er-ēl². Pronounced by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid three syllables as here, but by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson dōg'ral¹ [Weak and trivial verse].

dogma: deg'ma¹; dōg'ma²; *not* dōg'ma¹. See ACCOST; DOG [A religious doctrine].

dolce [It.]: dōl'chē¹; dōl'chē² [Sweetly; a direction in music].—**dolce far niente** [It.]: dōl'chē fār nī-ēn'tē¹; dōl'chē fār nī-ēn'tē² [Literally, sweet idleness].

Döllinger: dūl'in-ər¹; dūl'ing-er² [Ger. divine (1799-1890)].

Jolman: dōl'mən¹; dōl'man² [A woman's mantle or a Turkish garment].

dolmen: dōl'men¹; dōl'mēn² [A single-chambered stone burial-place].

dolor, dolour: dō'lar¹; dō'lor². Now seldom spoken, and, being chiefly an ecclesiastical and a literary word, the pronunciation varies. According to its earliest form *doloure*, from the Old French *dolor*, the pronunciation was dūl'ər¹, a pronunciation that survives in several Eng. dialects, as indicated by the spellings *dullah* (Suffolk), *dullar* (Essex), and *duller* (Cumberland and Norfolk).

Recorded in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706) as "†*Dolour*, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguish," the word was then deemed archaic.

The pronunciation first indicated gave the first *o* as short, and placed the stress after the *l*—dōl'ər¹; this was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). But the majority of the lexicographers recorded the *o* as long and stressed—dō'lar¹; this was the usage as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and is that of the modern dictionaries.

Dolores: do-lō'riz¹; do-lō'rēs² [A feminine personal name].

doloroso: dō'lo-rō'so¹; dō'lo-rō'so² [It., plaintive; softly: direction in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = final; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

dolorous: del'ə-rus¹; döl'o-rüs², *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* del'ə-rus¹; *E.* del'ür-us¹; *I.* de'ür-us¹; *M.* del'ə-ras¹; *St.* del'ə-rus¹; *W.* del'ür-as¹. Townsend Young, in his edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859), said: "I should prefer the accent on the second syllable, as in *sonorous*. As marked by Walker, it is a vile cacophony, but it has, I believe, all the poets on its side."

[¹Full of grief, sorrow, or pain.] BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. 1656].

domain: do-mēn¹; do-mān² [A region under rule or influence].

dome: dōm¹; dōm². See O and Introductory, p. x.

Domenichino: do-mē'ni-kī'no¹; do-me'ni-ei'no² [It. painter (1581-1641)].

Domesday: dūmz'dē¹ or dōmz'dē¹; dōmz'dā² or dōmz'da² [A book containing the land-survey of England in 1086].

domestic: do-mes'tik¹; do-mēs'tie². Walker (1806) states that Kenrick in his "Rhetorical Dictionary" (1773) marked the word as if pronounced *dom-estick*. See Walker, "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 547.

Domett: dem'et¹; dōm'ēt² [Eng. family name].

domical: dō'mi-kal¹; dō'mi-eal², *Standard & C.*; *E. & I.* dōm'ik-al¹; *M.* dō'mi-kal¹; *W.* dōm'i-kal¹; *Wr.* dem'i-kal¹ [Dome-like].

domicile: dem'i-sil¹ or -sail¹; dōm'i-çil² or -sil²; *I.* de'mi-sail¹. Dr. Murray gives dem'i-sail¹ as alternative [Dwelling].

domine: dem'i-ni¹; dōm'i-ni², *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* dō'mi-ni¹, noted also by *C. & W.* as alternative [A clergyman].

Dominic: dem'i-nik¹; dōm'i-niē² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. Sw. **Dominicus:** dō-mi'ni-kus¹; dō-mi'ni-eus²; Fr. **Dominique:** dō'mi'nik¹; dō'mi'nik²; It. **Domenico:** dō-mē'ni-ko¹; dō-me'ni-co²; Lat. **Dominicus:** do-min'i-kus¹; do-mi'n-i-eūs²; Pg. **Domingos:** do-mi'n'gos¹; do-mi'n'gōs²; Sp. **Domingo:** do-mi'n'go¹; do-mi'n'gō².

Dominical: do-min'i-kal¹; do-mi'n'i-eal² [Relating to Christ; as, the *Dominical* gospels]. [founded in 1215].

Dominican: do-min'i-kən¹; do-mi'n'i-eən² [A member of a religious order

dominie: dem'i-ni¹ or dō'mi-ni¹; dōm'i-ni² or dō'mi-ni² [1. A schoolmaster. 2. A domine]. Compare DOMINE.

domino: dem'i-no¹; dōm'i-no² [1. A small oblong piece used in playing a game of matching. 2. A mask].

Domitian: do-mi'ʃ-i-ən¹; do-mi'ʃ-i-ən² [Rom. emperor (51-96)]. [born].

Domremy: dēn'rə-mi¹; dōn're-mi² [Fr. village where Joan of Arc was

doña [Sp.]: dō'nyā¹; dō'nyā² [Lady; madam].

Donald: den'əld¹; dōn'əld² [A masculine personal name].

donate: dō'nēt¹ or dō-nēt¹; dō'nāt² or dō-nāt². *Standard*, *C., E., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *St.* notes the second; *I.* dōn'et¹; *M.* do-nēt¹ [To bestow as a gift].

Donati: do-nā'ti¹; do-nā'ti² [It. astronomer (1826-73)].

donative: den'ə-tiv¹; dōn'ə-tiv², Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The *o* was indicated long by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847): dō'nə-tiv¹ [Of the nature of a donation].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

done: *dun*¹; *dōn*² [Past participle of *do*. Completed]. Formerly rimed with "bone." See quotation.

With angry teeth he bites him to the bone,
And this dog smarts for what that dog has *done*.

FIELDING *Tom Thumb the Great* act 1, sc. 5.

Donegal: *den*¹-*gē*¹ or *den*¹-*gāl*¹; *dōn*²-*e-gāl*¹ or *dōn*²-*e-gāl*¹—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [Ir. county]. [pare JOHN.]

Don Giovanni: *den* *jo-vūn*¹*nī*¹; *dōn* *go-vān*¹*nī*² [Opera by Mozart].

Donizetti: *dō*¹*nī-dzet*¹*tī*¹; *dō*¹*nī-dzēt*¹*tī*² [It. composer (1797-1848)].

donjon: *dun*¹*jən* or *den*¹*jən*¹; *dōn*²*jən* or *dōn*²*jən*². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first; *I.* & *St.* note the second; *E.* *den*¹*jən*¹ [The keep of a medieval castle].

Don Jose: *den* *ho-sē*¹; *dōn* *ho-se*² [In Byron's "Don Juan," the hero's father].

Don Juan: *den* *jū'an* or *dōn* *hwūn*¹; *dōn* *ju'an* or *dōn* *hwān*² [Poem by Byron].

donkey: *den*¹*ki*¹ or *dun*¹*ki*¹; *dōn*²*ky*² or *dōn*²*ky*². *C.* prefers the latter. Dr. Murray notes this as a recent word, and cites Grose's "Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785) as first recording it.

Donne: *dun*¹ or, rarely, *den*¹; *dōn*² or, rarely, *dōn*² [Eng. divine; founder of metaphysical school of verse (1573-1631)].

Don Quixote: *den* *kwiks*¹*at* or (*Sp.*) *dōn* *ki-hō*¹*tē*¹; *dōn* *kwiks*¹*ot* or (*Sp.*) *dōn* *ki-hō*¹*tē*² [The hero of Cervantes's romance of the same name]. See *QUIXOTIC*.

doom: *dūm*¹; *dōom*² [Fate]. See *O*.

door: *dēr*¹ or *dōr*¹; *dōr*² or *dōr*². Dr. Murray and the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" indicate the first; the second is noted by all other modern dictionaries, and is a survival of a local pronunciation formerly heard in Northern England. The modern form of the word is traced to 17th century literature. In Old English the forms were *duru* and *dor*; in Middle Eng. these became *dor* and *dore*, *dur* and *dure*. Bunyan used *dore* in "Pilgrim's Progress," ii, 12 (1654). Altho *door* superseded *dore*, the new form retained the pronunciation of the old. Dr. Murray thinks that the "current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593," cited below:

Speake with me, pittie me, open the *dore*.

A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before.

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II.* act v, sc. 3. [First Folio Edition 1623].

In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii, sc. 5) Shakespeare used the spelling *doore* (1595). The form *door* has been traced to John Trapp's "Commentaries on the Scriptures—The Pentateuch," issued in 1650. The pronunciation *dōr*, altho retained by modern dictionaries, is now archaic. See *O*.

Dophkah: *def*¹*kā*¹; *dōf*¹*kā*² [Bible].—**Dor:** *dōr*¹; *dōr*² [Bible].

Dora: *dō*¹*rā*¹; *dō*¹*rā*² [Diminutive of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, and THEODORA].

Dorat: *dō*¹*rā*¹; *dō*¹*rā*² [Fr. poet (1734-80)].

Dorcas: *dēr*¹*kās*¹; *dōr*¹*eas*² [Bible].

Dordogne: *dēr*¹*dō*¹*nyā*¹; *dōr*¹*dō*¹*nye*² [Fr. department and river].

Doré: *dō*¹*rē*¹ *dō*¹*rē*² [Fr. painter (1833-83)].

doree: *dō*¹*rī*¹; *dō*¹*rē*², *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *Wr.* *dō*¹*rī*¹; *E.* & *M.* *dōr*¹*tī* [A golden-yellow fish; the John-dory].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ȧll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Doria: dō'ri-ɑ¹; dō'ri-ä²; *not* dēr'i-ɑ¹ [Genoese liberator (1468-1560)].

Doric: der'ik¹; dōr'ie² [Gr. order of architecture].

Dorinda: do-rin'da¹; do-rɪn'da² [A feminine personal name].

Doris: der'is¹ *or* dōr'is¹; der'is² *or* dōr'is² [1. In Gr. myth, a sea-goddess, mother of the Nereids. 2. A feminine personal name].

Dorothea: der'o-ʃhī'a¹; dōr'o-thē'a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. G. dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-tē'ä²; Fr. **Dorothée:** dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-tē'a²; It. Sp. **Dorotea:** dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-tē'ä²; Sw. **Dorothea:** dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-tē'ä².

Dorymenes: do-rim'i-niz¹; do-rɪm'e-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Doryminus:** do-rim'i-nus¹; do-rɪm'i-nūs² [Douai Bible].—**Dositheus:** do-sith'i-us¹; do-sith'e-ūs² [Apocrypha].

dost: dust¹; dōst² [Solemn or archaic form of *doest*, 2d per. pres. indic. of *do*].

Dostoyefsky: des'to-yef'ski¹; dōs'to-yēf'ski² [Rus. novelist (1822-81)].

dot: [Fr.] det¹; dōt²—contrary to analogy, the *t* in this word is *not* silent [Dowry].

Dotæa: do-ti'æ¹; do-tē'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. **Dotea**†.

dotage: dō'tij¹; dō'tag² [Feebleness due to age].

dotard: dō'terd¹; dō'tard²; *not* det'ard¹ [One in his dotage].

dote: dōt¹; dōt² [To be excessively fond of].

Dotea: do-ti'æ¹; do-tē'a² [Apocrypha, margin].

doth: dufh¹; dōth² [Solemn or archaic form of *doeth*, 3d pers. pres. indic. of *do*].

Dothaim: dō'ʃhi-im¹; dō'tha-ɪm² [Douai Bible].

Dothan: dō'ʃhan¹; dō'than² [Bible].

Douai: dū'ē¹; dū'ä² [Fr. town famous as a chief seat of Roman Catholic learning (1568-1793)].

Douaumont: dū'ō'mōn¹; dū'ō'mōn² [Fr. fort in vicinity of Verdun].

Douay: dū'ē¹; dū'ä² [Variant of DOUAI].

double entendre [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tān'dr¹; dū'bl ān'tān'dr² [Corruption of DOUBLE ENTENTE].

double entente [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tānt¹; dū'bl ān'tānt² [A word or phrase with a double meaning].

doubloon: dub-lūn¹ *or* dū-blūn¹; dūb-lōon² *or* dū-blōon² [Span. coin].

douce: dūs¹; dūç²; *not* daus¹. See DOUSE [Sober: a Scotticism]. Burns

wrote:

For now I'm grown sae cursed *douce*
I pray an' ponder butt the house.

Letter to James Tait 1. 19.

douceur [Fr.]: dū'sūr¹; dū'çūr² [A gratuity; sweetening].

douche: dūsh¹; dūçh² [A current of water].

Doudney: diūd'n¹; dūd'ny² [Eng. family name: a corruption of Fr. *Dieu donné*]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Dougal: dū'gal¹; dū'gal² [A Celtic personal name].

dough: dō¹; dō²; *not* duf¹ [Flour ready for baking].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

doughty: *dau'ti¹*; *dou'ty²* [Brave].

Douglas: *dug'las¹*; *dūg'las²* [Scot. family name].

Doukhoborts: *dū'ko-bōrt'si¹*; *du'ko-bōrt'si²* [Rus. spirit-wrestlers: a sect of reformers].

Doumergue: *dū'mārg'¹*; *du'mērg'²* [Fr. statesman; President 1924-].

douse: *dous¹*; *dous²* [A sudden plunge into, or drench with, water].

dove¹ (n.): *duv¹*; *dōv²* [A pigeon].

dove² (v.): *dōv¹*; *dōv²* [Did dive: a colloquialism]. See DIVE.

down: *daun¹*; *down²*; *not* *daūn¹* in any of its meanings.

doyen [Fr.]: *dei'ən¹* or (Fr.) *dwā'yañ'¹*; *dōi'en* or (Fr.) *dwā'yāñ'²* [A dean].

Drachenfels: *drā'hēn-fels¹*; *drā'hēn-fēls²* [Ger. mount].

drachm: *dram¹*; *drām²*. Same as DRAM.

drachma: *drak'ma¹*; *drā'e'ma²* [Gr. coin].

Draco: *drē'ko¹*; *drā'eo²* [Gr. legislator].

draft: *draft¹*; *drāft²*. See ASK. Spelled also **draught** but pronounced [in the same way.

drag (v. & n.): *drag¹*; *drāg²* [Pull; haul].

dragoon: *drə-gūn'¹*; *dra-gōōn'²* [A cavalry soldier].

drain: *drēn¹*; *drān²* [Draw away; also, that which draws away].

drake: *drēk¹*; *drāk²* [A male duck].

dram: *dram¹*; *drām²* [A unit of weight].

drama: *drā'ma¹*; *drā'ma²*—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. Walker (1791) noted *dram'ma¹* or *drē'ma¹*, preferring the first, but usage has varied: Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated *dram'a¹*. Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted *drē'ma¹*. The modern pronunciation *drā'ma¹* was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A play for presentation on a stage].

dramatic: *drə-mat'ik¹*; *dra-māt'ie²*.

dramatist: *dram'a-tist¹*; *drām'a-tist²*.

drape: *drēp¹*; *drāp²* [To cover, as with a cloth].

draught: *draft¹*; *drāft²*. Same as DRAFT. Compare ASK.

draughts: *drafts¹*; *drāfts²* [Eng. name for the game of checkers].

draw: *drē¹*; *drā²*; *not* *drēr¹*.

drawers: *drē'arz¹*; *drā'ers²*; *not* *drēz¹*.

dray: *drē¹*; *drā²*; *not* *drai¹* [A wagon].

dread: *dred¹*; *drēd²* [Fear].

dream: *drīm¹*; *drēm²* [Mental disturbance during sleep].

Dresden: *drēz'den¹* or (Ger.) *drēz'den¹*; *drēs'dēn²* or (Ger.) *drēs'dēn²* [Capital of Saxony].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Dreyfus: drē'fūs¹; drē'fūs² [Fr. soldier falsely accused of treachery (1859-)].

Drina: drī'na¹; drī'nā² [River in Bosnia].

drive: draiv¹; drīv² [To urge forward].

drivel: driv¹; drīv¹ [Senseless talk].

Drogheda: drē'm-da¹; drō'he-da² [Ir. town taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649].

drollery: drōl'ar-¹; drōl'er-y²—three syllables please [Humor].

dromedary: drum'ī-dē-rī¹ or drēm'ī-dē-rī¹; drōm'e-dā-ry² or drōm'e-dā-ry².
Of the lexicographers, from Bailey's time (d. 1742) to the present day, only Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) indicated the second.

drone: drōn¹; drōn² [Dull buzzing sound].

droop: drūp¹; drōop² [To hang down].

drop: drēp¹; drōp² [A small quantity of liquid].

dross: dres¹; drōs², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr.*; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* the sound it has in "soft"; *Standard* (1915) gives it the sound it has in "sort" [Anything impure or worthless].

drought: draut¹; drou²; *not* drauth¹ [Dry weather].

drouth: drauth¹; drouth². Variant form of DROUGHT.

drove (*n.* & *v.*): drōv¹; drōv². See GROVE, LOVE, MOVE.

drown: draun¹; drown².—**drowned:** draund¹; dround². Vulgarly draun'ded¹.

Drusilla: drū-sil'ā¹; drū-sil'ā² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr.
Drusille: drū-zil'ā¹; Ger. **Drusille:** drū-zil'ā¹; It. drū-zil'ā¹; drū-sil'ā².
[dryades: drai'ā-diz¹; drū'ā-dēs².]

dryad: drai'ad¹; drū'ād² [In Gr. myth, a woodland nymph]. Plural

dublety: diu-bai'ī-tī¹; dū-bī'e-ty² [Doubtfulness].

dubious: diū'bi-us¹; dū'bi-ūs² [Doubtful].

Du Boisgobey: dū bwā'gō'bē¹; dū bwā'gō'bē² [Fr. novelist (1821-?91)].

Dubuque: du-biūk¹; dū-būk² [A county and city of Iowa].

Ducas: dū'kā¹; dū'ēā² [Fr. family name].

ducat: duk'at¹; dū'e-at²; *not* diū'kat¹ [Coin].

Du Chaillu: dū shā'yū¹; dū chā'yū² [Fr.-Am. explorer & author (1835-1903)].
Duchesne: dū'shēn¹; dū'chen² [Fr. historian (1584-1640)].

ductile: duk'til¹; dū'e'til²; *not* duk'tail¹; *nor* duk'till¹ [That can be drawn] [out].

Dudevant: dū'dā-vān¹; dū'de-vān² [Fr. author (1804-76)].

Dudia: diū'di-ā¹; dū'di-ā² [Douai Bible].

due: diū¹; dū² [Ōwing]. Compare DEW.

dueña [Sp.]: du-ē'nyā¹; dū-g'nyā² [A duenna].

duenna [Sp.]: diū-en'ā¹; dū-ēn'ā² [An elderly female attendant or guardian].

Dugald: dū'gald¹; dū'gald² [A masculine personal name].

Duguesclin: dū'gē'klan¹; dū'gē'elān² [Fr. warrior (1314?-80)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; tull, rüle; but, bŭrn;

duke: diūk¹; dūk²; *not* dūk¹ [An Eng. peer]. [bittersweet].

dulcamara: dul¹kə-mē¹rā¹; dül¹ea-mā¹rā². *E.* dulk-ə-mā¹rā¹ [A plant, the

dulcimer: dul¹si-mər¹; dül¹ci-mer² [Musical instrument].

dulia: diu-lai¹ə¹ or diū¹li-ə¹; dū¹lī¹a² or dū¹lī¹a². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [The veneration of saints and angels].

Dulwich: dul¹ij or -īch¹; dül¹ij or dül¹īch²—the *w* is silent [Eng. town].

duly: diū¹lī¹; dū¹ly²—too frequently, but erroneously, as if written *dooly*.

Duma: dū¹ma¹; dū¹mā²; *not* diū¹ma¹ [Rus. elective state council].

Dumah: dū¹mā¹; dū¹mā² [Bible].

[1824-95].

Dumas: dū¹mā¹; dū¹mā² [Either of two Fr. authors: (1) 1802-70; (2)

dumb: dum¹; dūm²—the *b* is silent. See *B*.

Dumba: dūm¹ba¹; dūm¹bā² [Austr. diplomat].

dumfounded: dum¹faund¹id¹; dūm¹found¹ed². Sometimes illiterately heard dum¹faun-dūrd¹. [buried].

Dumfries: dum-frīs¹; dūm-frēs²; *not* -friz¹ [Scot. town where Burns lies

Duncan: dun¹kən¹; dūn¹ean² [Masculine personal name].

Dunedin: dun-ī¹dūn¹; dūn-ē¹dūn² [Seaport of New Zealand].

Dunfermline: dun-fer¹līn or (Scot.) -fūrm¹līn¹; dūn-fēr¹līn or (Scot.) -fēr¹līu². Locally, also, dun-fār¹lūn¹ [Scot. town].

Dunsinane: dun¹si-nēn¹; dūn¹si-nān² [Scot. hill where Macbeth was defeated, 1054]. In the following lines the stress is as indicated above:

Were I from *Dun¹si-nane¹* away and clear,

Proft again should hardly draw me here.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 3

duo [It.]: diū¹o¹; dū¹o²; *not* dū¹o¹ [A duet].

duodenum: diū¹o-di¹num¹; dū¹o-dē¹nūm² [A part of the small intestine].

Duquenne: dū¹kēn¹; dū¹kēn² [Boer family name]. See the next.

Duquesne: dū¹kēn¹; dū¹kēn² [Fr. admiral (1610-88)].

Dura: diū¹rā¹; dū¹rā² [Bible].

[and spinal cord].

dura mater [L.]: diū¹rā mē¹tar¹; dū¹rā mā¹ter² [The envelop of the brain

Durand¹: diu-rand¹; dū¹rānd² [Am. painter (1796-1887)].

Durand²: dū¹rān¹; dū¹rān² [Fr. author (1842-1902)].

Durazzo: dū¹rād¹zo¹; dū¹rād²zo² [Albanian seaport].

Dürer: dū¹rər¹; dū¹rər² [Ger. painter (1471-1528)].

duress: diū¹res or diū¹res¹; dū¹res or dū¹res². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, British usage as noted by Dr. Murray (who gives the first as alternative) and Stormonth. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the first; Bailey (1732), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted the second.

Duse: dū¹zē¹; dū¹se² [It. actress (1861-1924)].

dusk: dusk¹; dūsk² [Twilight].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

l: ə = final; h = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing, chin, this.

dust: dust¹; dʌst² [Fine earthy matter borne by the wind].

duty: diū'tɪ¹; dū'ty²; not dū'tɪ¹. See Introductory, p. xx, note 9.

Duyckink: daik'ɪŋk¹; dŷk'ɪŋk² [Either of two Am. writers: (1) 1816-78; (2) 1823-63].

Dvořák: dvōr'zak¹; dvōr'zhāk² [Bohemian composer (1841-1904)].

dwarf: dwōrf¹; dwarf² [Smaller than others of its kind].

dyad: dai'ad¹; dŷ'äd² [A pair of units].

Dyak: dai'ak¹; dŷ'äk² [A native of Borneo].

Dymoke: dim'ək¹; dŷm'ok² [Eng. family name].

dynamic: dai-nam'ɪk¹; dŷ-nām'ie² [Pert. to motion as the result of force].

dynamism: dai'nə-mizm¹; dŷ'na-mɪzm² [A doctrine that aims to explain the phenomena of the universe in terms of force or energy].

dynamite: dai'nə-mait¹; dŷ'na-mīt². *I., St., & Wr.* din'a-mait¹ [An explosive]. [power].

dynamo: dai'nə-mo¹; dŷ'na-mo² [An electrical machine for generating

dynasty: dai'nas-tɪ¹ or din'əs-tɪ¹; dŷ'nas-ty² or dɪn'as-ty². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, the British lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted the first as English usage; but Entick (1764), Elphinstone (1786), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844) gave the second [A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent].

Dynevor: din'i-vər¹; dŷn'e-vor² [Welsh parish & castle]. See BELVOIR.

Dysart: dai'zart¹; dŷ'särt² [Scot. borough].

dysentery: dis'en-ter-i¹; dŷs'ən-tēr-y²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The stress was placed on the antepenult by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Ash (1775), di-sen'ter-i¹ [A disease of the large intestine].

dyspepsia: dis-pep'si-ə¹; dŷs-pēp'si-ə². *C.* dis-pep'shiə¹. The pronunciation dis-pep'shiə¹, noted as alternative by *Standard & W.*, is now seldom or never heard among the educated classes. See DYSPEPSY [Indigestion].

dyspepsy: dis-pep'si¹; dŷs-pēp'sy²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Maunders (1830), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). The stress was placed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Dyspepsia].

dyspnea, dyspnœa: disp-nī-ə¹; dŷsp-nē-ə² [Asthma].

dysuria: dis-iū'ri-ə¹; dŷs-yū'ri-ə²; not di-sūr'i-ə¹. Spelled **dysury** in Eng. and pronounced dis-iū'ri-ə¹; di-sū-ry². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated dis-iū'ri-ə¹, but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) preferred di-sū'ri-ə¹ [Difficult urination].

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rule; but, būrn;

E

e: In this book the English sounds of the letter *e* are indicated in Key 1 by eight symbols: (1) *e* as in "get," (2) *ē* as in "prey," (3) *a* as in "sergeant," (4) *ā* as in "pear," (5) *ū* as in "earn," "fern," (6) *i* as in "meet," (7) *i* as in "valley," and (8) *ə* as in "over." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see *INTRODUCTORY* pp. xv-xix. Dr. March computed that the silent *e*'s, as in *gladden*, *give*, are four per cent. of all the letters on a common printed page. He explained that most of them were once pronounced, but in later English silent "e" is used as an orthographic expedient to mark the vowel before it as long (compare *fat*, *fare*; *met*, *mete*; *pin*, *pine*), or to mark *e*, *g*, *s*, as having the sound of *s*, *j*, *z*; hence, *stage*, *nose*. In a page of English "e" is much the most frequent type. English printers use *é*, *è*, *ê*, in French words, even when partially Anglicized, and *ê*, *ë*, in words transliterated from strange alphabets. When unaccented, the "e" of formal pronunciation often varies in colloquial speech toward "i" or "ū."

Among innumerable speakers . . . the sound of the letter *e* . . . is converted . . . into a *u* which is itself unaccompanied with any dignity of intention, which makes for mere ignoble thickness and turbidity. For choice, perhaps, "vurry"; "Amurrica," "Philadelphica," "tullegram," "twuddy" (what becomes of "twenty" here is an ineptitude truly beyond any alliteration), and the like, descend deepest into the abyss. It is enough to say of those things that they substitute limp, slack, passive tone, for clear, clean, active, tidy tone, and that they are typical . . . of an immense body of limpness and slackness and cheapness.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 31 [H. M. & Co. '05].

Throughout his book Phye uses *ē* long, as in "eel," indiscriminately, and without proper regard for the correct value of the symbol. See many unaccented syllables in words given in his work, as *délude*, *démonstrative*, *dēmy*, *dēpends*, etc. None but the illiterate pronounce these words *deélude*, *deé'monstrative*, *deemy*, *deepends*, etc. The sound of the *e* in the first syllable of these words is the sound of *e* in "valley."

each: *īch*¹; *ēch*² [Every one of any number].

eager: *ī'gar*¹; *ē'ger*² [Ardent to do or to realize].

eagle: *ī'gl*¹; *ē'gl*².

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the *eagle* are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, pt. 1, p. 3 [CL. P., Oxford, 1891].

Eames: *ēmz*¹; *āms*² [Am. prima donna (1867-)].

Eanes: *ī'a-nīz*¹; *ē'a-nēs*² [Apocrypha].

ear: *īr*¹; *ēr*²; *not* *yūr*¹ [The organ for hearing].

earl: *ūr*¹; *ēr*² [A member of the British nobility].

earnest: *ūr'nest*¹; *ēr'nēs*². *I.* & *St.* *ūr'n'est*¹; *M.* *ūr'nist*¹ [determined]. [Zealous and

earth: *ūrth*¹; *ērth*² [The globe on which we dwell].

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth.

A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;

Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth.

And Melancholy marked him for her own.

GRAY *Elegy in a Country Churchyard, The Epitaph.*

easel: *ī'zl*¹ or *īz'el*¹; *ē'sl*² or *ēs'ēl*². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain [An artist's frame to support a picture].

east: *īst*¹; *ēs*² [The point where the sun rises].

eastward: *īst'wārd*¹; *ēs't'wārd*², *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* *īst'werd*¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* *īst'wūrd*¹ [Toward the east].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, āll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

eat: It¹; ēt². Compare ATE and BEAT.

The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and perhaps more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 229, p. 32 (1791).

eau de Cologne [Fr.]: ō də ko-lōn¹; ō de eo-lōn² [A perfume or toilet water].

eau-de-vie [Fr.]: ō¹=də=vi¹; ō²=de=vē² [Brandy].

Ebal: i'bal¹; ē'bal² [Bible].—**Ebed:** i'bed¹; ē'bēd² [Bible].—**Ebed-melech:** i'bed=mi'lek or =mel'ek¹; ē'bed=me'lée or =niēl'ēe² [Bible].—**Ebeh:** i'be¹; ē'be² [Bible].—**Ebenezer:** eb'i-ni'zər¹; ēb'e-nē'zēr² [Bible].—**Eber:** i'ber¹; ē'bēr² [Bible].

Ebers: ē'bər¹; ē'ber²; *not* -i'bar¹ [Ger. author (1837-98)].

Ebez: i'bez¹; ē'bēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ebiasaph: i-bai'ə-saf¹ or i'bi-ē'saf¹; e-bī'a-sāf² or ē'bi-ā'sāf² [Bible].

Ebionite: eb'i-an-ait¹ or i'bi-an-ait¹; ēb'i-on-īt² or ē'bi-on-īt² [A religious party of 2d to 4th cent.].

Eblis: eb'lis¹; ēb'lis² [Moham. devil].

ebony: eb'o-ni¹; ēb'o-ny² [A variety of hardwood].

ébrillade [Fr.]: ē'bril'yād¹; e'bril'yād², *Standard*; C. ē-brī-lyād¹; E. e-bril'lēd¹; I. i-bril'lēd¹; W. ē'bril'yad¹; W. e-bril'yad¹ [The jerking of a horse's rein when he refuses to turn].

Ebro: i'bro or (Sp.) ē'bro¹; ē'bro or (Sp.) e'bro² [Span. river].

Ebron: i'bren¹; ē'brōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ebronah: eb-rō'nā¹ or i-brō'nā¹; ēb-rō'nā² or ē-brō'nā² [Bible].

ebullient: i-bul'yent¹; e-bul'yent² [Boiling].

ebullition: eb'ū-līsh'an¹; ēb'ū-līsh'on² [The state of boiling].

eburnation: eb'ūr-nē'shən¹; ēb'ūr-nā'shon², *Standard*; C. eb-ur-nē'shən¹; E. & I. i-būr-nē'shən¹; M. i-bur-nē'shən¹; St. i'būr-nē'shun¹; W. i'bur-nē'shən¹ [Ossification of joint=cartilage].

Eburones: eb'yu-rō'nīz¹; ēb'yu-rō'nēs² [A nation of Belgic Gaul].

Ecanus: i-kē'nus¹; e-eā'nūs² [Bible].

écarté [Fr.]: ē'kār'tē¹; e'cār'tē² [A game of cards].

Ecbatana: ek-bat'ə-nə¹; ēe-bāt'a-na² [Apocrypha].

Ecce Homo [L.]: ek'si hō'mo¹; ēe'gē hō'mo² [Behold the Man! (*John* xix, 5)].

eccentric: ek-sen'trik¹; ēe-çen'trie² [Not regulated by central control; [irregular].

Ecce tan: ek'si-tan¹; ēe'çe-tān² [Douai Bible].

Ecclefechan: ek'l-fēh'an¹; ēe'l-fēh'an² [Scot. village, birth- and burial- [place of Carlyle].

Ecclesiastes: e-klī'zi-as'tīz¹; ē-elē'gi-ās'tēs² [A book of the Old Testament].

Ecclesiasticus: e-klī'zi-as'ti-kus¹; ē-elē'gi-ās'ti-eūs² [One of the books of the Apocrypha].

Echala: i-kē'ya¹; e-eā'ya² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oll, boy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fust; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

echelon: eš'h-lən¹; eš'h-e-lŏn² [Parallel, as the rungs of a ladder].

echidna: i-kid'nə¹; e-ēd'nə² [A porcupine-like Austral. mammal].

echo: ek'o¹; ēe'o²; not i'ko¹ [A repetition of sound].

Echo: ek'o¹; ēe'o² [In Gr. myth, a mountain nymph who pined away till nothing was left but her voice].

éclair [Fr.]: ē'klār¹; ē'elār² [A long narrow cake with a chocolate coating].

éclaircissement [Fr.]: ē'klār'sis'mān¹; ē'elār'cis'mān²—now heard occasionally; formerly common. Bailey (1732) indicated *éclaircisment*, Perry (1777) *e-klār'siz-ment*¹; Sheridan (1780), *e-klār'siz-ment*¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), *ek-klār'siz-ment*¹; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), *ek-klār'siz-ment*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), *e-klār'siz-mān*¹ [An explanation; enlightening].

éclat [Fr.]: ē'klā¹; ē'elā². *E.* ā'klā¹; *Wr.* e-klā². Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) spelt the word *eclat*, defining it "Splendour, Show, Lustre;" Bailey (21st ed., 1775) spelt it *eclat*, which may have been a printer's error, and Ash (1775) *eclat*, which form became established.

Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated *e-klā*¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) recorded *e-klā*¹—a pronunciation condemned by Savage as a vulgarism in 1833 ("The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 30). See BILLET-DOUX.

[as of a heavenly body].

eclipse: i-klips¹; e-elips²; not i-klips¹ nor e-klips¹ [A hiding or obscuring,

economic: ek'o-nēm'ik¹ or i'ko-nēm'ik¹; ēe'o-nŏm'ie² or ē'eo-nŏm'ie², *Standard*; *C. & M.* i-ko-nēm'ik¹; *E.* ek-o-nēm'ik¹; *I.* i-ken-ēm'ik¹; *St.* ek'e-nēm'ik¹; *W.* i'ko-nēm'ik¹; *Wr.* ek-e-nēm'ik¹ [Relating to economy].

economical: ek'o-nēm'ikāl¹; ēe'o-nŏm'ieāl², *Standard*; *C. & M.* i-ko-nēm'ikāl¹; *E.* ek-o-nēm'ikāl¹; *I.* i-ken-ēm'ikāl¹; *St.* ek'e-nēm'ikāl¹; *W.* i'ko-nēm'ikāl¹; *Wr.* ek-e-nēm'ikāl¹. Perry (1777) indicated *e-ko-nēm'ikāl*¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844), *i-ke-nēm'ikāl*¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), *ek-o-nēm'ikāl*¹.

economy: i-ken'o-mi¹; e-eŏn'o-my¹. Formerly spelt **œconomy** (Blount) and **œconomy** (Phillips, 1706, Kersey, 1708, and Bailey, 1724), but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) spelt it *economy*. Horace Walpole (1717-97), Burke (1729-97), Adam Smith (1723-90), and Dean Farrar (1831-1903) used the form *œconomy*, but Jefferson (1743-1826), Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), and Cardinal Newman (1801-90) preferred the simpler form.

Oeconomy the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing. THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia*. s. v. [London, 1656.]

écru [Fr.]: ē'krū¹; ē'erū², *Standard*; *C.* e-krū¹; *M.* ē-krū¹; *W.* ē'krū¹. A word of recent introduction into Eng. not yet fully Anglicized, but sometimes pronounced as an Eng. word *ek'rū*¹ [Unbleached, as linen].

écu [Fr.]: ē'kü¹ or ē-kiū¹; ē'eü² or e-eü² [A five-franc piece].

Ecuador: ek'wa-dŏr¹; ēe'wā-dŏr² [South-Am. republic.] See **ASK**.

ecumenical: ek'yu-men'ikāl¹; ēe'yu-mĕn'ieāl² [General; universal].

écurie [Fr.]: ē'kü-rī¹; ē'eürē², *Standard*; *E.* ē-kiū-rī¹; *I.* ē-kü-rī¹; *Wr.* ek'e-rī¹ [A stable].

eczema: ek'zi-mā¹; ēe'ze-mā². Noted in Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) as *eczemata*, it is there described as "fiery, red and burning pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter."

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fĕrn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nŏt, ōr, wŏn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Ed: ed¹; ɛd² [Bible].

Edam: ɛˈdām¹; ɛˈdām² [A city of the Netherlands which produces a cheese of the same name, but pronounced, in Eng. iˈdam¹; ɛˈdām²].

Edar: edˈar¹; ɛdˈar² [Bible].—**Eddias:** e-daiˈas¹; ɛ-diˈas² [Apocrypha].—**Eddinus:** e-daiˈnus¹; ɛ-diˈnūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]

edelweiss [Ger.]: ɛˈdel-vaɪs¹; ɛˈdɛl-vɪs²; not edˈl-vaɪs¹ [Literally, "noble white," a plant of the aster family].

edema: i-dīˈma¹; e-dēˈma²; not i-dīˈma¹; ɛ-dēˈma² as indicated by Phye Dropsy].

Edema: edˈi-ma¹; ɛdˈe-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Eden:** iˈdn¹; ɛˈdn² [Bible].—**Eder:** iˈdər¹; ɛˈdər² [Bible].—**Edes:** iˈdɪz¹; ɛˈdɛs² [Apocrypha].

Edgar: edˈgər¹; ɛdˈgər² [A masculine personal name]. Ger. **Edgar:** etˈgər¹; ɛtˈgär²; It. **Edgardo:** edˈgä-ro¹; ɛd-gä-ro²; Lat. **Edgarus:** ed-gēˈrus¹; ɛd-gä-rūs².

edge: ej¹; ɛg² [1. The sharpened side of a blade. 2. The border or boundary of a surface].

edible: edˈi-bl¹; ɛdˈi-bl² [That may be eaten].

edict: iˈdɪkt¹; ɛˈdɪet²—the pronunciation indicated by modern lexieographers. In the 16th and 17th centuries the word was accented on the last syllable (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford 1891), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) noted edˈɪkt¹, but Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Walker (1802), indicated iˈdɪkt¹ [An official proclamation].—**edictal:** i-dɪkˈtəl¹; e-dɪeˈtəl², *Standard & M.; C. & St.* iˈdɪk-təl¹; *E.* i-dɪktˈəl¹; *I.* i-dɪktˈal¹; *W.* i-dɪkˈtəl¹;

edile: iˈdail¹; ɛˈdɪl². Same as **ÆDILE**.

Edinburgh: edˈm-bur-o¹; ɛdˈin-būr-o² [Scot. capital]. See **BOROUGH**; **BURGH**.

Edith: iˈdɪθ¹; ɛˈdɪθ² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Edita:** ɛˈdi-ta¹; ɛˈdɪ-ta²; Lat. **Editha:** edˈi-tha¹; ɛdˈi-tha².

edition¹: i-dɪʃˈən¹; e-dɪʃˈon² [A published form of a literary work].

édition² [Fr.]: ɛˈdiˈsyən¹; ɛˈdiˈsyön². See **DE LUXE**.

Edmund: edˈmʌnd¹; ɛdˈmʌnd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. edˈmʌnth¹, ɛdˈmʌnth²; D. **Edmond:** etˈmōnt¹; ɛtˈmōnt²; Fr. **Edmond:** edˈmɛn²; ɛdˈmɛn²; Ger. **Edmund:** etˈmʉnt¹; ɛtˈmʉnt²; It. **Edmondo:** ed-mōnˈdo¹; ɛd-mōnˈdo²; Pg. Sp. **Edmundo:** ed-mūnˈdo¹; ɛd-mūnˈdo².

Edna: edˈnə¹; ɛdˈna² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name].—**Edom:** iˈdam¹; ɛˈdom² [Bible].—**Edomite:** iˈdam-aɪ¹; ɛˈdom-ɪt² [Bible].—**Edos:** iˈdes¹; ɛˈdɔs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Edrai:** edˈrɪ-aɪ¹; ɛdˈra-ɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Edrei:** edˈrɪ-aɪ¹; ɛdˈre-ɪ² [Bible].

educate: edˈyu-kēt¹; ɛdˈyu-eāt². This pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Worcester (1859), *E., I., M., St., & W.*, and prevails to-day. Walker (1791) noted ejˈu-kēt¹, which is preferred by *Standard & C.* [To develop the mental powers of].

education: edˈyu-kēˈʃən¹; ɛdˈyu-eāˈʃon²; *Standard & C.* ejˈu-kēˈʃən¹. See **EDUCATE**.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Edward: ed'ward¹; ẽd'ward² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Edvard:** ẽd'vårth¹; ẽd'vårth²; D. & G. **Eduard:** ẽ'dū-ärt¹; ẽ'dū-ärt²; Fr. **Édouard:** ẽ'dū-är¹; ẽ'dū-är²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Eduardo:** ẽ'dū-är¹/do¹; ẽ'dū-är²/do²; Sw. **Eduard:** ẽ'dū-ård¹; ẽ'dū-ård².

Edwin: ed'wm¹; ẽd'win² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'vin¹; ẽd'vin²; G. et'vin¹; ẽt'vin²; It. **Eduino:** ẽ'dū-ĩ'no¹; ẽ'dū-ĩ'no²; L. **Edwinus:** ed-wi'nus¹; ẽd-wi'nus².

Edwy: ed'wı¹; ẽd'wy² [A masculine personal name].

Eecloo: ē-klō¹; ē-elō² [Belg. town].

eel: il¹; ẽl² [A snake-like fish].

e'en: in¹; ẽn²; *not* ẽn¹ [Contraction of **EVEN**].

e'er: ār¹; ẽr². *I. & St.* ẽr¹ [Contraction of **EVER**].

eery: i'ri¹; ẽ'ry² [Inspiring fear]. **eerle†.**

effect: e-fekt¹; ẽ-fẽt² [A result; consequence].

effectual: e-fek'tiu-al¹ or -chu-al¹; ẽ-fẽe'tū-al² or -chų-al² [Capable of producing results].

efferent: ef'ar-ent¹; ẽf'er-ẽnt² [Carrying outward, as a nerve].

effort: ef'ort¹; ẽf'ort²—the o as in "obey," *not* as in "no," *nor* as in "senator." *Standard* ef'ort¹; *C. & Wr.* ef'ort¹; *E.* ef'ort¹; *I.* ef'ort¹; *M. & St.* ef'ort¹; *W.* ef'ort¹ [Laborious attempt]. In the 17th and 18th centuries accented *effort* (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1891).

effrontery: e-frunt'ar-i¹; ẽ-front'er-y² [Unblushing impudence].

effusion: e-fiū'zən¹; ẽ-fū'zhon² [An outpouring]. See **EFFUSIVE**.

effusive: e-fiū'siv¹; ẽ-fū'siv²; *not* ẽ-fiū'ziv¹ [Overflowing with sentiment].

Egbert: eg'bært¹; ẽg'bert² [A masculine personal name]. It., Pg. **Egberto:** eg-ber'to¹; ẽg-bẽr'to²; L. **Egbertus:** eg-bũrtus¹; ẽg-bẽrtũs².

Egeus: i-jĩ'us¹; e-gẽ'ũs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the father of Hermia].

egg: eg¹; ẽg²; *not* ẽg¹, *nor* aig¹.

Eglah: eg'lā¹; ẽg'lā² [Bible].—**Eglaim:** eg'li-im¹; ẽg'la-ĩm² [Bible].

eglantine: eg'lən-tain¹; ẽg'lan-tĩn². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Century, eg'lan-tĩn¹.

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with *eglantine*.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act II, sc. 1.

Eglath-Shellshijah: eg'lath-shel'i-shai'yā¹; ẽg'lāth-shẽl'i-shĩ'yā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eglon:** eg'løn¹; ẽg'løn² [Bible].

ego: eg'ō¹; ẽg'ō², *Standard, E., & M.* The Scottish pronunciation i'go¹, noted by *C., I., St., W., & Wr.*, is found also in Thomas Davidson's revision of "Chambers's English Dictionary." Edinburgh (no date, but after 1896). In Eng., and in some parts of the United States, the accepted standard is eg'ō¹ for this word and its relatives, **eg'olism**, **eg'oist**, **eg'otist**, **eg'otistic**, **eg'otistical**, **eg'otize**. See **EGOTISM** [The individuality personified by the pronoun I].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fẽrn; hĩt, Ice; i=ẽ; i=ẽ; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

egotism: eg'o-tizm¹; ēg'o-tizm², *Standard, E., I., M., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755); *C., W., & Wr.* i'go-tizm¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835) indicated i'go-tizm¹; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Elphinstone (1786), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863), eg'o-tizm¹. See ego.

egregious: i-grī'jus¹; e-grē'gūs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* e-grī'ji-us¹; I. i-grī'jus¹; M. i-grī'jas¹; Wr. e-grī'jas¹. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), i-grī'ji-us¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), i-grī'jus¹ [Remarkable; extreme].

egret: i'gret¹; ē'grēt². *M.* eg'ret¹. Modern Eng. usage favors the last; Scottish usage still indicates the first, which is the approved standard in the United States.

Egypt: i'jip't¹; ē'gypt² [A sultanate of northeastern Africa].—**Egyptian:** i-jip'shən¹; e-gyp'shan².—**Egyptize:** i'jip't-aiz¹; ē'gypt-iz², *Standard; E. & M.* i-jip'-taiz¹; *St. & W.* i'jip'-taiz¹; *Wr.* i-jip'-taiz¹ [To give an Egyptian appearance to].

eh: ē or e¹; ē or ē²—in Eng. final *h* is not pronounced when preceded by a vowel. This rule does not apply to Bible names, as they are not of Eng. origin.

The respective short and long values of this [the second vowel of the alphabet] are heard in the words "met" and "mate." . . . The long sound is now very generally denoted by *a*. *E* itself no longer has it, save in the exclamation *eh*, and in certain cases where it is followed by *l* or *y*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 2, pp. 103-104 [H. '09].

Eh: i'hai¹; ē'hi² [Bible].

Ehud: i'hud¹; ē'hüd² [Bible].

eider: ai'dər¹; i'der² [A sea-duck or its down].

eidolon: ai-dō'lən¹; i-dō'lōn² [A phantom; specter].

Eiffel: ē'fel¹; ē'fēl²; not ai'fel¹ [Fr. engineer (1832-1923); built tower in Paris that bears his name].

eight: ēt¹; et². See the following word.—**eight:** ēth¹; etth².

eigne: ēn¹; en², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* ān¹; *I.* ē'nei¹; *Wr.* ē'nə¹ [In law, elder-born; also, entailed].

Elkon Basillike: ai'ken bæ-sil'i-ki¹; i'ēōn bæ-sil'i-kē² [Work ascribed to Charles I. but claimed by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter].

Elleen: ai'lin¹ or ē'lin¹; i'lēn² or e'lēn² [Ir., Helen].

either: i'ther¹; ē'ther², *Standard & M.; C., St., W., & Wr.* i'thur¹; *E. & I.* i'thūr¹. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating this as the best usage. As alternative *Standard & M.* indicate ai'ther¹; *C., St., W., & Wr.*, ai'thur¹; *E. & I.*, ai'thūr¹.

In his "Etymological Dictionary" (Oxford, 1910), Dr. Skeat pointed out that the word was derived from Anglo-Saxon ægþer, a contraction of æghwæþer, compounded of æ + ge + hwæþer, where æ connotes "aye," "ever," ge is a common prefix, and hwæþer is Eng. "whether." The sound of AS. æ is that of a in "dare." Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (London, 1784), said: "Either and neither are spoken by some with the sound of long i: I have heard even that of long a given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*" (p. 59). But by what rule he determined this "regular sound" is not stated.

In Eng. the diphthong *ei* has various sounds that have affected the pronunciation of this word, whose orthography experienced the following modifications between the 14th and 16th centuries before the form *either* became established: *ayther* (Ham-

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

pole, 1340; Cromwell, 1540); *athir* (Barbour, 1375); *eythir* (Chaucer, 1385); *ayjer* (Langland, 1393); *eyther* (Caxton, 1483); and the three following all from Coverdale's Bible, *ether* (1535), *either* (1545), and *eyther* (1548). In "eight," "freight," "neigh," "sleigh," "weight," etc., the diphthong *ei* has the sound of Continental *e*, as heard in English "prey," "they," "whey,"—the sound of AS. *ē* in folkspeech, that varied from *e* in "there" (approximately) to *ey* in "they."

Walker (1806) claimed that "the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words [*either*, *neither*] is that of slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*." This is the folk pronunciation in Ireland even to-day, and it approximates more closely to the original than either of the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries. Again, in Eng. the diphthong *ei* has the sound of diphthongal *i* (*a*+*i*) as in "aisle," heard in such words as "eider" (Icelandish, "æðr"), "height," "sleigh," etc. In "ceiling," "deceive," "inveigle," "perceive," "receive," etc., it has the sound of Continental *i*, as heard in Eng. "machine," "police," etc.—the sound of AS. *i*, so that if analogy were to be our guide any one of the three pronunciations indicated might be used. But the genius of the language having, in England at least, cast the historic pronunciation aside, favors (1) *eeither* for the mass of the English, (2) *aither* for the Scots, and (3) *eyther* for the Irish, the latter serving to show to this extent, at least, that the English, spoken in Ireland, is preserved in its pristine purity. If one may take Bailey's (1732) and Johnson's (1755) accentuation for a guide to the pronunciation of the word in their times they noted the last, for they gave *eighty* and *either* the same stress. Had they wished to designate *eeither* the stress would have been put after the *e*.

The writer has heard the pronunciation *ai'thar*¹ in southern England and along the course of the River Thames from London to Stroud in Gloucestershire, as well as north of it as far as Stratford-on-Avon. That it was used in Scotland is evidenced by the fact that Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) both indicated it, while Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) gave *i'thar*¹.

Eker: i'kər¹; ē'ker² [Bible].—**Ekrebel:** ek'r¹m-bel¹; ēk're-bēl² [Apocrypha].—**Ekrōn:** ek'rən¹; ēk'rən² [Bible].—**Ekrōnites:** ek'rən-its¹; ēk'rən-its² [Bible].—**El:** el¹; ēl² [Heb. God].—**Ela:** i'la¹; ē'la² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Elada:** el'a-da¹; ē'l'a-da² [Douai Bible].—**Eladah:** el'a-da¹; ē'l'a-dā² [Bible].

Elagabalus: el'a-gab'a-lus¹; ēl'a-gāb'a-lūs² [Rom. emperor (204-222)].

Elah: i'la¹; ē'la² [Bible].

elain: i-lē'in¹; e-lā'in², *Standard & M.*; *C. & I.* e-lē'in¹; *E.* e-le'in¹; *St.* i-lē'in¹; *W.* i-lēn¹; *Wr.* e-lēn¹ [A liquid fat; olein].

Elaine: i-lēn¹; e-lān² [A feminine personal name].

Elam: i'ləm¹; ē'lam² [Bible].

Elamites: i'ləm-its¹; ē'lam-its² [Bible].

ēlan [Fr.]: ē'lān¹; ē'lān² [Impetuous rush; dash].

eland: i'lənd¹; ē'land² [A species of ox-like antelope].

Elasa: el'a-sa¹; ēl'a-sa² [Bible: Apocrypha; Douai; R. V.].

Elasah: el'a-sā¹; ēl'a-sā² [Bible].

elastic: i-las'tik¹; e-lās'tie², *Standard & M.*; *C.* i-las'tik¹; *E. & St.* e-las'tik¹; *I. & W.* i-las'tik¹; *Wr.* e-las'tik¹. Dr. Murray indicates the *a* as in "at" as the English standard, yet the pronunciation noted by the Century more closely approximates to what the writer has heard in England. See *ASK*.

Elath: i'lath¹; ē'lāth² [Bible].

Elberith: el'bī'rith¹; ēl'bē'rith² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wəṭ, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

Elbert: el'bert¹; ɛl'bert² [A masculine personal name]. L. **Elbertus:** el-būrtus¹; ɛl-bēr'tūs².

Elbethel: el''-bɛf'h'el¹; ɛl''-bɛth'el² [Bible].

Elcana: el'ka-na¹; ɛl'ea-na² [Douai Bible].—**Elcesite:** el'ses-aɪt¹; ɛl'çes-ɪt² [Douai Bible].—**Elchanan:** el-kɛ'nən¹; ɛl-ɛā'nan² [Douai Bible].—**Elcia:** el'shi-a¹; ɛl'shi-a² [Apocrypha].—**Eldaa:** el-dē'ā¹; ɛl-dā'ā² [Bible].—**Eldad:** el'dad¹; ɛl'dād² [Bible].

elder¹: eld'ər¹; ɛld'er² [Earlier born; senior].

elder²: el'dər¹; ɛl'der² [A shrub].

El Dorado: el do-rā'do¹; ɛl do-rā'do²; not do-rē'do¹ [Sp., the golden; specifically, any region rich in gold].

Elead: el'ɪ-ad¹; ɛl'e-ād² [Bible].—**Eleadah:** el'ɪ-ɛ'dā¹; ɛl'e-ā'dā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eleale:** ɪ'lɪ-ɛ'lɪ¹; ɛ'lɪ-ɛ'lɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Elealeh:** ɪ'lɪ-ɛ'lɪ¹; ɛ'lɪ-ɛ'lɪ² [Bible].

Eleanor: el'ə-nər¹ or el'ɪ-ə-nōr¹; ɛl'ə-nor² or ɛl'e-a-nōr² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. G. **Eleonora:** ɛ'lɛ-o-nō'rɪ¹; ɛ'lɛ-o-nō'rɪ²; D. **Leonora:** lɛ'o-nō'rɪ¹; lɛ'o-nō'rɪ²; Fr. **Aliénor:** ɑ'lɪ'ɛ'nōr¹; ɑ'lɪ'ɛ'nōr²; It. **Eleonora:** ɛ'lɛ-o-nō'rɪ¹; ɛ'lɛ-o-nō'rɪ²; L. **Eleanora:** el'ɪ-ə-nō'rɪ¹; ɛl'e-a-nō'rɪ²; Sp. **Leanor:** lɛ'n-ɑ-nōr¹; lɛ'n-ɑ-nōr².

Eleasa: el'ɪ-ɛ'sə¹; ɛl'e-ā'sə² [Apocrypha].

Eleasah: el'ɪ-ɛ'sā¹; ɛl'e-ā'sā² [Bible].

Eleatic: el'ɪ-at'ɪk¹; ɛl'e-āt'ɪɛ², *Standard & W.*; C. & M. el-ɪ-at'ɪk¹; E. e-leat'ɪk¹; I. ɪ-lɪ-at'ɪk¹; W. r. el-ɪ-at'ɪk¹ [Pert. to Elea, ancient Gr. town in south Italy].

Eleazar: el'ɪ-ɛ'zər¹; ɛl'e-ā'zar² [Bible].

Eleazarus: el'ɪ-ə-zū'rɪs¹; ɛl'e-a-zū'rɪs² [Apocrypha].

elect (a., n., & v.): ɪ-lekt¹; e-lɛt²; not ɪ'lekt¹.

electricity: ɪ-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; e-lɛɛ-trɪç'ɪ-ty², *Standard*; C. & M. ɪ-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; E. e-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; I. ɪ-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; St. ɪ'lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; W. ɪ-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹; W. r. ɪ-lek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹. Murray gives el-ek-trɪs'ɪ-tɪ¹ as alternative. [trolyte by electricity].

electrolysis: ɪ-lek-trɛl'ɪ-sɪs¹; e-lɛɛ-trɔl'y-sɪs² [Decomposition of an elec-

electrolyte: ɪ-lek'tro-lɪt¹; e-lɛɛ'tro-lɪt² [A chemical compound subject to decomposition]. See ELECTROLYSIS.

electrometer: ɪ-lek-trɛm'ɪ-tər¹; ɛ-lɛɛ-trɔm'e-ter², *Standard & M.*; C. ɪ-lek-trɛm'e-tur¹; E. e-lek-trɛm'e-tūr¹; I. ɪ-lek-trɛm'et-ūr¹; St. el-ek-trɛm'e-tər¹; W. ɪ-lek-trɛm'ɪ-tər¹; W. r. ɪ-lek-trɛm'ɪ-tər¹ [An instrument for measuring electric power].

electrotype: ɪ-lek'tro-taɪp¹; e-lɛɛ'tro-tɪp² [A metallic copy of a surface made, as for printing]. [trotypes].

electrotypy: ɪ-lek'tro-taɪp'ɪ¹; e-lɛɛ'tro-tɪp'y² [The art of making elec-

eleemosynary: el'ɪ-ɪ-mes'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹; ɛl'e-e-mɔs'y-nā-ry², *Standard*; C. el-ɪ-mes'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹; I. el-ɪ-mes'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹; M. el'ɪ-ɪ-mes'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹; St. el'e-mez'ɪ-nur-ɪ¹; W. el'ɪ-mes'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹; W. r. el-ɪ-mez'ɪ-nɛ-rɪ¹ [Charitable].

elegiac: ɪ-lɪ'jɪ-ak¹ or el'ɪ-jai'ak¹; e-lɛ'gɪ-æ² or ɛl'e-gɪ'æ². *Standard, C., I., & W.* indicate the first; E., M., St., & W. note the second.

Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) gave the first, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the second [Of the nature of an elegy].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

elegiacal: el'1-jai'a-kəl¹; ðl'e-gī'a-eal². Same as ELEGIAC.

elegist: el'1-jist¹; ðl'e-gist² [A writer of elegies].

elegy: el'1-jī¹; ðl'e-gy² [A lyric poem lamenting the dead].

El-Elohe-Israel: el'1-o-he-[or el'1-lo'he]-iz'n-el¹; ðl'1-e-l'o-hē-[or ðl'1-e-l'o-hē]-iz'ra-ēl² [Bible].

Eleph: i'lef¹; ē'lēf² [Bible].

elephantiasis: el'1-fan-tai'a-sis¹; ðl'e-fān-tī'a-sis²—the penultimate *a* is obscure [A disease causing abnormal enlargement of affected parts].

elephantine: el'1-fan'tin or -tain¹; ðl'e-fān'tin or -tīn². The first indicates the usage of the United States; the second that of Great Britain [Like an elephant].

elephantoid: el'1-fan'toid¹; ðl'e-fān'tōid² [Resembling an elephant or elephantiasis].

Eleusine: el'yu-sai'nī¹; ðl'yu-sī'nē² [A genus of grasses].

Eleusinia: el'yu-sin'i-a¹; ðl'yu-sin'i-a² [In Gr. antiquities, the festivals held at Eleusis, a city in Attica].

Eleutherus: i-liū'fhar-us¹; e-lū'ther-ūs² [Apocrypha].

elevate: el'1-vēt¹; ðl'e-vāt² [To raise].

eleven: i-lev'n¹; e-lēv'n²; *not* i-lev'n, *nor* lev'n¹.

Elgin¹: el'gīn¹; ðl'gīn² [Scot. county and city].

Elgin²: el'jūn¹; ðl'gīn² [A city in Ill.].

Elhanan: el-hē'nan¹; ðl-hā'nan² [Bible].—**Eli:** i'lai¹; ē'li² [Bible].—**Elia¹:** i-lai'a¹; e-lī'a² [Bible].

Elia²: i'l-a¹; ē'li-a² [Pen-name of Charles Lamb: *Essays of Elia*].

Eliah: i-lai'ab¹; e-lī'āb² [Bible].—**Eliaba:** i-lai'a-ba¹; e-lī'a-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Eliacim:** i-lai'a-sim¹; e-lī'a-sīm² [Douai Bible].—**Eliada:** i-lai'a-da¹; e-lī'a-da² [Bible].—**Eliadah:** i-lai'a-dā¹; e-lī'a-dā² [Bible].—**Eliadas:** i-lai'a-das¹; e-lī'a-dās² [Apocrypha].—**Eliadun:** i-lai'a-dūn¹; e-lī'a-dūn² [Apocrypha].—**Eliah:** i-lai'ā¹; e-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Eliabba:** i-lai'a-ba¹; e-lī'a-ba² [Bible].—**Eliakim:** i-lai'a-kim¹; e-lī'a-kīm² [Bible].—**Eliali:** i-lai'a-lai¹; e-lī'a-lī² [Apocrypha].—**Eliam:** i-lai'am¹; e-lī'am² [Bible].—**Eliatonas:** i-lai'a-o-naī'as¹; e-lī'a-o-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Elias:** i-lai'as¹; e-lī'as² [Bible].—**Eliasaph:** i-lai'a-saf¹; e-lī'a-sūf² [Bible].—**Eliashib:** i-lai'a-shib¹; e-lī'a-shīb² [Bible].—**Eliasibus:** el'1-as'i-bus¹; ðl'1-ās'i-būs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eliasmus:** el'1-as'i-mus¹; ðl'1-ās'i-mūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eliasis:** i-lai'a-sis¹; e-lī'a-sīs² [Apocrypha].—**Eliashub:** i-lai'a-sub¹; e-lī'a-sūb² [Douai Bible].—**Eliathah:** i-lai'a-thā¹; e-lī'a-thā² [Bible].—**Elica:** el'1-ka¹; ðl'1-ea² [Douai Bible].

elicit: i-lis'it¹; e-līc'it²; *not* il-is'it¹. Compare ILLICIT [To draw out].

Elidad: i-lai'dad¹; e-lī'dād² [Bible].—**Elihoenai:** i-lai'1-hō'i-nai¹; e-lī'e-hō'e-nī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eliel:** i-lai'el¹; e-lī'ēl² [Bible].—**Elienai:** el'1-i'nai¹; ðl'1-i'nī² [Bible].—**Eliezer:** i'l-i-zar¹; ē'lī-e-zer² [Bible].—**Elihaba:** i-lai'ha-ba¹; e-lī'ha-ba² [Bible].—**Elihoenai:** el'1-ho-i'nai¹; ðl'1-ho-e'nī² [Bible].—**Elihoeph:** el'1-hō-ref¹; ðl'1-hō-rēf² [Bible].—**Elihu:** i-lai'hiū¹ or el'1-hiū¹; e-lī'hū² or ðl'1-hū² [Bible].—**Elijah:** i-lai'jā¹; e-lī'jā² [Bible].—**Elika:** i-lai'ka¹; e-lī'ka² [Bible].—**Elim:** i'līm¹; ē'līm² [Bible].—**Elimelech:** i-līm'1-lek¹; e-līm'e-lēe² [Bible].—**Elitoda:** i-lai'o-da¹; e-lī'o-da² [Douai Bible].—**Elioenai:** el'1-i-o'nai¹; ðl'1-i-o-e'nī² [Bible].—**Elionas:** el'1-i-ō-nas¹; ðl'1-i-ō-nās² [Apocrypha].—**Eliphal:** i-lai'fal¹; e-lī'fāl² [Bible].—**Eliphalat:** i-lif'a-lat¹; e-līf'a-lāt² [Apocrypha].—**Eliphalet:** i-lif'a-let¹; e-līf'a-lēt² [Bible].—**Eliphaltu:** i-lif'a-liū¹; e-līf'a-

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

a-lūʔ [Douai Bible].—**Eliphaz**: el'ɪ-faz¹; ɛl'ɪ-fāz² [Bible].—**Elipheleh**: ɪ-lif'ɪ-le¹; e-lif'ɪ-lē² [Douai Bible].—**Elphelet**: ɪ-lif'ɪ-le¹; e-lif'ɪ-lē² [Bible].—**Elipheleth**: ɪ-lif'ɪ-leth¹; e-lif'ɪ-lēth² [Douai Bible].—**Elisa**: ɪ-lai'sa¹; e-lī'sa² [Douai Bible].

Elisabeth: ɪ-liz'ə-beth¹; e-līz'ə-bēth². Same as ELIZABETH.

Elisæus: el'ɪ-sɪ'us¹; ɛl'ɪ-sē'ūs² [Bible].—**Elisama**: ɪ-lis'ə-ma¹; e-lis'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphan**: ɪ-lis'ə-fan¹; e-lis'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphat**: ɪ-lis'ə-fat¹; e-lis'a-fāt² [Douai Bible].—**Eliseus**: el'ɪ-sɪ'us¹; ɛl'ɪ-sē'ūs². Same as ELISHA.—**Elisha**: ɪ-lai'shə¹; e-lī'shā² [Bible].—**Elishah**: ɪ-lai'shā¹; e-lī'shā² [Bible].—**Elishama**: ɪ-lis'h'a-ma¹; e-lis'h'a-ma² [Bible].—**Elishamah**: ɪ-lis'h'a-mā¹; e-lis'h'a-mā². Same as ELISHAMA.—**Elishaphat**: ɪ-lis'h'a-fat¹; e-lis'h'a-fāt² [Bible].—**Elisheba**: ɪ-lis'h'ɪ-ba¹; e-lis'h'ɪ-ba² [Bible].—**Elishua**: el'ɪ-shū'ə¹ or ɪ-lis'h'ū-ə¹; ɛl'ɪ-shū'ā² or e-lis'h'ū-ā² [Bible].—**Elisimus**: ɪ-lis'ɪ-mus¹; e-lis'ɪ-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Elisir d'Amore (L'): lē'li'zɪr' da-mō'rē¹; lē'li'šɪr' dā-mō're² [Opera buffa by Donizetti].

elisor: ɪ-lai'zər¹ or el'ɪ-zər¹; e-lī'sor² or ɛl'ɪ-sōr². *Standard & C.* indicate the first. *M. & W.* note the second. *E.* e-lai'zūr¹; *F.* ɪ-lai'zūr¹; *W.* e-lai'sər¹ [In Eng. law, a substitute for a sheriff or coroner].

Elisua: el'ɪ-siū'ə¹; ɛl'ɪ-sū'ā² [Douai Bible].

Elisur: ɪ-lai'sur¹; e-lī'sūr² [Douai Bible].

élite [Fr.]: ē'lit¹; e'lit² [The most select; pick, as of society].

Ellu: ɪ-lai'ū¹; e-lī'ū² [Apocrypha].

Ellud: ɪ-lai'ud¹; e-lī'ūd² [Bible].

elixir: ɪ-lik'sər¹; e-lik'sɪr²; *not* el'ik-sɪr¹, ɪ-lik'sɪr¹, *nor* "even among the upper ranks of the people" (Walker), ɪ-leks'ɪr¹ [A sweetened medicine in solution].

Elizabeth: ɪ-liz'ə-beth¹; e-līz'ə-bēth² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* D. G. **Elisabeth**: ɛ-lī'za-bet¹; e-lī'sā-bēt²; *F.* **Elisabeth**: ɛ'li'za'bet¹; e'li'sā'bēt²; *E.* ɛ'lis¹; e'lis²; *Gr.* **Elisabet**: ɛ-lī-sa-bet¹; e-lī-sā-bēt²; *It.* **Elisabetta**: ɛ-lī'za-bet¹; e-lī'sā-bēt¹; *L.* ɪ-liz'ə-beth¹; e-līz'ə-bēth²; *Sp.* **Isabel**: ɪ'sa-bel¹; ɪ'sā-bēl².

Elizabethan: ɪ-liz'ə-beth-ən¹ or ɪ-liz'ə-bī'fən¹; e-līz'ə-bēth-an² or e-līz'ə-bēthan². *Standard, C., W.* (1893), and *W.* indicate the first as best usage in the United States; *E., M., St., & W.* (1909) note the second, which represents the best usage of Great Britain [Belonging to the period of Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558-1603].

Elizaphan: el'ɪ-zē'fan¹ or ɪ-liz'ə-fən¹; ɛl'ɪ-zā'fan² or e-līz'ə-fan² [Bible].—**Elizur**: ɪ-lai'zur¹; e-lī'zūr² [Bible].—**Elkanah**: el-kē'nā¹ or el'kə-nā¹; ɛl-kā'nā² or ɛl'ka-nā² [Bible].—**Elkiah**: el-kai'ə¹; ɛl-kī'ā² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Elkoshite**: el-kosh-ait¹; ɛl-kōsh-īt² [Bible].—**Elasar**: el'lē'sār¹; ɛl'lē'sār² [Bible].

elleborin: el'ɪ-bō'rɪn¹ or e-leb'o-rin¹; ɛl'ɪ-bō'rɪn² or ɛ-lēb'o-rɪn² [A chemical derived from the hellebore plant].

Ellen: el'en¹; ɛl'ēn²; frequently el'ən¹ [Fem. personal name].

Ellesmere: elz'mɪr¹; ɛls'mēr² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

ellipse: e-lips¹; ɛ-lips²; *not* el-ips¹.

Ellora: e-lō'rə¹; ɛ-lō'rā²; *not* el'o-rə¹ [Town in India].

elm: elm¹; ɛlm²; formerly corrupted to el'am¹, due to a vagary of orthography [A valuable shade and timber-tree].

El-melech: el'mɪ'lek¹; ɛl'mē'lēc² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, ʃis

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Elmes: elmz¹; ělms² [Eng. family name].

Elmodad: el-mō'dad¹; ěl-mō'dād² [Douai Bible].—**Elmodam:** el-mō'-dam¹; ěl-mō'dām² [Bible].—**Elnaam:** el-nē'am¹; ěl-nā'ām² [Bible].—**Elnaim:** el-nē'im¹; ěl-nā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Elnathan:** el-nē'athan¹; ěl-nā'than² [Bible].

elocation: el'o-kiū'shən¹; ěl'o-eū'shon² [The art of correct oral delivery].

Elohim: el'o-him¹; ěl'o-hīm², *Standard & C.*; *E.* e-lō'him¹; *I.* i'lō-him¹; *M.* el-ō'him¹; *St.* el'ō-him¹; *W.* e-lō'him¹; *Wr.* e-lō'him¹ [Heb., God].

Eloi: 1-lō'oi¹ or i'lō-oi¹; e-lō'ī² or ē'lō-ī² [Bible].—**Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani** [Heb.]: lā'ma sa-bāk'tha-nī¹; lā'mā sā-bāc'thū-nī² [Bible: Mark xv, 34].—**Elon:** i'len¹; ē'lōn² [Bible].—**Elonbeth-hanan:** i'len-beth-hē'nən¹; ē'lōn-bēth-hā'nan² [Bible].

elongate: 1-len'gēt¹, *Standard & M.*, or i'len-gēt¹; e-lōn'gāt² or ē'lōn-gāt². *C.* 1-len'gēt¹; *E., I., & W.* 1-len'gēt¹; *St. & Wr.* e-len'gēt¹ [To lengthen].

elongation: i'len-gē'shən¹; ē'lōn-gā'shon².

Elonites: i'lan-aits¹; ē'lon-its² [Bible].

elope: 1-lōp'¹; e-lōp'² [To run away as for the purpose of being married].

eloquence: el'o-kwens¹; ěl'o-kwēnç².

Eloth: i'lōth¹ or i'lōth¹; ē'lōth² or ē'lōth² [Bible].—**Elpaal:** el-pē'al¹; ěl-pā'al² [Bible].—**Elpalet:** el'pā-let¹ or el-pē'let¹; ěl'pā-lēt² or ěl-pā'lēt² [Bible].—**Elparan:** el-pā'ran¹; ěl-pā'ran² [Bible].—**Elphaal:** el-fē'al¹; ěl-fā'al² [Douai Bible].

Elphinston, Elphinstone: el'fin-stən¹; ěl'fin-ston² [Scot. family name].

Elroi: el'ro'oi¹; ěl'ro'oi² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elsa: el'sə¹; ěl'sa² [A feminine personal name; Alice]. **Else†.**

Elsass=Lothringen: el'zas-lōt'rin-en¹; ěl'sās-lōt'rīng-ēn². Same as AL-SACE=LORRANE.

Elsnore: el'si-nōr'¹; ěl'si-nōr'² [Dan. spt.; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

Elsje: els'yē¹; ěls'yē² [Dutch feminine personal name; Alice].

Eltecon: el'ti-kən¹; ěl'te-eōn² [Douai Bible].—**Eltekeh:** el'ti-ke¹; ěl'te-kē² [Bible].—**Eltekon:** el'ti-kən¹; ěl'te-kōn² [Bible].—**Elthece:** el'the-sē¹; ěl'the-çē² [Douai Bible].—**Eltheco:** el'the-kō¹; ěl'the-eō² [Douai Bible].—**Eltholad:** el-thō-lad¹; ěl-thō'lād² [Douai Bible].—**Eltolad:** el-tō'lad¹; ěl-tō'lād² [Bible].

elucidate: 1-liū'si-dēt¹; e-lū'ci-dāt², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* 1-liū'si-dēt¹; *E. & St.* e-lū'si-dēt¹; *I.* 1-liū'sid-ēt¹; *Wr.* e-lū'si-dēt¹ [To throw light on; clear up].

elude: 1-liūd'¹; e-lūd'², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & St.* e-lūd'¹; *I.* 1-liūd'¹; *Wr.* e-lūd'¹ [To remain undiscovered by].

Elul: 1-lū'l¹; ē-lul'², *Standard*; *C., I., & Wr.* i'lul¹; *E. & W.* e-lū'l¹ [A month of the Jewish year].

elusion: 1-liū'zən¹; e-lū'zhon², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & St.* e-lū'zun¹; *I.* 1-liū'zən¹; *Wr.* e-lū'zən¹ [The act of eluding]. See ELUDE.

elusive: 1-liū'siv¹; e-lū'siv². *St.* 1-liū'ziv¹ [That seeks to elude].

Eluzai: 1-liū'zi-ai or -zai¹; e-lū'za-i or -zi² [Bible].

Elvira: el-vai'ra¹; ěl-vī'ra² [A feminine personal name]. **Fr. Elvire:** el'vīr'¹; ěl'vīr'²; *It. Sp.* el-vī'ra¹; ěl-vī'rā².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Elymals: el'ī-mē'is¹; ēl'y-mā'is² [Apocrypha].—**Elymas:** el'ī-mas¹; ēl'y-mās² [Bible].—**Elyon:** el'ī-en¹; ēl'y-ōn² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elysian: i-liz'ī-en¹; e-lýs'ī-an², *Standard & M.*; *C.* i-liz'ī-en¹; *E.* e-li'zēn¹; *I.* i-liz'ī-en¹; *St.* e-liz'ī-en¹; *W.* i-liz'ī-en¹; *Wr.* e-liz'ī-en¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated i-liz'ī-en¹; by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) i-liz'ī-en¹; by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807), i-liz'ī-en¹ [Pert. to Elysium].

Elysium: i-liz'ī-um¹; e-lýs'ī-ūm², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* e-liz'ī-um¹; *I.* i-liz'ī-um¹; *St. & Wr.* e-liz'ī-um¹ [In Gr. myth, paradise or the abode of the blessed dead].

Elzabad: el-zē'bad¹ or el'zē-bad¹; ēl-zā'bād² or ēl'za-bād² [Bible].—**Elzaphan:** el-zē'fan¹ or el'zē-fan¹; ēl-zā'fān² or ēl'za-fān² [Bible].—**Elzebad:** el'zī-bad¹; ēl'ze-bād² [Douai Bible].

Elzevir: el'zī-vēr¹; ēl'ze-vīr², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* el'ze-vīr¹; *E.* el'ze-vūr¹; *I.* el-zī'vūr¹; *St.* el'ze-vūr¹; *Wr.* el'zī-vūr¹ [Dutch family of publishers (1592-1631)].

emaciate: i-mē'shī-ēt¹; e-mā'shī-āt²; not e-mē'sī-āt¹ [To waste away in flesh.]

Emadabun: i'mā-dē'bun¹; ē'ma-dā'būn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

emanant: em'ā-nant¹; ēm'a-nant². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated i'mā-nant¹ [Flowing from a source].

emanative: em'ā-nē-tiv¹; ēm'a-nā-tiv²—the pronunciation of the day, and that indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) noted i-man'ā-tiv¹, and Walker (1806) em'ā-nā-tiv¹ [Flowing forth].

Emanuel: i-man'yu-el¹; e-mān'yu-ēl² [A masculine personal name].

Emathets: i-mē'thī-is¹; e-mā'the-īs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

embalm: em-bām¹; ēm-bām²—the l is silent. See CALM [To preserve from decay].

emblematize: em-blem'ā-taiz¹; ēm-blēm'a-tīz², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr. C. & St.* em'blem'ā-taiz¹; *I.* em-blem'at-aiz¹ [To serve as an emblem or representation].

embonpoint [Fr.]: ān'bōn'pwañ¹; ān'bōn'pwañ² [A well-fed or plump appearance].

embouchure [Fr.]: ān'bū'shūr¹; ān'bū'ghūr² [The mouth, as of a river].

embrasure: em-brē'giur¹; ēm-brā'zhūr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., M., & W.*; *E.* em-brēz'yūr¹; *I.* em-brē'giur¹; *St. & Standard* (1913) em-brē'giur¹; *Wr.* em-brā-zūr¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the penult—*embra'sure*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded em-brē'giur¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Knowles (1835) preferred em-brā-zūr¹. Smart (1840-57) first stressed the ultima, and later the antepenult [An opening in a wall or battlement].

embryo: em'bri-o¹; em'brī-o² [Germ or larval stage].

Emek-kezig: i'mek-kī-zig¹; ē'mēk-ke-zīg² [Bible (R. V.)].

Emeline: em'ī-lain or -lin¹; ēm'e-lin or -līn² [A feminine personal name].

Written also *Em'me-line* and with variant forms, *Em'ī-ly* and *Em'ma*. Fr. **Emilie:** ē'mī'lī¹; ē'mī'lē²; Ger. **Emilie:** ē-mī'lī-ā¹; ē-mī'lī-ē²; It. **Sp. Emilia:** ē-mī'lī-ā¹; ē-mī'lī-ā².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

emendation: em"en-dē'shən¹; ẽm"ẽn-dā'shon², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.*; C. em-en-dē'shən¹; E. i-mend-ẽ'shən¹; I. i-mend-ẽ'shən¹; M. i-men-dē'shən¹; *Standard* (1913-1915) i'men-dē'shən¹; W. (1861-1908) em"en-dē'shun¹; W. (1909-1915) i'men-dē'shən¹; Wr. em-in-dē'shən¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennings (1760), Ash (1775) noted *emenda'tion*; Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) em-en-dē'shun¹; Sheridan (1780) i'men-dē'shun¹. Throughout Great Britain i-men-dē'shən¹ is preferred.

emeritus: i-mer'i-tus¹; e-mēr'i-tūs² [L., having served his time: said of a professor in a university].

Emery: em'ər-i¹; ẽm'er-y² [A masculine proper name]. Fr. **Emeri:** ẽm'ri'¹; em'ri'²; It. **Amerigo:** ā'mē-rī'go¹; ā'mē-rī'go²; Lat. **Almericus:** al'mu-rai'kus¹; āl'me-rī'cūs².

émeute [Fr.]: ẽ'müt'¹; e'müt'² [A seditious outbreak].

emigrant: em'i-grənt¹; ẽm'i-ğrant¹ [One who moves from one country into another]. See IMMIGRANT.

Émile: ẽ'mil'¹; e'mil'² [A masculine personal name]. Fl. **Emilus:** ẽ-mī'lus¹; e-mī'lus²; Ger. **Emil:** ẽ'mil¹; e'mil²; It. **Emilio:** ẽ-mī'li-o¹; e-mī'li-o²; L. **Æmilius** or **Aemilius:** i-mī'l'i-us¹; ẽ-mī'l'i-ūs²; Sp. **Emilio:** ẽ-mī'li-o¹; e-mī'li-o².

Emilia: i-mī'l'i-a¹; e-mī'l'i-a² [A feminine personal name].

Emim: i'mim¹; ẽ'mīm² [Bible].

eminent: em'i-nent¹; ẽm'i-nẽnt². Compare EMANANT [High in station or merit; distinguished].

emir: ẽ-mīr'¹; e-mīr'², *Standard*; C. e-mīr'¹; E. i'mūr¹; I. i'mir¹; M. e-mīr'¹; St. i'mūr¹; W. i-mīr'¹; Wr. i'mūr¹ [A Mohammedan prince or chief].

Emma: em'ə¹; ẽm'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Em†**; **Emmie†** (dims.). Fr. e'mā¹; ẽ'mā²; Ger. It. Pg. em'ma¹; ẽm'mā²; Sp. E'ma: ẽ'ma¹; e'mā².

Emmanuel: e-man'yū-el¹; ẽ-mān'yū-ẽl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Emanuel†.** Fr. e'mā'nū'el¹; ẽ'mā'nū'ẽl²; Ger. **Emanuel:** ẽ-mā'nū-el¹; e-mā'nū-el²; **Immanuel†**; It. **Emanuele:** ẽ-mā'nū-e'lē¹; e-mā'nū-e'lē²; Pg. Sp. **Manuel:** mā'nū-ẽl¹; mā'nū-el²; **Manoel†** [Pg.]. Compare IMMANUEL.

Emmaus: em'i-us¹ or e-mē'us¹; ẽm'a-ūs² or ẽ-mā'ūs² [Bible].

emmenagog: e-men'a-geg¹; ẽ-mẽn'a-ğēğ², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. e-mın'a-geg¹; I. em-mın'a-geg¹; M. em-i'nē-geg¹; St. e-men'a-geg¹.

Emmer: em'ər¹; ẽm'er² [Apocrypha].—**Emmeruth:** em-i-rũth¹; ẽm-erũth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Emmor:** em'ər¹; ẽm'or² [Bible].

emollient: i-mel'i-ent¹; e-möl'i-ẽnt², *Standard*; C. i-mel'yent¹; E. e-mel'i-ent¹; I. i-mel'i-ent¹; M. i-mel'i-ent¹; St. e-mel'i-ent¹; W. & Wr. i-mel'yent¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated i-mel'i-ent¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) i-mel'yent¹ [An external application that softens or relaxes the tissues].

Emona: em'o-nə¹; ẽm'o-na² [Douai Bible].

empennage [Fr.]: ān"pẽ'nāğ¹; ān"pẽ'nāğh² [In an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, the planes that secure stability].

emperor: em'pər-ər¹; ẽm'pēr-ör²; not em'prər¹ [The sovereign of an empire].

emphasis: em'fa-sis¹; ẽm'fa-sis² [Special force of voice in speaking or reading].

emphysema: em"fi-sĩ'ma¹; ẽm"fy-sē'ma² [Puffed condition of the skin].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

I: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

emphysematous: em-fi-si'mə-tus¹; ɛm-fy-sē'ma-tūs². *Standard*; *C.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *E.* em-fi-si'ma-tus¹; *I.* em-fi-sim'at-us¹; *M.* em-fi-si'ma-tas¹; *St.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *W.* em'fi-sem'a-tas¹; *Wr.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹ [Distended by air or gas].

empire: em'pair¹; ɛm'pɪr². Indicated em'pɪr¹ by Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780), but Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), and others noted the *i* as in "aisle," as used for the past century.

empiric: em-pir'ik¹; ɛm-pir'ie². *E.* & *I.* em-pi'rik¹. Dr. Murray notes that in the 17th century the stress was indicated on the first syllable, the accentuation adopted by Dryden (1631?-1700), and noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). Modern usage, as indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, is founded on the accentuation adopted by Milton (1608-74) and noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Based on experience or observation].

employé [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'plwə'yē¹ or em'plei-ē¹; ɔ̃n'plwə'yē² or ɛm'plɔy-ē² [A person employed by another]. Compare EMPLOYEE, its Eng. correlative.

employee: em'plei-ī¹; ɛm'plɔy-ē². Best American usage favors this form rather than the preceding.

empyema: em'pi-mə¹; ɛm'py-ē'ma² [A collection of purulent matter].

empyrean: em-pir'ī-əl¹; ɛm-py'r'e-əl². *C.*, *St.*, & *Knowles* em-pi-rī'əl¹ [Pertaining to the sky].

empyrean: em'pi-rī'an¹; ɛm'py-rē'an². *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate em-pir'ī-an¹ as alternative. Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) accented the penult as we do to-day [The highest heaven; hence, the abode of God].

Ems: ems¹; ɛms². Anglicized, emz¹ [Prus. river and town].

emu: i'miū¹; ē'mū² [An Austral. ostrich-like bird]. **emeu**†.

Enacim: en'ə-sim¹; ɛn'a-çim² [Douai Bible].—**Enadad:** en'ə-dad¹; ɛn'a-dād² [Douai Bible].—**Enaim:** i-nē'im¹; e-nā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].

enallage: en-al'ə-jī¹; ɛn-əl'a-gē² [The use of one part of speech for another].

Enam: i'nam¹; ɛ'nām² [Bible].—**Enan:** i'nan¹; ɛ'nān² [Bible].—**Enasibus:** i-nas'ī-bus¹; e-nās'ī-būs² [Apocrypha].

enate: i-nēt¹ or i'nēt¹; e-nāt² or ɛ'nāt². The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1915), *W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr.* (1855-59); the second represents British usage as indicated by Dr. Bradley (Murray's "New English Dict." 1891-1916), and by *E.* & *I.*, but both of which stress the ultima. *C.* & *W.* (1909) i'nēt¹; *Wr.* e-nēt¹ [Growing out].

enceinte [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'sant¹; ɔ̃n'çānt² [Pregnant].

[and Ge].

Enceladus: en-sel'ə-dus¹; ɛn-çel'a-dūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Tartarus]

encephalic: en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛn'çe-fāl'ie². See CEPHALIC.

encephalon: en-sef'ə-len¹; ɛn-çef'a-lōn² [The brain].

enchant: en-çant¹; ɛn-chānt². See ASK; CHANT.

[Gr. Church].

enceirion: en-kai'ri-on¹; ɛn-ei'ri-ōn² [A vestment of the clergy of the

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; in̩k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

enchiridion: enⁿki-rid¹-en¹; enⁿei-rid¹-ön² [Handbook].

encore [Fr.]: önⁿkör¹; önⁿeör², *Standard & I.*; C. ön-kör¹; E. ön-kör¹; M. ön-ker¹; St. & Wr. önⁿkör¹; W. ön-kör¹. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries, usage generally favors o as in "or" for the final syllable.

Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) both indicated the stress on the final syllable, the latter noting ön-kör¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated ön-kör¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) recorded ön-kör¹ [Literally, once more; again].

encuirassed: enⁿkwi-rast¹; enⁿewi-räst², *Standard*; C. en-kwi-rast¹; W. enⁿkwi-rast¹; Wr. en-kwi-rast¹ [Having a cuirass-like covering].

encyclic: en-sik¹lik¹; en-çye¹lie². I. & M. en-sai¹klik¹ [I. a. Circular. II. n. A circular letter from the Pope to the bishops].

encyclopedia: en-sai¹klo-pi¹di-a¹; en-çy¹elo-pē¹di-a²; not enⁿsi-klo-pi¹di-a¹ [The entire circle of knowledge, or a work devoted to it]. **encyclopediæ.**

encyclopædic: en-sai¹klo-pi¹dik¹; en-çy¹elo-pē¹die². C. & W. give en-sai¹klo-ped¹ik¹ as alternative.

endeavor: en-dev¹ar¹; en-dēv¹or². In Ire., formerly, en-dēvūr¹ (see Charles Lever, "Harry Lorrequer," ch. xiv, 1839) in Derbyshire, en-dīvūr¹ (see Verney, "Stone Edge," ch. xi, 1868) [Attempt; effort].

endive: en

1

div¹; en

2

dīv²; not en

1

daiv¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by W. (1909) & *Standard* (1913), but not by any earlier editions of these works, or by any other modern dictionaries. It was unknown to Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Walker, etc., and is not noted even in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary," nor in Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary."

endocarditis: enⁿdo-kar-dai¹tis¹; enⁿdo-eär-di¹tis². *Standard* indicates enⁿdo-kar-di¹tis¹ as alternative [Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart].

endogen: enⁿdo-jen¹; enⁿdo-gēn² [A type of plant, an "inside grower"].—**endogenous:** en-dej¹i-nus¹; en-dög¹e-nūs².

Endor: enⁿdör¹; enⁿdör² [Bible].

[layer of a sponge].

endosmose: enⁿdes-mös¹; enⁿdös-mös². In England enⁿdöz-mös¹ [Inner

Endymion: en-dim¹i-en¹; en-dým¹i-ön² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth to whom Zeus granted eternal youth].

[Bible].

Eneas: i-nī¹as¹; e-nē¹as² [Bible].—**Eneglaim:** en-eg¹li-im¹; en-ēg¹la-im²

enema: enⁿi-ma¹ or i-nī¹ma¹; enⁿe-ma² or e-nē¹ma². The Am. & Eng. lexicographers agree on the first; the second is noted by Scottish lexicographers as preferred by them.

The normal pronunciation is enⁿi-ma¹, but the incorrect form is in very general use. HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 166 [Oxford 1891].

The plural **enemata** is pronounced i-nem¹a-tä¹; e-nēm¹a-tä².

Enemessar: enⁿi-mes¹ar¹; enⁿe-mēs¹ar² [Apocrypha].—**Eneneus:** enⁿi-nī¹us¹ or i-nī¹nī¹-us¹; enⁿe-nē¹ūs² or e-nē¹ne-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Enenius:** enⁿi-naī¹us¹ or i-nē¹nī¹-us¹; enⁿe-nī¹ūs² or e-nē¹nī¹-ūs² [Apocrypha].

enervate: enⁿar-vēt¹ or i-nūr¹vēt¹; enⁿēr-vāt² or e-nēr¹vāt². The first is indicated by *Standard*, E., M., St., & W.; the second has the support of C., I., & W. and was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Smart (1840) [To deprive of nerve; weaken].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

enfeoff: en-fef¹; ɛn-fěf²—so indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798, Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted en-fir¹ [To dispose of land in fee to].

enfilade: en¹fi-ləd¹; ɛn¹fi-lād², *Standard, St., & W.; C., I., M., & Wr.* en-fi-ləd¹; *E.* en¹fi-ləd¹; *Smart*, en-fi-lād¹ [A raking fire against a column of troops].

enfranchise: en-fran¹chiz¹ or -chaiz¹; ɛn-frān¹chis² or -chis²—*W.* & the Scottish lexicographers prefer the latter [To free from political disabilities].

enfranchisement: en-fran¹chiz-ment or -mēt¹; ɛn-frān¹chis-ment².

Engaddi: en-gad¹oi¹; ɛn-gād²i² [Apocrypha].

Engadine: en¹gā-din¹; ɛn¹gā-din² [Swiss valley].

Engannim: en-gan¹im¹; ɛn-gān²im² [Bible].

Engedi: en-gi¹dai¹ or en¹gi-dai¹; ɛn-gē²dī² or ɛn²ge-dī² [Bible].

Enghien (d¹): d¹ān¹gañ¹; d¹ān²gāñ² [Fr. soldier (1772-1804)].

engine: en¹jūn¹; ɛn¹gin²; *not* in¹jūn¹, formerly very common; *nor* en¹jain¹ [A machine for applying power to work].—**enginery:** en¹jūn-ri¹; ɛn¹gin-ry²—three syllables, *not* four.

England: in¹glənd¹; ɪn¹glənd². There is a tendency to pronounce it en¹glənd¹ in the country itself [A country of Europe]. Compare ENGLISH.

The word and its cognates, *English*, etc., are the only instances in which in modern standard English the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for (i).

HENRY BRADLEY, *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 179 [Oxford, 1891].

Dr. Bradley notes a regrettable anomaly that should be corrected.

English: in¹gləsh¹; ɪn¹glish². See ENGLAND, and Introductory, page xi.

I have heard even educated men pronounce the words *English* and *England* just as they are spelled—that is, the initial syllable was sounded as *eng* and not as *ing*. No such pronunciation is ever likely to become common enough to bring itself into notice.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. v, p. 261 [x. '09].

engross: en-grōs¹; ɛn-grōs² [To absorb or occupy completely].

Enhaddah: en-had¹ā¹; ɛn-hād²ā² [Bible].—**Enhakkore:** en-hak¹o-rī¹; ɛn-hāk²o-rē² [Bible].

enhance: en-hans¹; ɛn-hānç² [To intensify]. See ASK.

Enhazor: en-hē¹ser¹; ɛn-hā²sōr² [Douai Bible].—**Enhazor:** en-hē¹zer¹; ɛn-hā²zōr² [Bible].

enigma: i-nig¹mā¹; e-nīg²ma²—modern dictionaries, including Stormonth, uniformly indicate this [Something that must be solved, as a riddle].—**enigmatic:** i¹nig-mat¹ik¹; e²nig-māt²ie². *E.* e-nig-mat¹ik¹; *St.* en¹ig-mat¹ik¹.

Enmishpat: en-mīsh¹pat¹; ɛn-mīsh²pāt² [Bible].—**Ennatan:** e-nē¹tan¹; ɛ-nā²tan² [Apocrypha].

ennui [Fr.]: ān¹nwī¹; ān²nwī² [Weariness; tedium]. A word frequently used in Eng. during the 19th cent., but always with its native pronunciation, for which lovers of both the Eng. and Fr. languages have good reason to be thankful, having been delivered from a possible en¹ū-ai¹.—**ennuyé** [Fr.]: ān¹nwī¹yē¹; ān²nwī²yē² [Wearied].

Enoch: i¹nēk¹; e²nōe² [Bible].—**Enon:** i¹nēn¹; e²nōn² [Bible. Same as ENON].—**Enos:** i¹nēs¹; e²nōs² [Bible].—**Enosh:** i¹nēsh¹; e²nōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

enough: 1-nuf¹; e-nūf² [Sufficient].

enow: 1-nō¹; e-nō²; *not* 1-nau¹ [Poetic form of ENOUGH].

Enrîmmon: en-rim'an¹; ěn-rîm'on² [Bible].—**Enrogel:** en-rō'gel¹; ěn-rō'gēl² [Bible].

ensemble: ān"sān'bl¹; ān"sān'bl²; *not* en'sem-bl¹ [General appearance or

Ensembles: en-si'mes¹; ěn-sē'mēs² [Douai Bible].—**Enshemesh:** en-shi'mesh¹; ěn-shē'mēsh² [Bible].

ensign¹ (v.): en-suin¹; ěn-sîn² [To distinguish, as by mark or sign: said of

ensign (n.): en'suin¹; ěn'sîn²; *not* en'sin¹ [A distinguishing flag].

ensilage: en'si-lij¹; ěn'si-lağ² [Air-tight preservation of fodder].

en suite [Fr.]: ān swît¹; ān swît² [In a series].

entail: en-tēl¹; ěn-tāl² [To transmit, as by heredity].

Entappuah: en-tap'yu-ā or en'ta-piū'ā¹; ěn-tāp'yū-ā or ěn'tā-pū'ā² [Bible].

entasis: en'ta-sis¹; ěn'ta-sîs² [Muscular rigidity, as in lockjaw].

entelechy: en-tel'1-ki¹; ěn-tēl'e-ey² [Completeness].

entente cordiale [Fr.]: ān"tānt' kōr"dyāl¹; ān"tānt' eōr"dyāl² [A cordial understanding].

enthusiasm: en-thiū'zi-azm¹; ěn-thū'si-āsm². Sheridan (1780) en-thiū'zi-azm¹; Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) en-thiū'zi-azm¹. Usage has decreed that when *ia* do not completely coalesce it is preferable to sound the *s* as *z* and not as *ʒ* (zh) as indicated by Walker.

enthymeme: en'thi-mīm¹; ěn'thy-mēm² [A term in logic].

entr'acte [Fr.]: ān"tr-ākt¹; ān"tr-āet² [An interval between two acts of

entrée [Fr.]: ān"trē¹; ān"trē² [1. Admission. 2. A side-dish].

entremets (n. pl.): ān"trā-mē¹; ān"trē-mē² [Fr., side-dishes].

entre nous [Fr.]: ān"tr nū¹; ān"tr nū² [Between us].

entrepôt [Fr.]: ān"trā-pō¹; ān"trē-pō² [Commercial center].

entrepreneur [Fr.]: ān"trā-prā-nūr¹; ān"trē-pre-nūr² [One who engages to carry on an enterprise; an undertaker].

entresol: en'tar-sel¹ or (Fr.) ān"trā-sōl¹; ěn'ter-sōl² or (Fr.) ān"trē-sōl² [F. mezzanine].

enunciate: 1-nun'si-ēt¹ or 1-nun'shi-ēt¹; e-nūn'ci-āt² or e-nūn'shī-āt². *Standard, E., I., & St.* prefer the first, but *I.* gives the initial *e* long; *C., M., W., & Wr.* prefer the second [To explain; disclose].

enunciation: 1-nun'si-ē'shān¹ or 1-nun'shi-ē'shān¹; e-nūn'ci-ā'shon² or e-nūn'shī-ā'shon². The first is indicated by *Standard, E., I.* (giving initial *e* long), *St., & W.*; the second by *C., M., & Wr.* [The mode of utterance of vocal sounds].

envelop, envelope (n.): en-vel'ap¹ or en'vi-lōp¹; ěn-vēl'op² or ěn've-lōp². *Standard, C., E., St., & W.* indicate the first; *I. & M.* the second; *Wr.* ān-vi-lōp¹. Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835) en-vel'ap¹; Perry (1777) en'vi-lōp¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), en-vi-lōp¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) an-vi-lōp¹; Jameson (1827) en-vi-lōp¹; Jones (1798

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

en-vi-lɒp¹; Smart (1840) en-vi-lɒp¹. This word, the spelling of which has been Anglicized for more than 200 years, should be pronounced like the verb and the New Standard Dictionary so indicates it. The form ɛn-vi-lɒp¹, still occasionally heard on both sides of the Atlantic, is not French, Anglo-French, nor American French. As Townsend Young noted, "it is eminently ridiculous," for which reason, perhaps, it still finds some votaries [A case of paper or linen used to cover a letter].

envelope (v.): en-vel'ap¹; ɛn-vɛl'op² [To cover with an envelop].

environ: en-vai'rən¹; ɛn-vi'ron² [To enclose; surround].

environment: en-vai'rən-mənt¹; ɛn-vi'ron-mənt² [One's surroundings].

environs: en-vai'rənʒ¹; ɛn-vi'rɒŋʒ². *St.* en-vi-rənʒ¹. A word that has been traced by Dr. Bradley (New Eng. Dict. vol. iii, p. 231, Oxford, 1891) to Hampole (Richard Rolle of Hampole, "The Pricke of Conscience"), 1340, and which, after being nearly 600 years in the language, is still sometimes pronounced as Fr.

Perry (1777) and Craig (1849) indicated en-vai'rənʒ¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807), en-vi-rɒŋʒ¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), ɛn-vi-rɒŋʒ¹; Jameson (1827), en-vi-rənʒ¹; Knowles (1835), ɛn-vi-rɒŋʒ¹, and Smart (1840), en-vi-rənʒ¹ [Outskirts; suburbs]. Walker (1791) claimed the word "ought to be pronounced like the verb *environ*, but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation . . . ; it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably. Jameson gave the stress on the first syllable, as was done later also by Stormonth, a Scotsman by birth.

envoy¹: en-voi¹; ɛn-vɔɪ², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* en'voi¹. Pedantically, hence erroneously, ɛn'vwɔ¹ [Concluding stanza of a poem]. **envoî**¹. A word which dates its title to English pronunciation from the days of Chaucer (c. 1398).

envoy²: en'voi¹; ɛn'vɔɪ² [A diplomatic representative].

enzym, enzyme: en'zɪm¹; ɛn'zɪm², *Standard & C.*; *W.* en'zaim¹ [A compound produced by living animal or vegetable cells].

Eocene: i'ɔ-sɪn¹; ɛ'ɔ-ʃɛn² [A geological epoch].

Eoghan: ɔ'an¹; ɔ'an². [Ir.] A Gaelic masculine personal name variously translated as Owen and Eugene.

Eolian: i-ɔ'li-ən¹; ɛ-ɔ'li-ən² [Pert. to Æolus, god of the winds, or to the winds].

eolipile: i-ɔ'l'i-pail¹; ɛ-ɔ'l'i-pil². *C.* i'ɔ-l'i-pail¹; *Wr.* e-ɔ'l'i-pail¹ [A reaction motor reputed to be the first steam-engine].

eon: i'en¹; ɛ'ɔn² [An age of the universe]. See **ÆON**.

Eos: i'es¹; ɛ'ɔs² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of the dawn].

epact (n.): i'pakt¹; ɛ'pækt², *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* ep'-akt¹. Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the initial e, and his example was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) noted *epact'* [The days in the solar year that exceed the days in the lunar year].

Epænetus: i-pi'mi-tus¹; e-pe'ne-tūs² [Bible]. **Epenetus**¹.

Epaphras: ep'ə-fras¹; ɛp'a-frās² [Bible].

Epaphroditus: i-paf'ro-dai'tus¹; e-pāf'ro-dī'tūs² [Bible].

epaulet, epaulette: ep'ə-let¹; ɛp'a-lɛt²; *not* e-pau'let¹ [Shoulder-ornament].

epencephalic: ep-en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛp-ɛn'ʃe-fāl'ie², *Standard & M.*; *I. & W.* ep'en-si-fal'ik¹ [Pert. to the epencephalon].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but *börn*;

epencephalon: ep'en-sef'a-lən¹; ĕp'ĕn-ĉĕf'a-lən² [A cerebral vesicle].

epergne: 1-pŭrn'¹ or (*Fr.*) ĕ'pärn'¹; e-pĕrn'² or (*Fr.*) ĕ'pĕrn'² [A center dish or ornamental piece for a dinner-table].

Épernay: ĕ'pär'nĕ'¹; ĕ'pĕr'nā'² [Fr. town].

Ephaal: ef'i-al¹; ĕf'a-äl² [Douai Bible].—**Ephah:** ī'fū¹; ĕ'fā² [Bible].—

Ephai: ī'fai or ī'fai-ai¹; ĕ'fi or ĕ'fa-i² [Bible]. [seldom or never heard.]

ephemeral: 1-fem'ər-al¹; e-fĕm'ēr-al². Sheridan (1780) 1-fi'mi-rəl¹, now

ephemeric: 1-fem'ər-ik¹ or ef'i-mer'ik¹; e-fĕm'ēr-ĭe² or ĕf'e-mēr'ĭe².

Standard, *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* favor the second; *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* note the first.

Epher: ī'fər¹; ĕ'fer² [Bible].—**Ephes-dammim:** ī'fez-[or ī'fes-]dam'im¹; ĕ'fēz-[or ĕ'fēs-]dām'im² [Bible].—**Ephesian:** 1-fi'ʒən¹; e-fē'zhan².—**Ephesus:** ef'i-sus¹; ĕf'e-sūs² [City in Asia Minor]. [slain by Apollo.]

Ephialtes: ef'i-al'tiz¹; ĕf'i-äl'tĕz² [In Gr. myth, a giant son of Poseidon]

Ephlail: ef'lal¹; ĕf'läl² [Bible].—**ephod:** ef'əd¹; ĕf'öd²—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Samuel Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Kenrick (1773) gave the initial as long—ī'fed¹, which in Walker's opinion (1806) was "best."—**ephor:** ef'er¹; ĕf'ör² [Gr. magistrate].

Ephphatha: ef'ə-ĥa¹; ĕf'a-ĥa² [Bible].—**Ephpheta:** e-fī'tə¹; ĕ-fĕ'ta² [Douai Bible].—**Ephraim:** ī'fri-im¹; ĕ'fra-im² [Bible].—**Ephraimite:** ī'fri-im-ait¹; ĕ'fra-im-it² [Bible].—**Ephraim:** ī'fri-in¹; ĕ'fra-in² [Bible].—**Ephratah:** ef'rə-tā¹; ĕf'ra-tā² [Bible].—**Ephrath:** ef'rath¹; ĕf'rāth². Same as **EPHRATAH**.—**Ephrathite:** ef'rath-ait or ī'rath-ait¹; ĕf'rāth-it or ĕf'rāth-it² [Bible].—**Ephree:** ī'fri-i¹; ĕfre-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Ephron:** ī'fren¹; ĕ'frön² [Bible].

epicene: ep'i-sin¹; ĕp'i-ĉĕn² [Of common gender, as *fish*, *hare*, *thrush*].

Epictetus: ep'ik-tī'tus¹; ĕp'ie-tĕ'tūs² [Gr. philosopher (50?-125?)].

epicure: ep'i-kiūr¹; ĕp'i-eūr² [One who has a taste for table delicacies].

Epicurean: ep'i-kiu-rī'an¹ or ep-i-kiu-rī'an¹; ĕp'ie-eūr-ē'an² or ĕp-ī-eūr-ē'an². *Standard*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1909) indicate the first; *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.* note the second; *W.* (1864-1908), ep'i-kiū'rī-an¹ [Pert. to Epicurus].

Epicurus: ep'i-kiūr'us¹; ĕp'ie-eūr'ūs² [Gr. philosopher, 341-270 B. C.].

epicycle: ep'i-sui'kl¹; ĕp'i-ĉy'el² [A term in Ptolemaic astronomy].

epicyclic (*a.*): ep'i-sik'lik¹ or ep-i-sui'klik¹; ĕp'ie-ĉy'e'lie² or ĕp-i-ĉy'elie². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* prefer the second.

Epigoni [*L.*]: 1-pig'o-nai¹; e-pĭg'o-nī² [In Gr. myth, descendants of the heroes who fell in the war against Thebes].

epilog: ep'i-log¹; ĕp'i-lög² [The close of a narrative].

epilogize: ep-il'o-jaiz¹; ĕp-īl'o-ġiz², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *W.*; *C.* ep'i-lo-jaiz¹; *E.* e-pil'o-jaiz¹; *I.* e-pī'l'o-jaiz¹; *M.* & *Standard* (1913), 1-pil'o-jaiz¹; *Wr.* e-pil'ə-jaiz¹ [To furnish an epilog].

epimeron (*n.*): ep'i-mī'rən¹; ĕp'i-mĕ'rön², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* & *Wr.* ep-i-mī'rən¹; *M.* ep-im-ī'rən¹ [A side-piece of a segment of an arthropod].

Épinal: ĕ'pī'nāl¹; ĕ'pī'nāl² [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fĕrn; hīt, ĭce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

epinicion (n.): ep¹i-nis¹i-ən¹; ɛp¹i-nɪʃ¹i-ɔn², *Standard*; C. & M. ep-i-nis¹i-ən¹; E. ep-i-ni¹si-ən¹; I. e-pi-ni¹shi-ən¹; W. ep¹i-nish¹i-ən¹; Wr. ep-i-nish¹i-ən¹ [In Gr. antiquities, a choral ode commemorating victory]

Epiphanes: ɪ-pɪf¹ə-nɪz¹; e-pɪf¹ə-nɛz² [Apocrypha].

Epiphanius: ep¹i-fə¹m-ʊs¹; ɛp¹i-fə¹ni-ʊs² [Gr. Church Father (310-403)].

Epirus: ɪ-paɪ¹rʊs¹; e-pɪ¹rʊs²; not ep¹i-rʊs¹ [Part of Albania].

episcopacy: ɪ-pɪs¹ko-pə-sɪ¹; e-pɪs¹eo-pa-ʧy² [Church government by bishop].

episode: ep¹i-sɔd¹; ɛp¹i-sɔd².—**episodic**: ep¹i-sɔd¹ɪk¹; ɛp¹i-sɔd¹ɪe².

epistle: ɪ-pɪs¹l¹; e-pɪs¹l²—the *t* is silent.

epitaph: ep¹i-taf¹; ɛp¹i-táf². See **ASK**.

epithalamion, **epithalamium**: ep¹i-θə-lə¹m-ɪ-ən or -ʊm¹; ɛp¹i-θə-lā¹-mɪ-ɔn or -ʊm² [A nuptial poem].

epithelium: ep¹i-θɪ¹h-ʊm¹; ɛp¹i-θɛ¹li-ʊm² [Cellular tissue of the animal

epitome: ɪ-pɪt¹o-mɪ¹; e-pɪt¹o-mɛ² [An abridgment or abstract].—**epitomize**: ɪ-pɪt¹o-maɪz¹; e-pɪt¹o-mɪz².

epizootic: ep¹i-zɔ-ɔt¹ɪk¹; ɛp¹i-zɔ-ɔt¹ɪe² [A disease affecting animals].

epizooty: ep¹i-zɔ-ɔ-tɪ¹; ɛp¹i-zɔ-ɔ-ty². Same as the preceding.

epoch: ep¹ɔk¹ or ɪp¹ɔk¹; ɛp¹ɔe² or ɛp¹ɔe². *Standard*, M., W., & Wr. indicate the first; C., E., I., & St. note the second.

The first is recorded by all the earlier lexicographers except Daniel Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), who record the second.

epode: ep¹ɔd¹; ɛp¹ɔd²—so indicated by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Kenrick (1773) the initial was given long and so preferred by Kenrick (1773) and Craig (1849)—*e'pode* [An after-song].

eponym: ep¹o-nɪm¹; ɛp¹o-nɪm² [The name of a person assumed to be the founder of a race].

epopee: ep¹o-pɪ¹; ɛp¹o-pɛ² [An epic poem].

equability: ɪ¹kwa-bɪl¹i-tɪ¹ or ek¹wa-bɪl¹i-tɪ¹; ɛ¹kwa-bɪl¹i-ty² or ɛk¹wa-bɪl¹i-ty². St. prefers the second, which is indicated as alternative also by *Standard*, C., M., & W.

equable: ɪ¹kwa-bl¹ or ek¹wa-bl¹; ɛ¹kwa-bl¹ or ɛk¹wa-bl². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated the first. Stormonth and Smart prefer the second, which is indicated also by *Standard*, C., M., & W. as alternative.

equality: ɪ-kwel¹i-tɪ¹; e-kwel¹i-ty²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated ɪ-kwal¹i-tɪ¹.

equanimity: ɪ¹kwa-nɪm¹i-tɪ¹; ɛ¹kwa-nɪm¹i-ty²—pronounce the initial *e* [long].

equation: ɪ-kwɛ¹ʃən¹; e-kwə¹ʃon², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St. ɪ-kwɛ¹ʃun¹; I. ɪ-kwɛ¹ʃen¹ [Equal division].

equery: ek¹war¹ or ɪ-kwer¹; ɛk¹wer¹ or e-kwɛr¹—the first is indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries; the second is noted only as alternative by

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Standard, C., M., W., & Wr. Fenning, Ash, Perry, Walker, and Jameson indicated the initial *e* as long, Jameson noting the stress upon it; but Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Enfield stressed the penult [A master of the horses, as of a prince].

equestrienne: i-kwes"tri-en¹; e-kwēs"tri-ēn² [A horsewoman].

equilibrant: i"kwī-lai'brant¹ or i-kwīl'i-brant¹; ē"kwī-lī'brant² or e-kwīl'i-brant² [That which produces equilibrium].—**equilibrate:** i"kwī-lai'brēt¹; ē"kwī-lī'brāt².—**equilibration:** i"kwī-lai-brē'shan¹; ē"kwī-lī-brā'shon².—**equilibrator:** i"kwī-lai'brē-tar¹; ē"kwī-lī'brā-tor².—**equilibrist:** i-kwīl'i-brist¹; e-kwīl'i-brist². *C. & St.* i-kwī-lai'brist¹ [One skilled in balancing].

equilibrium: i-kwī-lib'ri-um¹; ē-kwī-līb'ri-ūm²; not -lai'bri-um¹ [Balance].

equine: i'kwain¹; ē'kwīn². *C.* i'kwīn¹. *Phyfe* (1914) incorrectly cites *Standard* (1913) [Pert. to a horse].

equinoctial: i"kwī-nek'shal¹; ē"kwī-nōē'shal². *Smart*, ek-wi-nek'shal¹ [Pert. to the equinox].

equinox: i'kwī-neks¹; ē'kwī-nōks². *Smart*, ek'wi-neks¹ [The time when the sun crosses the equator].

equipage: ek'wi-pij¹; ēk'wi-pag² [1. Traveling equipment. 2. A carriage and its accessories].

equipoise: i'kwī-peiz¹; ē'kwī-pōis². *Smart*, ek'wi-peiz¹ [Even balance].

equitable: ek'wi-tə-bl¹; ēk'wi-ta-bl²; not i-kwit'ə-bl¹ [Characterized by fairness].

equisonance: i"kwī-sō'nans¹; ē"kwī-sō'nanç². *Wr.* i-kwis'o-nans¹ [Consonance of octaves].—**equi-sonant:** [Of like or equal sound].

equivalent: i-kwiv'ə-lent¹; e-kwiv'a-lēnt² [Equal in value].

equivoke, equivoque: ek'wi-vōk¹ or i'kwī-vōk¹; ēk'wi-vōk² or ē'kwī-vōk². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain, both as to spelling and pronunciation. *St.* spells it *equivoque* and gives ē'ki-vōk¹ [A play upon words].

Er¹: ūr¹; ēr² [Bible].—**Er²:** er¹; ēr² [In Norse myth, Tyr, the god of war].

era: i'ra¹; ē'ra²; not yī'ra¹ [A historic period of years; as, the Christian era].

Eran: i'ran¹; ē'rān² [Bible].—**Eranites:** i'rən-aits¹; ē'ran-its² [Bible].

Ērard: ē"rār¹; ē"rār²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask," and the *d* silent [Fr. pianoforte-maker (1752-1831)].

eration: i-rē'gən¹; e-rā'zhon² [The act of taking out as by rubbing or [scraping].

Erasmus: i-raz'mus¹ or i-ras'mus¹; e-rās'mūs² or e-rās'mūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Dutch theologian and scholar (1466-1536)].

Erastian: i-ras'ti-ən¹; e-rās'ti-an², *Standard, E., M., & St.*; *C.* i-ras'chian¹; *I.* i-ras'ti-an¹; *W.* i-ras'chan¹; *Wr.* i-rast'yən¹ [Pert. to Erastus].

Erastus: i-ras'tus¹; e-rās'tūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Swiss divine (1524-83)].

erasure: i-rē'sur¹; e-rā'zhur² [Anything that has been rubbed or scratched [out].

Erato: er'ə-to¹; ēr'a-to²; not ə-rē'to¹ [In Gr. myth, the Muse of erotic and lyric poetry].

Eratosthenes: er'ə-tēs'chi-nīz¹; ēr'a-tōs'the-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (276-195 B. C.)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Eckmann: ɛrk'mān¹; ɛrk'mān² [Fr. novelist (1822-99)]. See **CHATRIAN**.
ere: ɛr¹; ɛr². *I. & St.* ɛr¹—the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Perry (1777), ɛr¹; Sheridan (1780), ɛr¹ and Enfield (1807), ɪr¹ [Before].

Erebus: ɛr'ɪ-bus¹; ɛr'e-būs² [In Gr. myth, the realm of the dead].

Erech: ɪ'rek¹ or ɛr'ek¹; ɛ'rɛe² or ɛr'ɛe² [Bible].

Erectheum: ɛr'ek-θɪ'um¹; ɛr'ɛe-thɛ'um² [Temple in Athens].

eremacausis: ɛr'ɪ-mə-kō'sis¹; ɛr'e-ma-eə'sis²; *not* -kau'sis¹ [Decay by oxidation].

eremite: ɛr'ɪ-mait¹; ɛr'e-mīt² [1. A hermit. 2. A flower-beetle].

Eretrian: ɪ-rɪ'tri-ən¹; e-rɛ'tri-ən², *Standard*; C. e-rɪ'tri-ən¹; W. ɛr-ɪ'tri-ən¹ [Pert. to ancient Eretria, a chief town of Euboea].

erg: ūrg¹; ɛrg²; *not* ūrj¹ [A unit of work or energy].

ergot: ūr'gət¹; ɛr'gōt² [A fungoid growth in rye, etc., used in medicine].

Eri: ɪ'rai¹; ɛ'ri² [Bible].

Eric: ɛr'ɪk¹; ɛr'ie² [A masculine personal name].

Erigena: ɪ-rɪj'ɪ-nə¹; e-rɪg'e-nə² [Ir. philosopher (833?-886?)].

Erin: ɪ'rɪn¹ or ɛr'ɪn¹; ɛ'rɪn² or ɛr'in² [Ireland: ancient native and modern poetic name, and a corruption of **Éire**, the correct Gaelic name].—**Erin go bragh:** ɪ'rɪn gō brāh'ɪ; ɛ'rɪn gō brāh'ɪ² [Ireland for ever: ancient battle-cry].

Erinnyes: ɪ-rɪn'ɪ-ɪz¹ or ɪ-raɪ'nɪ-ɪz¹; e-rɪn'y-ɛs² or e-rɪ'ny-ɛs² [In Gr. myth, any one of the three avenging deities]. Spelt also **Erinnys**, **Erinyes**: ɪ-rɪn'ɪs¹ or ɪ-raɪ'nɪs¹; e-rɪn'ys² or e-rɪ'nys².

Erioch: ɪ'rɪ-ɛk¹; ɛ'rɪ-ɔe² [Douai Bible].—**Erites:** ɪ'raits¹; ɛ'rɪts² [Bible].

ermine: ūr'mɪn¹; ɛr'mɪn² [A weasel-like quadruped or its fur].

Ernest: ūr'nest¹; ɛr'nɛst² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst:** ɛrnst¹; ɛrnt²; D. **Ernestus:** ɛr-nɛs'tus¹; ɛr-nɛs'tus²; F. **Ernest:** ɛr'nest¹; ɛr'nɛst²; It. Pg. Sp. **Ernesto:** ɛr-nɛs'to¹; ɛr-nɛs'to²; L. **Ernestus:** ūr-nɛs'tus¹; ɛr-nɛs'tus².

Ernestine: ūr'nes-tɪn¹; ɛr'nɛs-tɪn² [A feminine personal name].

Eros: ɪ'ros¹; ɛ'rōs² [In Gr. myth, the god of love].

Erostratus: ɪ-res'trə-tus¹; e-rōs'trə-tūs². Same as **HEROSTRATUS**.

erotic: ɪ-rɔt'ɪk¹; e-rōt'ie²; *not* ɛ-rɔt'ɪk¹ [Pert. to Eros].

err: ūr¹; ɛr² [To make a mistake].

errand: ɛr'ənd¹; ɛr'ənd². Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760), *er'rand*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), ɛr'rənd¹, in deference to a short-lived usage of the beau-monde of their day. Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig all noted ɛr'ənd¹ [A trip to carry a message or do a commission].

errata [L.]: e-rɛ'ta¹; ɛ-rā'ta² [Pl. of **ERRATUM**].—**erratum** [L.]: e-rɛ'tum¹; ɛ-rā'tum² [An error].

erring: ūr'ɪŋ¹; ɛr'ɪŋ². *E.* ɛr'ɪŋ¹. See **ERR**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪpk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

error: er'ar¹; ér'or²; *not* ūr'ar¹; *nor* ār'ar¹ [Mistake].

[men, etc.]

Erskine: ūr'skin¹; ēr'skin² [Scot. family name of patriots, jurists, church-

erudite: er'u-dait or er'yu-dait¹; ér'u-dit or ér'yu-dit². *Walker* (1806),
er-yu-dait¹ [Learned].—**erudition:** er'u-dish'an¹ or er'yu-dish'an¹; ér'u-dish'on² or
ēr'yu-dish'on² [Learning].

[tory disease of the skin].

erysipelas: er'1-sip'1-las¹; ér'y-sip'e-las²; *not* i-ri-sip'1-las¹ [An inflamma-

Esaan: es'a-an¹; ës'a-än² [Douai Bible].—**Esaias:** 1-zē'yas¹ or 1-zai'as¹;
e-sā'yas² or e-sī'as² [Bible and Apocrypha].—**Esarhaddon:** i'sor-had'an¹; ē'sār-hād'-
on² [Bible].—**Esau:** i'sēi¹; ē'sā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Esbaal:** es'-
br-al¹; ës'ba-al² [Douai Bible].

[ēā-dril² [A squadron of air-planes].

escadrille: es'ka'dri'yā¹ or (Eng.) es'ka-dril¹; ës'ēā'dri'ye² or (Eng.) ës'-

escalade: es'ka-lēd'¹; ës'ea-lād'² [To scale, as the walls of a citadel].

escalator: es'ka-lē'tar¹; ës'ea-lā'tor² [A copyrighted trade name for a
moving stairway].

scallop: es-kel'ap¹; ës-eal'op², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* es-kel'up¹;
I. es-kel'lep¹; *M.* es-kal'ap¹; *St.* es-kal'ep¹ [A scallop].

escapade: es'ka-pēd¹; ës'ea-pād² [A frolic; prank].

escape: es-kēp'¹; ës-eāp'² [To flee from].

[Compare SHALLOT.

eschalot: esh'a-let¹ or esh'a-let'¹; ěsh'a-löt² or ěsh-a-let'² [A small onion].

eschatology: es'ka-tel'o-jī¹; ës'ea-töl'o-gy²—the o of the penult as in
"obey"; *not* as in "old" [A branch of theology that treats of death, resurrection,
immortality, etc.].

escheat: es-chīt'¹; ěs-chēt'² [The reversion of lands to a state].

eschew: es-chū'¹; ěs-chū'². *Elphinston* (1786), *es-kew'* [To keep away
from; shun]. Compare SCHEDULE.

Eschscholtzia: e-shōlt'si-a¹; ěshōlt'si-a²—German *sch* equals Eng. *sh*, as
in *ship* [A genus of poppies, including the California poppy].

Escorial: es-kō'ri-al¹ or (*Sp.*) es-kō'ri-āl'¹; ěs-eō'ri-al² or (*Sp.*) ěs-eō'ri-āl'²
[Sp. palace and mausoleum: from *Sp.*, a heap of rubbish, from *scoria*, dross of metal].

escritoire: es'kri-twār'¹ or es-kri-twār'¹; ěs'eri-twār'² or ěs-eri-twār'²
Standard, M., W., Perry (1777), and *Smart* (1840) indicate the first; *E., I., St., Wr.,*
Jameson (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) give the second. *C.* es-kri-twār'¹. *Sheridan*
(1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), and *Enfield* (1807) note es-kre-tōr'¹ [A writing-
desk].

[The Escorial].

Escorial: es-kiū'ri-al¹ or (*Sp.*) es-kū'ri-āl'¹; ěs-eū'ri-al² or (*Sp.*) ěs-eū'ri-āl'²

Esdraelon: es'dra-i'lōn¹; ěs'dra-ē'lōn² [Apocrypha].—**Esdra:** es'dras¹ or
es'dras¹; ěs'dras² or ěs'dras² [Apocrypha].—**Esdreion:** es-dri'lōn¹; ěs-drē'lōn² [Apoc-
rypha].—**Esdri:** es'dris¹; ěs'dris² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eseban:** es'i-ban¹; ěs'e-
bān² [Douai Bible].—**Esebon:** es'i-ben¹; ěs'e-bōn² [Apocrypha].—**Esebras:** es'i-
brai'as¹ or i-sī'brai-as¹; ěs'e-bri-as² or e-sē'brai-as² [Apocrypha].—**Esek:** i'sek¹; ě'sēk²
[Bible].—**Esclias:** es'-lai-as¹; ěs'e-lī-as² [Douai Bible].—**Esebreias:** es'i-ri'b-as¹;
ěs'e-rē'bi-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eshan:** i'shēn¹; ě'shan² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Esh-
baal:** esh'ba'al¹; ěsh'ba'al² [Bible].—**Eshban:** esh'ban¹; ěsh'bān² [Bible].—**Esh-
col:** esh'kel¹; ěsh'cōl² [Bible].—**Eshean:** esh'i-an¹ or i'shi-an¹; ěsh'e-ān² or ě'she-ān²
[Bible].—**Eshkek:** i'shek¹; ě'shēk² [Bible].—**Eshkalonites:** esh'ka-len-its¹; ěsh'ka-
lōn-its² [Bible].—**Eshlaol:** esh'ti-el¹; ěsh'ta-ōl² [Bible].—**Eshlaulites:** esh'ta-ū-
lits¹; ěsh'ta-ū-lits² [Bible].—**Eshtemoa:** esh'ti-mō'at¹; ěsh'te-mō'a² [Bible].—**Esh-
temoh:** esh'ti-mō¹; ěsh'te-mō² [Bible].—**Esh-ton:** esh'tan¹; ěsh'ton² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Eskimau, Eskimo: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō² [A race of American aborigines inhabiting Greenland and Labrador]. **Es'qui-mau**†.

Esl: es'loi¹; ɛs'li² [Bible].

Esmeralda: ez'mi-ral'da¹; ɛs'me-rāl'da² [A feminine personal name].

esophagus: ɪ-səf'ə-gus¹; e-səf'a-gūs² [The canal through which nutriment passes to the stomach].

Esora: ɪ-sō'ra¹; e-sō'ra² [Apocrypha].

esoteric: es'o-ter'ik¹; ɛs'o-tēr'ie² [Intelligible only to a select and enlightened few]. Compare **EXOTERIC**. [language].

Esperanto: ɛs'pē-rān'to¹; es'pē-rān'tō²; not es'pə-ran'to¹ [A universal language].

Esphatha: es'fə-tha¹; ɛs'fa-tha² [Douai Bible].

espionage: es'pi-o-nij¹; ɛs'pī-o-nāg², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* es'pi-un-ij¹; *I.* es'pi-ən-ēj¹; *St.* es'pī-ō-nēj¹; *Wr.* es'pi-o-nēj¹. *C.* indicates es-pī-o-nāg¹ as alternative. Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), es'pi-o-nēj¹; Davis (1830), es-pai'o-nēj¹; Knowles (1835), es-pī'o-nēj¹; Smart (1840), es'pi-o-nāg¹ [Spying].

esplanade: es'plā-nēd¹; ɛs'pla-nād² [An open space for driving and walking, as by the seashore].

esplees (n. pl.): es-pliz¹; ɛs-plēz².

Esplees (Espletta) seeme to be the full profits that the ground or land yieldeth, as the Hay of the Meadowes, the Feed of the Pasture, the Corne of the Earable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words.* s. v. *Esplees* [London, 1607].

espousal: es-pau'zəl¹; ɛs-pou'zəl² [1. Betrothal. 2. Adoption of a cause].

espouse: es-pauz¹; ɛs-pouz² [1. To promise in marriage; also, to marry. 2. To assume interest in].

esprit [Fr.]: es'pri¹; ɛs'pri² [Spirit; wit].—**esprit de corps** [Fr.]: es'pri' də kōr¹; ɛs'pri' də kōr² [Comradeship].

Esquimau: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō². Same as **ESKIMO**.

esquire: es-kwair¹; ɛs-kwīr² [In Eng. a title of dignity next below a knight; also, a form of address].

In Ireland, it betrays some degree of low breeding to accent this word on the first syllable [*es'quire*], where it is scarcely ever heard pronounced correctly except in really high circles. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Esquiro: es'kwī-rōl¹; ɛs'kwī-rōl² [Fr. alienist (1772-1840)].

Esreloom: es-rī-lām¹; ɛs-rē-lom² [Apocrypha].—**Esriel:** es'rī-el¹; ɛs'rī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Esril:** ez'rīl¹ or es'rīl¹; ɛs'rīl² or ɛs'rīl² [Apocrypha].—**Esrom:** ez'rām¹ or es'rām¹; ɛs'rōm² or ɛs'rōm² [Bible].

essay (v.): e-sē¹; ɛ-sā² [To try to do something]. Compare **ABSENT**.

essay (n.): es'ē¹; ɛs'ā². By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) stressed on the ultima [A literary composition; also, an endeavor to do something].

essayist: es'ē-ist¹; ɛs'ā-ist². *C. & Wr.*, es'ī-ist¹. Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), es-sē'ist¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), es'ā-ist¹.

Essene: e-sīn¹; ɛ-sēn² [One of a Jewish sect of about 2d cent.].

Esaing (d'): dās'tān¹; dēs'tān² [Fr. admiral (1729-94)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Estaires: ās'tār'¹; ās'tār'² [Fr. town].

estaminet [Fr.]: es'ta'mī'nē'¹; ēs'tā'mī'nē'² [A wine-shop].

Estaol: es'ti-el'¹; ēs'ta-ōl'² [Douai Bible].

estate: es-tēt'¹; ēs-tāt'²; not ə-stēt'¹ [One's entire property]. [SED [Prized].

esteemed: es-tīmd'¹; ēs-tēmd'²; not es-tī'med'¹. See BEQUEATHED; BLES-

Estemo: es'ti-mō'¹; ēs'te-mō'² [Douai Bible].

Esterhazy: es'tar-hā'zī'¹; ēs'tēr-hā'zī'²; not es'tar-hē'zī'¹ [1. Fr. officer (1847-1910). 2. Hung. family name].

Esthamo: es'thā-mō'¹; ēs'tha-mō'² [Douai Bible].

Esthaolites: es'thū-el-ōits'¹; ēs'tha-ōl-its'² [Douai Bible].

Esther: es'tar'¹; ēs'ter'² [Bible and feminine personal name]. **D. Hester:** hes'tar'¹; hēs'tār'²; Fr. **Esther:** es'ter'¹; ēs'tēr'²; G. es'tar'¹; ēs'tēr'²; It. **Ester:** es'ter'¹; ēs'tēr'²; L. **Esthera:** es-thī'ra'¹; ēs-thē'ra'²; Sp. **Ester:** es'ter'¹; ēs'ter'².

estival: es'ti-val'¹; ēs'ti-val'². *E. & I.* es-tai'v'al'¹—a form noted also by *M. & W.* as alternative. Dyche (1752) and Barclay (1774), es-tai'val'¹ [Pert. to summer].

estuary: es'tiu-ē-ri'¹ or es'chū-ē-ri'¹; ēs'tū-ā-ry'² or ēs'chū-ā-ry'² [The mouth of a tidal river].

Esyelus: es'y-i'lus'¹; ēs'y-ē'lūs'² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Étain: eth'in'¹; ēth'in'² [Gaelic goddess, wife of Midir].

Étain: ē'tān'¹; ē'tān'² [Fr. town].

Étam: i'tam'¹; ē'tām'² [Bible].

etesian: i-tī'zān'¹; e-tē'zhan'² [Recurring yearly].

Ethai: eth'i-ai'¹; ēth'a-ī'² [Douai Bible].

ethal: eth'al'¹ or i'chal'¹; ēth'al'² or ē'thal'². *Standard, M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & W.* note the second [A chemical].

Etham: i'ham'¹; ē'thām'² [Bible].

Ethan: i'han'¹; ē'than'²; also, frequently heard eth'an'¹ [Bible and a masculine personal name].

ethane: eth'en'¹; ēth'an'², *Standard, M., & W.*; *E.* i'thēn'¹ [A gaseous com-
[pound].

Ethanim: eth'a-nim'¹; ēth'a-nīm'² [Jewish month].

Ethanus: eth'a-nus'¹; ēth'a-nūs'² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ethbaal:** eth'-bā'al'¹; ēth'bā'al'² [Bible].—**Etheel:** i'th-el'¹; ē'the-ēl'² [Douai Bible].—**Ethei:** i'th-ai'¹; ē'the-ī'² [Douai Bible].

Ethel: eth'il'¹; ēth'el'² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelbald: eth'el-bōld'¹; ēth'ēl-bāld'² [A masculine personal name].

Ethelbert: eth'el-būrt'¹; ēth'ēl-bērt'² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* **D. G. Adelbert:** ā'del-bert'¹; ā'dēl-bērt'²; Fr. **Adalbert:** ā'dal'ber'¹; ā'dāl'bēr'²; **Adelbert**†.

Ethelind: eth'i-lind'¹; ēth'e-līnd'² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelred: eth'el-red'¹; ēth'ēl-rēd'² [Anglo-Saxon kings of (1) Wessex; (2) England (871-1016)].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ethelwolf: eth'el-wulf¹; eth'el-wolf² [King of England (739?-858?)].

ethene: eth'in¹; eth'en², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & St.*, i'chin¹ [An inflammable gaseous compound present in coal-gas].

Ether: i'char¹; ē'ther² [Bible].

ether: i'char¹; ē'ther² [An anesthetic].

ethid, ethide: eth'id¹ or eth'aid¹; eth'id² or eth'id². *E.* i'fhaid [A chemical compound].

ethine: eth'in¹ or eth'ain¹; eth'in² or eth'in². *C.* i'chin¹; *E.* i'fhain¹ [Acetylene].

Ethiopia: i'chi-ō-pi-a¹; ē'thi-ō-pi-a² [Ancient name of a region of Africa].
—**Ethiopic:** i'chi-ep'ik¹; ē'thi-ōp'ie².

Eth-kazin: eth'kē-zin¹; eth'kā-zin² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ethma:** eth'ma¹; eth'ma² [Apocrypha].—**Ethnan:** eth'nən¹; eth'nan² [Bible].—**Ethni:** eth'nai¹; eth'ni² [Bible].

ethnic: eth'nik¹; eth'nie² [Pert. to races or people].—**ethnicism:** eth'ni-sizm¹; eth'ni-clizm²; not eth'nik-izm¹.

Étienne [Fr.]: ē'ti'en¹; ē'ti'ēn² [Stephen].

etiolate: i'ti-o-lēt¹; ē'ti-o-lāt² [To blanch through lack of light, as a plant].

etiology: i'ti-el-o-jī¹; ē'ti-ōl'o-gy² [The science of final causes].

etiquette: et'i-ket¹; ē'ti-kēt². *C. & Wr.* indicate chief stress on the ultima [The usages of polite society].

étude [Fr.]: ē'tüd¹; ē'tüd² [Study].

Eubœa: yu-bi'œ¹; yu-bē'a² [Ægean island].

Eubulus: yu-biū'lus¹; yu-bū'lus² [Bible].

eucain, eucaine: yū'ki-in¹ or -in¹; yū'ea-in² or -in²; not yū-kēn¹ [A local anesthetic].

Euclidean: yū-klid'i-an¹ or yū'kl-dī'an¹; yū-elid'e-an² or yū'eli-dē'an². *M.* yu-klid'i-an¹ [Pert. to Euclid, "father of geometry" (350-300 B. C.)].

Eudora: yu-dō'ra¹; yu-dō'ra² [A feminine personal name]. **Dora** (dim.) dō'ra¹; dō'ra². *Fr.* **Eudore:** ū'dōr¹; ū'dōr².

Euergetes: yu-ūr'j-i-tiz¹; yu-ēr'ge-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Eugene: yu-jin¹ or yū'jin¹; yu-gēn² or yū'gēn² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Eugenius:** ū-he'ni-us¹; ū-he'ni-us²; *Fr.* **Eugène:** ū'sān¹; ū'zhēn²; *G.* **Eugen:** ei-gēn¹; ōi-gēn²; *It.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-jē'ni-ō¹; ē'ū-gē'ni-ō²; *Pg.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-jē'ni-ō¹; ē'ū-zhe'ni-ō²; *Sp.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-hē'ni-ō¹; ē'ū-he'ni-ō²; *Sw.* **Eugenius:** ē'ū-gē'ni-us¹; ē'ū-gē'ni-us².

Eugenia: yu-jī'ni-ō¹; yu-gē'ni-a² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eugénie:** ū'jē'ni¹; ū'zhe'nē²; *Ger.* ei-gē'ni-ō¹; ōi-gē'ni-ā²; **Eugenie**; *It.* ē'ū-jē'ni-ō¹; ē'ū-gē'ni-ā²; *Sp.* ē'ū-hē'ni-ō¹; ē'ū-he'ni-ā².

euhermerism: yu-hi'mər-izm¹ or yu-hem'ər-izm¹; yu-hē'mer-izm² or yū-hēm'er-izm². *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & I.* note the second; *St.* yū-him'ər-izm¹ [Historic mythology].

Eulalia: yu-lē'h-a¹; yu-lā'li-a² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eulalie:** ū'lā'li¹; ū'lā'li²; *It.*, *Sp.* **Eulalia:** ē'ū-lā'li-ō¹; ē'ū-lā'li-ā².

Euler: yū'lər or (*Ger.*) ei'lər¹; yū'lər or (*Ger.*) ōi'lər² [Swiss physicist (1707-83)].

2: wqlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, bārn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Eumenes: yū'mi-niz¹; yū'me-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Eunice:** yū'nis¹ or (*Lat.*) yu-naí'sē; yū'nič² or (*Lat.*) yū-ní'čē² [Bible and feminine personal name].—**Euodia:** yu-ō'di-a¹; yū-ō'di-a². Same as EUODIAS.—**Euodias:** yu-ō'di-əs¹; yū-ō'di-as² [Bible].—**Eupator:** yū'pə-ter¹; yū'pa-tōr² [Apocrypha].

Euphemia: yu-fi'mi-ə¹; yū-fē'mi-a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Euphémie:** ɛ̃'fē'mi¹; ɛ̃'fē'mē²; Ger. ei-fē'mi-a¹; öi-fē'mi-ä²; It., Sp. **Eufemia:** ẽ'ũ-fē'mi-a¹; ẽ'ũ-fē'mi-ä².

euphemism: yū'fi-mizm¹; yū'fe-mĩsm²—the *e* of the penult obscure, *not* long [An agreeable word or phrase substituted for a less agreeable one; as, "he fell asleep" for "he died"].

euphonic: yu-fen'ik¹; yū-fōn'ie².

euphony: yū'fo-ni¹; yū'fo-ny² [Agreeableness of sound].

euphotide: yu-fō'tid¹ or yu-fō'taid¹; yū-fō'tid² or yū-fō'tid². *Standard & C.* indicate the first; *M., W., & W.* prefer the second. [A granite-like stone.]

Euphrates: yu-frē'tiz¹; yū-frā'tēs² [River of Asiatic Turkey].

Euphrosyne: yu-fres'i-ni¹; yū-frōs'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, one of the Graces]. See CHARIS.

Euphues: yū'fii-iz¹; yū'fū-ēs², [The chief character in a work by Lyly].

euphuism: yū'fii-izm¹; yū'fū-ĩsm² [Affectation of elegance in writing].

eupion: yu-pai'en¹; yū-pi'ōn², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., & W.* yū'pi-ōn¹; *M.* yū'pi-on¹; *St.* yū'pi-en¹; *Wr.* yū'pi-en¹ [An inflammable oily liquid].

Eupolemus: yu-pel'i-mus¹; yū-pōl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Euraquillo: yu-rak'wi-lō¹; yū-rāk'wi-lō² [A stormy northeast wind of the

eureka [Gr.]: yu-rī'kə¹; yū-rē'ka² [I have found (it): a cry of exultation].

Euripides: yu-rip'i-diz¹; yū-rīp'i-dēs² [Gr. tragedian (480-406 B. C.)].

euripus: yu-rui'pus¹ or yū'ri-pus¹; yū-rī'pūs² or yū'ri-pūs². Ainsworth (1736), Walker (1806), Brande (1842), and modern dictionaries indicate the first; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second [A strait through which the tides rushes with shifting current].

Euroaquillo: yū'ro-ak'wi-lō¹; yū'ro-āk'wi-lō². Same as EURAQUILLO. [Levant].

Euroclydon: yu-rek'li-den¹; yū-rōē'ly-dōn² [Euraquillo. See *Acts* xxvii].

Europa: yu-rō'pə¹; yū-rō'pa² [In Gr. myth, a sister of Cadmus].

Europe: yū'rəp¹; yū'rop².

European: yū'ro-pi'an¹; yū'ro-pē'an². By Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), the stress was indicated on the antepenult, but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and the modern lexicographers it is placed on the penult. [Nisus].

Euryalus: yu-rui'ə-lus¹; yū-rŷ'a-lūs² [In Vergil's "*Æneid*," the friend of

Euryanthe: yū'ri-an'fhi¹; yū'ry-ān'the² [An opera by Weber (1823)].

Eurydice: yu-rid'i-si¹; yū-rŷd'i-čē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Orpheus].

Eusebius: yu-si'bi-us¹; yū-sē'bi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Fr

Eusēbe: ẽ'zəb'ı; ẽ'zēb'ı; Ger. **Eusebius:** ei-sē'bi-us¹; öi-sē'bi-ūs²; It., Pg., Sp. **Eusebio:** ẽ'ũ-sē'bi-ō¹; ẽ'ũ-sē'bi-ō².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ĩce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Eustace: yūs'tis¹; yūs'tač² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Eustatius:** ei-stā'si-us¹; ði-stā'si-us²; Fr. **Eustache:** ū'stāsh¹; ū'stāch²; Ger. **Eustathius:** ei-stā'ti-us¹; ði-stā'ti-us²; It. **Eustazio:** ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō²; L. **Eustachius:** yu-stē'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs²; Pg. **Estacio:** ē-stā'si-ō¹; ē-stā'çi-ō²; Sp. **Eustaquio:** ē'ū-stā'ki-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'ki-ō².

Eustachian: yu-stē'ki-an¹; yu-stā'ei-an² [Pert. to Eustachio].

Eustachio: ē'ū-stā'ki-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'ei-ō² [It. anatomist (1500-74)].

Eustachius: yu-stē'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs² [Latinized form of EUSTACHIO].

Euterpe: yu-tūr'pɪ¹; yu-tēr'pɛ² [In Gr. myth, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric song].

euthanasia: yū'tha-nē'zi-ə¹ or yū'tha-nēz'ɪ-ə¹; yū'tha-nā'zhi-ə² or yū'tha-nāz'ɪ-ə². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. Murray notes yū'tha-nē'si-ə¹ as alternative [A painless death].

euthanasia: yū'than'ə-sɪ¹; yū'thān'a-sy², and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827). Smart (1840), yū'than-ē'zi¹. Spelled *euthanasie* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656) and defined "a happy death."

Eutyhus: yū'ti-kus¹; yū'ty-eūs² [Bible].

Euxine: yūks'mɪ¹; yūks'in² [The Black Sea].

Eva: i'və¹; ē'və² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., It., Pg., Sp. **Eva:** ē'və¹; ē'və²; Fr. **Ève:** əvɪ¹; ēv²; Sw. **Eva:** i'və¹; ē'və².

evade: i-vēd¹; e-vād²; not i-vēd¹ [To elude or escape from].

Evan: ev'an¹; ēv'an² [A masculine personal name].

evangelical: i'van-jel'ɪ-kəl¹ or ev'an-jel'ɪ-kəl¹; ē'vān-gəl'ɪ-eal² or ēv'an-gəl'ɪ-eal². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), and it is noted by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. The second was recorded by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) and is noted by *Standard*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) merely indicated the stress *evangel'ical*. Perry (1777) gave to initial *e* the sound it has in "valley."

Evangeline: i-van'ji-lin¹, -lain¹, or -lin¹; e-vān'ge-lin², -lin², or -līn² [A feminine personal name].

Fairest of all the maids was *Evangeline*, Benedict's daughter!

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. 1, st. 4.

evangelist: i-van'jel-ist¹; e-vān'gəl-ist² [A preacher of the Gospel].

evangelize: i-van'jel-aiz¹; e-vān'gəl-iz².

evasion: i-vē'zən¹; e-vā'zhon² [The act of evading. See EVADE].

evasive: i-vē'siv¹; e-vā'siv²; not i-vē'zɪv¹.

Eve: iv¹; ēv² [Bible].

Evelina: ev'ɪ-lai-nə¹; ēv'e-lī-nə²; not ev'ə-lī-nə¹ [A feminine personal name].

Evelyn: ev'ə-lin¹; ēv'e-lyn² [Variant of EVELINA].

Evelyn: iv'lin¹ or ev'lin¹; ēv'lyn² or ēv'lyn² [Eng. diarist (1620-1706)].

even: i'vn¹; ēvn² [Free from inequalities or irregularities].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast, get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

evening: iv'nin¹; ev'ning². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Worcester (1859), Imperial (1884), Stormonth (1885), i'vn-in¹.

event: i-vent¹; e-vënt²; not i'vent¹ [Something that happens].

Everard: ev'ar-ard¹; ev'er-ard² [Masculine personal name]. Dan. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hārth¹; ē'ber-hārth²; D. ē'va-rūrt¹; ē've-rūrt²; Fr. **Évraud:** ē'vrō¹; ē'vrō²; Ger. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hart¹; ē'ber-härt²; It. **Everardo:** ē'vê-rār'do¹; ē've-rār'do².

Evergetes: i-vūr'ji-tūz¹; e-vēr'ge-tēs² [Douai Bible].

every: ev'ri¹ or ev'ar-i¹; ev'ry² or ev'er-y². Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* indicate two syllables, to which the word has been reduced by a large number of speakers, and this pronunciation is given as alternative by *M.* & *W.*; but the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate three syllables—ev'a-ri¹. The tendency, however, in uttering this word, and its relatives *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, etc., is to obscure the *e* of the second syllable to the vanishing point—ev'ri-bed¹; ev'ri-wun¹; ev'ri-thip¹.

Evesham: iv'sham¹; ev'sham². Also, but locally, ev'a-sham¹; i'sham¹; iz'am¹ [Historic Eng. city in Worcestershire].

Evi: i'vai¹; ē'vī² [Bible].

evidence: ev'i-dens¹; ev'i-dēnç² [Testimony].

evil: i'vl¹; ē'vl². In the pronunciation of this word the *i* has reached the vanishing point. Compare **EVERY** [Morally bad; wicked]. [dæc² [Bible].

Evil=merodach: i'vil-mi-rō'dak¹ or -mer'o-dak¹; ē'vil-me-rō'dæc² or -mēr'o-

evolute: ev'o-liūt¹; ev'o-lūt². *E.* i'vu-lūt¹ [Turned over at the edge].

evolution: ev'o-liū'shan¹; ev'o-lū'shon². *E.* (1888), i-vu-lū'shun¹.

The pronunciation (ivō-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common.
HENRY BRADLEY in *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 354 [Oxford, 1891].

Ewan: yū'an¹; yu'an² [A masculine personal name].

Ewart: yū'art¹; yu'art² [Masculine personal name].

ewe: yū¹; yu² [A female sheep].

Ewell: yū'el¹; yu'el² [Am. general in Confederate army (1817-72)].

ewer: yū'ar¹; yu'er² [A water-pitcher].

exacerbate: egz-as'ar-bēt¹ or eks-as'ar-bēt¹; ēgz-āç'er-bāt² or eks-āç'er-bāt². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, and as alternative by *Standard* & *M.* By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), the stress was indicated on the penult—egz-a-sūr'bēt¹ [To aggravate; embitter]. [the dictionaries.]

exact: egz-akt¹; ēgz-āet². Sometimes heard eks-akt¹, but not noted by

exaggerate: egz-aj'ar-ēt¹; ēgz-āç'er-āt² [To embellish, amplify, or overstate; as, to exaggerate a report].—**exaggeration:** egz-aj'er-ē'shan¹; ēgz-āç'er-ā'shon².

exalt: egz-ält¹; ēgz-alt² [To glorify or extol].—**exaltation:** egz'äl-tē'shan¹; ēgz'äl-tē'shon².

examination: egz-am'i-nē'shan¹; ēgz-ām'i-nā'shon² [The act of examining].—**examine:** egz-am'in¹; ēgz-ām'in² [To test by questions; investigate carefully].

example: egz-am'pl¹; ēgz-ām'pl² [A pattern]. See **ASK**.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; fū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, ʃis.

exarch: eks'ürk¹; ɛks'äre²; *not* eks'ürk¹ [A provincial governor under the Byzantine empire].

exarchate: eks'ur-kēt¹; ɛks'är-cāt². *E.* eks'ar-kēt¹; *Wr.* eks'ör-kēt¹. *C.* indicates eg-zär-kēt¹ as alternative. Maunder (1830) and Goodrich (1847) noted eks-ar'kut¹.

exarillate: eks-ar'ī-lēt¹; ɛks'är'ī-lāt². *E. & I.* eks-a-ril'lēt¹ [In botany, lacking an aril or cover: said of a seed].

exasperate: egz-as'pär-ēt¹; ɛgz-äs'per-āt² [To excite great anger in].

Excalibur: eks-kal'ī-bur¹; ɛks-cāl'ī-bür².

... King Arthur's sword, *Excalibur*
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* l. 103.

excarficate: eks-kär'm-fi-kēt¹; ɛks-eär'ni-fi-cāt², *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.;* *E. & M.* eks-kar-nif'ī-kēt¹; *W.* eks'kar-nif'ī-kēt¹ [To free from flesh; also, torture].

ex cathedra [L.]: eks kath'ī-dra¹; ɛks eäth'e-dra², *Standard & C.;* *M., W., & Wr.* ka-thi'dra¹, which was noted also by Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). See CATHEDRA [With authority].

excavate: eks'ka-vēt¹; ɛks'ea-vāt²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The stress was placed on the penult—eks-kē-vēt¹, by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To make hollow by removing the inside]. [high degree].

excellent: ek'se-lent¹; ɛk'çē-lent²; *not* ek-sel'ent¹ [Of good quality to a

excerpt: ek-sürpt¹; ɛk-çürpt². *M.* ek'särpt¹.

excise (*n. & v.*): ek-saiz¹; ɛk-çis². Compare ABSENT.

excitant: ek-sai'tant¹ or ek'si-tant¹; ɛk-çi'tant² or ɛk'çi-tant². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Adapted to excite or stimulate].—**excitation:** ek'si-tē'shon¹; ɛk'çi-tā'shon².—**excite:** ek-sait¹; ɛk-çit² [To arouse to action; also, stimulate].

excrement: eks'kri-ment¹; ɛks'ere-mēnt².

excreta: eks-kri'ta¹; ɛks-erē'ta² [Matter thrown off].

excrete: eks-kri't¹; ɛks-erēt² [To throw off by normal discharge].

excretin: eks'kri-tin¹ or eks-krit'in¹; ɛks'ere-tin² or ɛks-erēt'in². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

excretive: eks-kri'tiv¹; ɛks-erē'tiv². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859), eks'kri-tiv¹.

excretory: eks'kri-to-ri¹ or eks-krit'o-ri¹; ɛks'ere-to-ry² or ɛks-erēt'o-ri². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain, which is indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

excruciate: eks-krū'shi-ēt¹; ɛks-erū'shi-āt² [To inflict severe pain on].

excruciation: eks-krū'shi-ē'shon¹; ɛks-erū'shi-ā'shon². *M.* eks-krū'si-ē'shon¹.

exculpate: eks-kul'pēt¹; ɛks-cūl'pāt². *M.* eks'kul'pēt¹ [To free from blame].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ipk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

excursion: eks-kŭr'shən¹; ĕks-eŭr'shon² [A pleasure-trip].

excuse (v.): eks-kiŭz'¹; ĕks-eŭs'² [To acquit of blame].

excuse (n.): eks-kiŭs'¹; ĕks-eŭs'² [A plea in exoneration].

execute: eks'-kiŭt¹; ĕks'e-eŭt² [To carry out or perform (something)].—
executer: eks'-kiŭt'er¹; ĕks'e-eŭt'er². Compare **EXECUTOR**.

executive: egz-ek'yū-tiv¹; ĕgz-ĕ'e'yū-tiv², *Standard, E., St., & Wr.*; *C. & W.* eg-zek'yū-tiv¹; *I.* egz-ek'yū-tiv¹; *M.* eks-ek'yū-tiv¹ [One who carries out or administers].

executor: egz-ek'yū-ter¹; ĕgz-ĕ'e'yū-tŏr². *M.* eks-ek'yū-ter¹ [One who carries out the provisions of the will of another].

executrix: egz-ek'yū-triks¹; ĕgz-ĕ'e'yū-triks² [Fem. of **EXECUTOR**].

exedra: eks'-drā¹ or egz'e-drā¹; ĕks'e-dra² or ĕgz-ĕ-dra². *M. & W.* ek'si-dra¹; *Wr.* eks-i'dra¹ [A range of seats, as by a roadside].

exegesis: eks'-i-jī'sis¹; ĕks'e-gē'sis² [Interpretation of a literary work].—
exegete: eks'-i-jī't¹; ĕks'e-gēt².—**exegetist:** eks'-i-jī'tist¹; ĕks'e-gētist².

exemplar: egz-em'plar¹; ĕgz-ĕm'plar² [A specimen].

exemplary: egz'em-plē-rī¹; ĕgz-ĕm-plā-ry². *C.* ek'sem-plē-rī¹; *E. & M.* egz-em'plā-rī¹, indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Knowles (1835); *I.* egz'em-plā-rī¹; *St.* egz'em-plur-i¹; *W.* egzem-plē-rī¹; *Wr.* egz'em-plē-rī¹ [Serving as an example].

exemplify: egz-em'pli-fui¹; ĕgz-ĕm'pli-fy² [To show by example].

exempt: egz-empt'¹; ĕgz-ĕmpt'² [To release from liability to].

exequatur [L.]: eks'-i-kwē'tur¹; ĕks'e-kwā'tŭr² [Official recognition of a consul by the country to which he is appointed].

exert: egz-ŭrt'¹; ĕgz-ĕrt'². Frequently heard eks-ŭrt' [To use efforts].

exeunt [L.]: eks'i-unt¹; ĕks'e-ŭnt² [They go out: a textual direction to actors in a play].

exhalation: eks'hā-lē'shən¹; ĕks'ha-lā'shon², *Standard & W.*; *C.* eks-hā-lē'shən¹; *E.* egz-a-lē'shun¹; *I.* egz-hā-lē'shən¹; *M.* eks-a-lē'shən¹; *St.* eks-hā-lē'shun¹; *Wr.* egz-hā-lē'shən. In Eng. usage the *h* is not aspirated [A breathing out].

exhale: eks-hāl'¹; ĕks-hāl'², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* egz-āl'¹; *I., M., St., & W.* egz-hāl'¹ [To breathe forth; send out; as, to exhale perfume].

exhaust: egz-ĕst'¹; ĕgz-ast'², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* egz-hĕst'¹ [To use up completely].—**exhaustion:** egz-ĕs'chən¹; ĕgz-as'chon², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *I., St., & W.* egz-hĕst'yen¹.

exhibit: egz-ib'it¹; ĕgz-ib'it². *I., St., & W.* egz-hib'it¹; *M.* eks-hib'it¹; *W.* eg-zib'it¹ [A collection of objects placed on show].

exhibition: eks'-i-bīsh'ən¹; ĕks'i-bīsh'on², *Standard*; *C.* ek-si-bīsh'ən¹; *E.* egz-i-bīsh'un¹; *I.* eks-hi-bīsh'en¹; *M.* eks-i-bīsh'en¹; *St.* eks'hi-bīsh'un¹; *W.* ek'si-bīsh'en¹; *Wr.* eks-hi-bīsh'en¹. The foregoing presentation indicates that in modern times in England and the United States the *h* is not aspirated (for Worcester's notation of it dates as long ago as 1859) and that in Scotland it is. This remark applies also to its relatives **exhibitive**, **exhibitor**, **exhibitory**. The aspiration was noted by Perry and Walker.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

exhibitive: egz-ib'1-tiv¹ or egz-hib'1-tiv¹; ěgz-ib'1-tiv² or ěgz-hib'1-tiv². See EXHIBITION.—**exhibitor:** egz-ib'1-ter¹ or egz-hib'1-ter¹; ěgz-ib'1-tör² or ěgz-hib'1-tör². See EXHIBITION.

exhilarate: egz-il'ä-rēt¹ or egz-hil'ä-rēt¹; ěgz-il'ä-rät² or ěgz-hil'ä-rät² [To refresh; stimulate].

exhort: egz-ört¹ or egz-hört¹; ěgz-ört² or ěgz-hört². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. C. & W. eg-zört¹ [To arouse by appeal; as, to exhort men to preparedness against attack].

exhortative: egz-ört'ä-tiv¹ or egz-hört'ä-tiv¹; ěgz-ört'ä-tiv² or ěgz-hört'ä-tiv²; C. & W. eg-zört'ä-tiv¹. In England and the United States the *h* is not now aspired, but in Scotland it is: this applies also to the words **exhortation** and **exhorter**.

exhume: eks-hiüm'1; ěks-hiüm'2; not egz-hiüm'1 [To dig out of the earth].

exigency: eks'1-jen-si1; ěks'1-ġen-ġy2 [Pressing need].

exiguous: egz-ig'yu-us¹; ěgz-ig'yu-üs², *Standard & Wr.*; C. & W. eg-zig'yu-us¹; E., I., & St. eks-ig'yu-us¹; M. egz-ig'yu-äs¹ [Small].

exile (v. & n.): eks'ail or egz'ail¹; ěks'il or ěgz'il². The first indicates American and English usage; the second, usage in Scotland.

To *exile* was formerly accented on either syllable. Dryden has, "Expell'd and *ěxil'd* left his native shore," and also, "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." It is now uniformly accented as the noun.

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 165 [London 1784].

Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated egz-ail¹; Johnson (1753), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), eks'ail¹.

exist: egz-ist¹; ěgz-ist² [To have actual being].

exit: eks'it¹; ěks'it² [Way out].

ex libris [L.]: eks lai'bris¹; ěks li'bris² [From the book of: used on book-plates].

Exodus: eks'o-dus¹; ěks'o-düs² [The second book of the Old Testament].

exogamy: eks-eg'ä-mi¹; ěks-ög'ä-my² [Marriage outside of one's clan, tribe, or family].

exogen: eks'o-jen¹; ěks'o-ġen² [A plant that is an "outside grower"].

Compare ENDOGEN.—**exogenous:** eks-øj'ä-nus¹; ěks-ög'e-nüs.

exonerate: egz-en'är-ēt¹; ěgz-ön'är-ät² [To free from blame].

exorable: eks'o-rä-bl¹; ěks'o-ra-bl² [Capable of being moved by entreaty].

exorbitance: egz-ör'bi-täns¹; ěgz-ör'bi-täŋ² [In excess of regular limits].

exorcise, exorcize: eks'er-saiz¹; ěks'ör-ġis², *Standard, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; C. ek'sër-saiz¹; W. ek'ser-saiz¹; Knowles (1835), eks-ër'saiz¹ [To cast out evil spirits].

exorcist: eks'er-sist¹; ěks'ör-ġist². Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835), eks-ër'sist¹. Murray notes egz-ër'sist¹ as alternative.

exordium [L.]: egz-ör'di-üm¹; ěgz-ör'di-üm² [Introduction or prelude].

exosome: eks'es-mös¹ or eks'ez-mös¹; ěks'ös-mös² or ěks'ös-mös². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The passing outward of a fluid].

exoteric: eks'o-ter'ik¹; ěks'o-tër'ie² [Intelligible to the public]. Compare

[ESOTERIC.]

2: wölf, dq; böök, bööt; full, rüle, cüre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

l: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

exotic: eks-et'ik¹ or egz-et'ik¹; ěks-öt'ie² or ěgz-öt'ie²—the first pronunciation dates from Perry (1777), the second from Walker (1791). The *Standard* prefers the first; Murray indicates the second, which is noted also by C., E., I., St., W., & Wr. [Foreign].

expand: eks-pand'¹; ěks-pānd'² [To enlarge; extend].

expansion: eks-pan'shən¹; ěks-pān'shon² [The act of enlarging the size of].

expatiate: eks-pē'shi-ēt¹; eks-pā'shi-āt² [To give free range to; diffuse].

expatriate: eks-pē'tri-ēt¹; ěks-pā'tri-āt². W. (1827) eks-pat'ri-ēt¹.

expedient: eks-pī'di-ent¹; ěks-pē'di-ent², Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and the modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), eks-pī'dyant¹ [Advisable].

expedition: eks'pi-dish'an¹; ěks'pe-dish'on² [A journey, by land or sea, for a definite purpose; as, the New York Herald Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition of 1883].

expert (a.): eks-pūrt'¹; ěks-pērt'². In the United States and in Great Britain the stress is placed on the ultima [Practised; skilled; dexterous].

expert (n.): eks'pūrt¹; ěks'pērt², *Standard*, M., & W. (1909); C., E., I., W. (1847), & Wr. eks-pūrt'¹; St. eks'purt¹ [One especially skilled in some science].

explanatory: eks'pi-ə-to-ri¹; ěks'pi-a-to-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Bailey (1732), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the antepenult—eks-pi-ē-to-ri¹. Sheridan (1789) eks'pi-a-tur'¹. Making amends for injury done].

expirant: eks-pair'ant¹; ěks-pīr'ant² [One who expires].

expiration: eks'pi-rē'shən¹; ěks'pi-rā'shon² [The coming to an end or termination of anything].

expiratory: eks-pair'ə-to-ri¹; ěks-pīr'a-to-ry².

expire: eks-pair'¹; ěks-pīr'² [To come to an end; also, to die].

explain: eks-plēn'¹; ěks-plān'² [To make clear or plain].

explanation: eks'plā-nē'shən¹; ěks'plā-nā'shon² [The act of explaining].

explanatory: eks-plan'ə-to-ri¹; ěks-plān'a-to-ry² [That tends to explain].

explicative: eks'pli-tiv¹; ěks'ple-tīv²; I. & St. eks'pli-tiv¹. Murray notes eks-pli'tiv¹ as alternative.

explicable: eks'pli-kā-bl¹; ěks'pli-ca-bl² [Capable of explanation].

explicative: eks'pli-kā-tiv¹; ěks'pli-eā-tīv². Sheridan (1780) eks-plik'ā-tiv¹ [Serving to explain].

explicit: eks-plis'it¹; ěks-plīġ'it² [Plainly expressed].

exploit (n. & v.): eks-pleit'¹; ěks-plōit'². Compare ABSENT.

exploratory: eks-plēr'ə-to-ri¹ or eks-plōr'ə-to-ri¹; ěks-plōr'a-to-ry² or ěks-plōr'a-to-ry². Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), M., & Wr. indicate the first; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), *Standard*, C., E., I., St., & W. note the second, which has become a dictionary rather than a spoken pronunciation. This remark may be said to apply also to its relatives **explore** and **explorer**.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

explosive: eks-plō'siv¹; ɛks-plō'siv²; not -ziv¹.

exponent: eks-pō'nent¹; ɛks-pō'nent² [One who or that which explains].

export (n.): eks'pōrt¹; ɛks'pōrt²—the o as in "or," not as in "go." See O.

export (v.): eks-pōrt¹; ɛks-pōrt²—the o as in "or," not as in "go." See O.

exposé [Fr.]: eks"pō"zē¹; ɛks"pō"ʒē² [An embarrassing disclosure].

exprobrate: eks-prō'brēt¹ or eks'pro-brēt¹; ɛks-prō'brāt² or ɛks'pro-brāt². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), *Standard*, C., & W. indicate the first; Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), Noah Porter ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1864), E., I., M., & W. note the second. Johnson (1755), *exprobrate* [To censure].

expurgate: eks'pur-gēt¹ or eks-pūr-gēt¹; ɛks'pūr-gāt² or ɛks-pūr-gāt². *Standard*, M., & W. prefer the first, giving the second as alternative; C., E., I., St., & W. indicate the second, which was supported by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Maunders (1830), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by the earlier lexicographers. [To purify, as a book, by omitting offensive passages].

expurgator: eks'pur-gē'ter¹; ɛks'pūr-gā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'pūr-gē'ter¹; E. eks-pūr-gē'ter¹; I. eks-pūr-gēt-ūr¹; St. eks-pur-ga-tur¹; Wr. eks-pūr-gē'ter¹ [One who expurgates]. [kwiz'it¹ [Dainty and delicate].

exquisite: eks'kwī-zit¹; ɛks'kwī-ʒit²; sometimes, but erroneously, eks-

exsiccate: ek'si-kēt¹ or ek-sik-ēt¹; ɛk'si-eāt² or ɛk-si-ēt². *Standard*, I., & W. indicate the first; C., E., M., St., & W. note the second [To dry out].

extant: eks'tant¹ or eks-tant¹; ɛks'tant² or ɛks-tant². The first is more frequently heard in the United States. In Great Britain eks'tant¹ and eks-tant¹ are used, the first predominating [Still existing].

extempore: eks-tem'po-rī¹; ɛks-tēm'po-re² [Without preparation].

Exterminans: eks-tūr'mi-nanz¹; ɛks-tēr'mi-nānz² [Douai Bible].

extirpate: eks'ter-pēt¹; ɛks'tir-pāt², *Standard*, E., M., & W.; C. ek-stūr-pēt¹; St. & W. eks-tūr-pēt¹; I. ek-stūrp-ēt¹ [To take out by root and stem; rid of].

extirpator: eks'ter-pē'ter¹; ɛks'tir-pā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks-tūr-pē'ter¹; E. eks-tur-pē-tur¹; I. ek-stūrp-ēt-ūr¹; St. eks-tūr-pa-tur¹; Wr. eks-tūr-pa-tēr¹ [One who extirpates].

extol: eks-tōl¹; ɛks-tōl², *Standard* (1893-1912), E., I., M., St., W., & W.; C. & *Standard* (1913), eks-tōl¹ [To praise highly].

extract (v.): eks-trakt¹; ɛks-trāet² [To draw or pull out].

extract (n.): eks'trakt¹; ɛks'trāet² [That which is extracted]. See ABSENT.

extraordinary: eks-trēr'di-nā-rī¹ or eks'trā-ēr'di-nā-rī¹; ɛks-trōr'di-nā-ry² or ɛks'trā-ōr'di-nā-ry². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., St., & W. The second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), E., & I. The *Standard* (1915), eks-trēr'di-nā-rī¹, but the preponderance of usage favors an obscure penultimate a [Out of the common order, kind, etc.]. [position].

extravaganza: eks-trav"ə-gan'zə¹; ɛks-trāv"a-gān'zə² [A fantastic com-

extravasate: eks-trav"ə-sēt¹; eks-trāv'a-sāt² [To suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood].

2: wōl, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūne*; but, *būrn*;

extreme: eks-trim¹; ĕks-trēm² [Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, or greatest].

extremity: eks-trem¹-tī¹; ĕks-trēm¹-tī² [The utmost point, side, or

extricate: eks¹-tri-kēt¹; ĕks¹-tri-ĕāt² [To set free from entanglement].—**extricable:** eks¹-tri-kē-bl¹; ĕks¹-tri-ĕa-bl².

extrude: eks-trūd¹; ĕks-trud² [To push or drive out; expel].

exuberance: eks-yū¹-bār-əns¹; ĕks-yū¹-ber-əns² [Great plentifulness].—**exuberant:** eks-yū¹-bār-ənt¹; ĕks-yū¹-bēr-ant² [Producing plentifully].

exudation: eks¹-yu-dē¹-shən¹; ĕks¹-yu-dā²-shon².

exude: eks-yūd¹; ĕks-yud²; *C.* ek-shiūd¹; *E.* egz-yūd¹ [To ooze slowly through pores; as, gum resin *exudes* from some trees].

exult: egz-ult¹; ĕgz-ult² [To rejoice in triumph].

exultation: eks¹-ul-tē¹-shən¹ or egz-ul-tē¹-shən¹; ĕks¹-ul-tā²-shon² or ĕgz-ul-tā²-shon². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, the usage in England [Triumphant joy].

exuviae: eks-yū¹-vi-ī¹; ĕks-yū¹-vi-ē², *Standard*; *C.* ek-shiū¹-vi-ī¹; *E., M., St., W., & Wr.* egz-yū¹-vi-ī¹; *I.* egz-iū¹-vi-ī¹ [Parts, as of skin or shell, cast off as outgrown by insects, crustaceans, or serpents].

exuviate: eks-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; ĕks-yū¹-vi-āt², *Standard*; *C.* ek-shiū¹-vi-ēt¹; *E., M., St., W., & Wr.* egz-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; *I.* egz-iū¹-vi-ēt¹ [To shed, as skin or shell].

eye: ai¹; i² [The organ of sight].

eyre: ār¹; ēr²; Perry (1777) and Webster (1828), air¹ [A court of circuit

Eyre: ār¹; ēr²; *not* air¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; EYTON.

eyrie, eery: ai¹-ri¹; y¹-ri² [An aerie: forms dating from the 17th cent., due to an attempt at tracing the word from the Teutonic *ey*, an egg].

Eyton: ait¹-ən¹; yt¹-on² [Eng. family name]. See EYRE.

Ezar: i¹-zār¹; ē²-zār² [Bible].—**Ezba:** ez¹-bai¹ or ez¹-bi-ai¹; ēz²-bi² or ēz²-ba-i² [Bible].—**Ezbon:** ez¹-ben¹; ēz²-bōn² [Bible].—**Ezechias:** ez¹-i-kai¹-as¹; ēz²-e-ci²-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekiel:** i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e²-zē²-ci-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezecias:** ez¹-i-sai¹-as¹; ēz²-e-ci²-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekias:** ez¹-i-kai¹-as¹; ēz²-e-ki²-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekiel:** i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e²-zē²-ki-ēl² [Bible].—**Ezel:** i¹-zel¹; ē²-zēl² [Bible].—**Ezem:** i¹-zem¹; ē²-zēm² [Bible].—**Ezer:** i¹-zari¹; ē²-zēr² [Bible].—**Ezerias:** ez¹-i-rai¹-as¹; ēz²-e-ri²-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezias:** i¹-zai¹-as¹; e²-zi²-as² [Apocrypha].—**Eziel:** i¹-zi-el¹; ē²-zi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezion-gaber:** i¹-zi-on-gē¹-bar¹; ē²-zi-on-gā²-ber² [Bible].—**Eziongeber:** i¹-zi-on-gi¹-bar¹; ē²-zi-on-gē²-ber². Same as EZION-GABER.—**Eznite:** ez¹-nait¹; ēz²-nit² [Bible].—**Ezra:** i¹-zō¹-ra¹; e²-zō²-ra² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ezra:** ez¹-ra¹; ēz²-ra² [Bible].—**Ezrah:** ez¹-rā¹; ēz²-rā² [Bible].—**Ezrahite:** ez¹-ra-hait¹; ēz²-ra-hit² [Bible].—**Ezri:** ez¹-rai¹; ēz²-ri² [Bible].—**Ezricam:** ez¹-ri-kam¹; ēz²-ri-cām² [Douai Bible].—**Ezriel:** ez¹-ri-el¹; ēz²-ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezrihel:** ez¹-ri-hel¹; ēz²-ri-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezril:** ez¹-ril¹; ēz²-rīl² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

F

f: In English this letter has two sounds. The first is heard in *effort*, *fit*, *if*; the second is heard in *of*, pronounced ov¹; ov². The sound of this letter is indicated in English by (1) *f* and *ff*, as in *fresh*, *chaff*; (2) *ph*, in words derived from the Greek, as *philology*; (3) *gh*, in words of Teutonic origin, as *laugh*, *rough*, *trough*, etc. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxix.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Faba: fē'bə¹; fā'ba² [A genus of plants of the bean family].

Fabaceæ: fə-bē'sɪ-ɪ¹; fə-bā'ʃe-ē² [The bean family].

Faber¹: fē'bar¹ or fā'bar¹; fā'ber² or fā'ber² [Eng. family name].

Faber²: fā'bar¹; fā'ber² [Ger. family name].

Fabian: fē'bi-an¹; fā'bi-an² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. fā'bi-an¹; fā'bi-ān²; D. **Fabian:** fā'bi-ān¹; fā'bi-ān²; Fr. **Fabien:** fa'bi'ān¹; fā'bi'ān²; It. **Fabiano:** fa'bi-ā'no¹; fā'bi-ā'no²; L. **Fabianus:** fē'bi-ē'nus¹; fā'bi-ā'nūs².

fable: fē'bl¹; fā'bl² [A story embodying a moral or legend].

fabliau [Fr.]: fāb'li'ō¹; fāb'li'ō² [A tale written in eight-syllable verse].

fabric: fab'rik¹; fāb'rie². The pronunciation fē'brik¹, noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), was indicated as alternative also by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849), but that first recorded here antedated it, being noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1797), and Scott (1797) [Woven material used for clothing].

fabulist: fab'yu-list¹; fāb'yu-list² [One who writes fables].

façade [Fr.]: fā'sād¹; fā'cād². By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Goodrich (1847), and Stormonth (1871), fā-sād¹. If considered still unaturalized, which the retention of the cedilla seems to indicate, both a's should be pronounced as a in "art." But C., E., I., & M. give first a as in "at," while W. & Wr. note it as in "final."

face: fēs¹; fāç² [The visage; also, the surface of anything].

facet: fas'et¹; fāç'et² [A small face such as is cut on a precious stone to increase its brilliancy].

facetiae: fə-si'shi-ɪ¹; fə-çē'shi-ē² [Coarse books; pornographic literature].

facetious: fə-si'shus¹; fə-çē'shūs² [Given to wittiness].

facial: fē'shel¹ or fē'shi-el¹; fā'shal² or fā'shī-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain].

facient: fē'shient¹; fā'shient², *Standard* (1893-1912); C. & M. fē'shient¹; E. fē'si-ent¹; I. fē'shi-ent¹; W. & *Standard* (1915), fē'shent¹ [A multiplier].

facies [L.]: fē'shi-iz¹; fā'shi-ēs² [The face].

facile: fas'il¹; fāç'il² [Easy of accomplishment].

facsimile: fak-sim'i-lī¹; fāç-sim'i-lē² [An exact copy].

fact: fakt¹; fāet²; not fēkt¹, which is an absurd affectation [An act or deed].

facultative: fak'ul-tē-tiv¹; fāç'ul-tā-tiv² [Endowing with authority or power].

fade [Fr.]: fad¹; fād², *Standard* (1893-1912); C., M., W., & Wr. fēd¹; E., I., & *Standard* (1915), fād¹ [Dull; flat].

Faed: fēd¹; fād² [Scot. painters (1) 1820-1902; (2) 1826-1900].

Faenza: fa-en'dza¹; fā-ēn'dzā² [It. city, where *faience* ware is made].

faerie: fē'ar-ɪ¹; fā'er-e²; not fār'ɪ¹ [Fairies: especially in Spenser's allegorical romance *The Faerie Queene* (1590-96)].

Fagin: fē'gm¹; fā'gm² [An old Jewish thief-trainer in Dickens's "Oliver Twist"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

fagot, faggot: fag'at¹; fǎg'ot²; *not* fē'get¹ [A bundle of sticks, branches, or twigs of wood for various purposes].

faham: fā'am¹ or fē'am¹; fā'am² or fā'am², *Standard & W.*; *C.* fē'am¹; *E.* fā'am¹; *I.* fē'ham¹ [An orchid the leaves of which are used in medicine].

Fahrenheit: fā'ren-hait¹; fā'ren-hit², *Standard, E., & I.*; *C.* fā'ren-hait¹; *M.* fā'ren-hait¹; *St.* fā'm'hait¹; *W. & Wr.* fā'ren-hait¹ [Ger. physicist (1686-1736); invented the mercurial thermometer].

faience [Fr.]: fā'yūns¹; fā'yāñç² [Ware made originally at Faenza, Italy].

fall: fāl¹; fāl² [To prove inadequate; give out; as, the wind *failed*].

failure: fēl'yur¹; fāl'yur²; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), fēl'ar¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), fēl'yur¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827), fēl'iur¹ [Deficiency of supply, power, etc.].

fait accompli [Fr.]: fēt a"kōñ"pli¹; fāt ā"eōñ"pli² [An accomplished fact].

faith: fēth¹; fāth²; *not* faith¹, as heard sometimes in England [Belief in].

faker: fēk'ar¹; fāk'er² [A humbug or one who originates one].

fakir: fā-kīr¹ or fē'kār¹; fā-kīr² or fā'kīr², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & St.* fā-kīr¹; *E., I., & Wr.* fā-kīr¹ [A mendicant devotee].

falchion: fāl'chān¹ or fāl'shien¹; fāl'chon² or fāl'shŷōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A curved broad-bladed sword].

falcon: fē'kn¹; fā'en², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *E.* fē'kun¹; *M.* fēl'ken¹, which *W.* gives as alternative. *Standard & C.* indicate fāl'ken¹ as alternative [A bird of prey].

Falconbridge: fē'kn-brig¹; fā'en-brīdg²—l silent [A British family name].

falconer: fē'kn-ar¹; fā'en-er² [One who breeds or trains falcons or hawks].

Falconer: fē'kn-ar¹ or fāl'kn-ar¹; fā'en-cr² or fāl'en-er² [Scottish family name].

falconet: fāl'ko-net¹; fāl'eo-nēt², *Standard*; *C.* fāl'ke-net¹; *E.* fāl'kun-et¹; *I.* fāl'ken-et¹; *M.* fēk'o-net¹; *W.* fā'ko-net¹; *Wr.* fāl'ke-net¹. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) also indicated the first pronunciation given above; Perry (1777), fēl'kn-et¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), fēl'ko-net¹ [A little falcon].

falconry: fē'kn-rī¹; fā'en-ry² [Hawking; also the training of hawks for hunting]. Compare **FALCON**.

Falkenhayn: fāl'ken-hēn¹; fāl'kēn-hān² [Ger. chief of staff, 1914 (1861-)].

Falkland: fēk'lənd¹; fāk'land² [1. Scottish burgh. 2. Group of islands in south Atlantic off which the British under Admiral Sturdee defeated the Germans under Admiral von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914].

fall: fāl¹; fāl².

fallal: fāl'lāl¹; fāl'lāl² [A gaudy ornament].

fallen: fēl'n¹; fāl'n² [Sunk to a low level].

Fallières: fāl'yār¹; fāl'yēr² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-)].

Falmouth: fāl'məth¹; fāl'muth² [Eng. seaport].

false: fēls¹; fāls² [Contrary to truth].

2: árt, ápe, fāt, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = ~~thin~~, this.

false: fēl'set'o¹; fəl'sēt'o² [It., artificial: said of a voice or tone].

falter: fēl'tar¹; fəl'ter² [To show hesitancy].

fame: fēm¹; fām² [Renown].

familiar: fə-mil'yar¹; fa-mīl'yar²; *not* fə-mil'yar¹ [Having intimate knowl-
[edge of].

familiarity: fə-mil'i-ar'i-ti¹; fa-mīl'i-ār'i-ty². *Standard & W.* note fə-mil'yar'i-ti¹ as alternative [Intimate knowledge or acquaintance].

family: fam'i-lī¹; fām'i-ly²; *never* fam'h¹.

famous: fē'mus¹; fā'mūs² [Having won renown].

fan: fan¹; fān² [An implement for cooling the air].

fanatic: fə-nat'ik¹; fa-nāt'ie² [A zealot or ferocious bigot].—**fanaticism**:
fə-nat'i-sizm¹; fa-nāt'i-čizm².

fancy: fan'si¹; fān'cy²; *not* fān'si¹, a pronunciation erroneously attributed to Englishmen [1. To take pleasure in. 2. [Colloq.] To suppose: used sometimes as an exclamation of surprise].

fandango: fan-dan'go¹; fān-dān'go² [Sp. dance].

fane: fēn¹; fān² [A place of worship].

Faneuil: fā'nūyl¹; fā'nūyl² [Fr. family of Huguenot descent].

Faneuil Hall: fan'l¹ or fun'l¹; fān'l² or fūn'l² [A market house on State Street, Boston, "the cradle of liberty," built by Peter Faneuil in 1742].

fanfare: fan'fār¹ or fan'fūr¹; fān'fār² or fan'fūr². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; the second by *I., St., & W.*

fanfaron: fan'fə-rən¹; fān'fa-rōn²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Jameson (1827), fan'fə-rōn¹; Smart (1840), fan'fə-rən¹ [A swaggerer; bully].

fantaisie [Fr.]: fān'tē'zi¹; fān'tā'sē² [A fantasia].

fantasia: fān'ta-zī'a or fan-tō'zī-ə¹; fān'tā-ši-ā or fān-tā'gi-a² [It. mus. com-
[position].

fantasm, phantasm: fan'tazm¹; fān'tāsm² [An imaginary existence that seems to be real; an apparition].—**fantasy**: fan'te-si¹; fān'ta-sy² [A grotesque mental image].

farad: far'ad¹; fār'ād² [A unit of electric capacity].

farewell: fār'wel¹ or fār'wel¹; fār'wēl² or fār'wēl²—the pronunciations indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnson (1755) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and he was followed by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). By Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) the stress was put on the first syllable. Nares (1764) noted that *farewel, four-score*, receive the accent indifferently on either syllable. Kenrick (1773) and Scott (1797) indicated fār'wel¹, and Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), fēr'wel¹; Knowles (1835), fēr'wel¹; Sheridan (1789) far-wel¹. [An adieu; good-by].

See how the morning opes her golden gates,

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.

SHAKESPEARE 3 *Henry VI.* act II, sc. 1.

Treading the path to nobler ends,

A long *farewell* to love I gave;

Resolved my country and my friends

All that remain'd of me should have.

WALLER cited by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

farina: *fä-rī'nä¹* or *fä-rai'nä¹*; *fä-rī'na* or *fä-rī'na²*; *Standard, C., & St.* prefer the first; *E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second, but usage has here disregarded the advice of the majority of the lexicons, and given the minority right [A meal of white Indian corn].

Farnese: *fär-nē'sē¹*; *fär-ne'sē²* [It. family name].

faro: *fär'o* or *fē'ro¹*; *fär'o* or *fä'ro*. *Standard, E., M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [A gambling game played with cards].

Faroe: *fē'rū* or *-rō¹*; *fä'rū* or *-rō²* [Dan. islands].

Farose: *fē'ro-is¹* or *fē'ro-iz¹*; *fä'ro-ēs²* or *fä'ro-ēs²*. *C.* *fä-ro-is¹*; *St.* *fē'rō-iz¹*; *W.* *fär'o-iz¹* [A native of the Faroe islands].

Farquhar¹: *fär'kwär* or *-kär¹*; *fär'kwär* or *-kar²* [Ir. dramatist (1678-1707)].

Farquhar²: *fär'här¹*; *fär'har²* [Scottish masculine personal name].

Farquharson¹: *fär'kwär-sän¹*, *fär'kär-sän¹*, or (*Scot.*) *fär'här-sän¹*; *fär'-kwär-son²*, *fär'kar-son²*, or (*Scot.*) *fär'har-son²* [Scot. family name].

farrago: *fä-rē'go¹*; *fä-rä'gō²* [Confused mass].

Farrar: *far'är¹*; *fär'är²*; not *für'är¹* [1. Eng. divine (1831-1903). 2. *fä-rär¹*; *fä-rär²*. Am. prima donna (1880-)].

farthingale: *fär'thin-gē¹*; *fär'thin-gäl²*; *M.* *fär'thin-gē¹* [A hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries].

fascēs [L.]: *fas'iz¹*; *fäs'ēs²* [A bundle of rods containing an ax, an insignia symbolic of Roman power].

fascia: *fäsh'i-a¹*; *fäsh'i-a²* [Connective tissue].

fascinate: *fas'i-nēt¹*; *fäs'i-nät²* [To bewitch; enchant; captivate].—**fascination:** *fas'i-nē'shän¹*; *fäs'i-nä'shon²*.

fascine: *fä-sin¹*; *fä-sin²* [A fagot-like bundle of wood].

Fascist: *fä'shīst¹*; *fä'chīst²* [It. opponent of Bolshevism]. [Bolshevism].

Fascisti: [It.]: *fä'shīs'ti¹*; *fä'chīs'ti¹* [A society formed in 1919 to oppose

fashion: *fäsh'en¹*; *fäsh'on²* [The prevailing mode: said especially of dress].

Fashoda: *fä-shō'da¹*; *fä-shō'dä²* [A province of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan].

fast: *fast¹*; *fäst²*, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* *fast¹*. See **ASK**.

fasten: *fas'n¹*; *fäs'n²*—the *t* is silent; so also in **fastener**, **fastening**.

fastidious: *fas-tid'i-us¹*; *fäs-tid'i-üs²*. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *fas-tid'ias¹* [Hard to please].

fastigate: *fas-tij'i-ēt¹*; *fäs-tig'i-ät²* [Tapering to a point].

fat: *fat¹*; *fät²*—the *a* as in "at" [Having much flesh]. Compare **FATE**. See **A**. [sister of Arthur].

Fata Morgana: *fä'tä mör-gū'nä¹*; *fä'tä mör-gä'na²* [In Arthurian legend,

fate: *fēt¹*; *fät²*—the *a* as in "great" [Destiny]. Compare **FAT**. See **A**.

father: *fä'thär¹*; *fä'ther²*; not *fē'thär¹* as frequently heard locally in some parts of England [The male parent of a child].

fatigue: *fä-tig¹*; *fä-tig²* [Exhaustion of strength]. [med].

Fatima: *fat'i-mä¹* or *fä'ti-mä¹*; *fät'i-mä²* or *fä'ti-mä²* [Daughter of Moham-

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

faubourg [Fr.]: fō'būr¹; fō'būr² [Suburb].

[being].

faucet: fō'set¹; fā'çēs² [The inner or back part of the mouth of a human

faucet: fō'set¹; fā'çēt² [A spout fitted with a valve that controls the outlet of a pipe].

Falconbridge: fō'kn-brij¹; fā'en-brīdž² [Characters in Shakespeare's "King John"]. Compare FALCONBRIDGE.

fault: fōlt¹; falt², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Dr. Johnson (1755) noted that "the *l* is sometimes sounded—and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." By Sheridan (1780) and Elphinstone (1786) the *l* was unsounded. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1784), remarked (p. 111):

"In *fault* the *l* is sometimes pronounced, and sometimes dropped, as will appear from these quotations:

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought!

POPE's *Essay on Criticism* (1711), 422.

"So Dryden (1631–1701):

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*.

"But Dr. William King (1663–1712):

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt."

Swift in "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1713) wrote:

She own'd the wandering of her thoughts,
But he must answer for her *faults*.

Writing of the Schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village" (1770), Oliver Goldsmith rimed "fault" with "aught":

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in *fault*.

That in their rimes the poets did not admit the *l* was due in large measure to the original orthography (as well as to the pronunciation) of the word, which was *faute* (Langland, "Vision of Piers Plowman," xi, 209 [1377]; Chaucer "Squire's Tale," cited by Sir James A. H. Murray as l. 435 [1386]). This spelling is also that of the earliest French noted; the *l* was not inserted before the 15th century, and the insertion was persisted in somewhat sporadically till the 17th, when it became established in English, but was widely disregarded in rime, for Pope and Swift rimed it with *brought*, *ought*, *taught*, *thought*. Commenting on the subject the late Professor Lounsbury said: "By the end of the century [18th] Walker felt justified in applying to its suppression the one objective dearest to the earnest orthoepist. He termed it vulgar" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 191).

Subsequently, however, Walker pleaded that "the *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception." Dr. Skeat traced the word from the Folk Latin *fallita*, a defect. In 16th century, as in modern, French the *l* is omitted. Note the following madrigal by Jean de Lingendes (1580–1616):—

Si c'est un crime de l'aimer,
On ne doit justement blâmer
Que les beautés qui sont en elle:
La *faute* en est aux dieux,
Qui la firent si belle,
Et non pas à mes yeux.

faun: fōn¹; fān² [In Rom. myth, one of a class of deities of the woods].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; øil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

fauna: fē'nə¹; fā'na² [The animals inhabiting a given area].

Faunce: fōns¹; fāŋç² [Am. educator (1859-)].

Fauntleroy: fōnt'h-rei¹ or fānt'h-rei¹; fānt'le-rōy² or fānt'le-rōy².

Fauquier: fō-kīr¹; fā-kēr²; not fō-kwīr¹ [A county in Virginia].

Faure: fōr¹; fōr² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-99)].

Fauré: fō'rē¹; fō're² [Fr. musical composer (1845-1924)].

Faust: faust¹; foust² [Ger. physician, alchemist, astrologer, and magician of the 16th cent.].

Faustine: fōs'tin¹; fās'tin² [A feminine personal name]. **Faustina**†. Fr. fōs'tin¹; fōs'tin²; Ger. faus-tī'nə¹; fous-tī'ne²; It. **Faustina:** faus-tī'nə¹; fous-tī'na²; L. fēs-tai'nə¹; fās-tī'na².

fauteuil [Fr.]: fō'tū'ye¹; fō'tū'yē², *Standard & W.*; C. fō-tūy¹; E. fō'tūl¹; I. fō-tul¹; M. fō-tūy¹; St. fō-tel¹; Wr. fō-tul¹ [An upholstered armchair].

faux pas [Fr.]: fō pā¹; fō pā² [Literally, a false step; blunder; breach of etiquette].

Favart: fā'vār¹; fā'vār² [Fr. dramatist (1710-92)].

faverolle: fav'ər-ōl¹; fāv'ēr-ōl² [A French breed of fowl].

favor: fē'vər¹; fā'vor² [Kindness].

Favorita (La): la fā'vō-rī'tā¹; lä fā'vō-rī'tā² [Opera by Donizetti].

Favre: fā'vr¹; fā'vr² [Fr. statesman (1809-80)].

Fawcett: fō'set¹; fā'çet² [Eng. family name].

Fawkes: fōks¹; fāks² [Eng. conspirator (1570-1606)].

Fayal: fai-äl¹; fī-äl² [Island in the Azores].

fayallite: fē'al-ait¹; fā'al-it², *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; C. fai-äl'ait¹; I. fē'-yal-ait¹; M. & St. fē'a-lait¹ [A mineral from Fayal].

fealty: fī'al-tī¹; fē'al-ty². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), indicated as two-syllables, *fealty*; but, by Johnson (1755), Ash (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1797), noted as three syllables, as above.

fear: fir¹; fēr² [Regard with dread, fright, or terror].—**fearful:** fir'ful¹; fēr'ful². Sheridan (1780), fer'ful¹. Walker made the distinction (Note 230) that "Ea in *fearful* is long when it signifies 'timorous,' and short when it signifies 'terrible,' as if written *fer-ful*," which may have been so in his time, but is certainly not so today.

Featherstonhaugh: feth'ər-stən-hō¹; fēth'ēr-stən-hā² [Brit. family (name)].

febrific: fi-brif'ik¹; fe-brif'ie² [Causing fever].—**febrifugal:** fi-brif'iu-gal¹; fe-brif'ū-gal².—**febrifuge:** feb'rī-fiūj¹; fēb'rī-fūg² [A medicine that will reduce fever].

febrile: feb'ril¹ or fir'bril¹; fēb'ril² or fē'bril². The first is preferred by *Standard & St.*, also indicated by Fenning (1760), Walker (1797), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863); the second is the choice of C., M., W., & Wr., and was preferred by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864). The pronunciation fir'bril¹, indicated by Sheridan (1780) and condemned by Walker (Note 140), is indicated by the Encyclopædic and the Imperial [Feverish].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ʊ = sing, ʃin, this.

February: feb'ru-ē-rɪ¹; fēb'rʊ-ā-ry²—often mispronounced feb'iu-ār'ɪ¹.

fecial: fī'shəl¹; fē'shal². Same as FETIAL.

fecit [L.]: fī'sɪt¹; fē'cɪt² [He (or she) has done it].

fecund (a.): fek'ʊnd¹ or fī'kund¹; fē'e'ʊnd² or fē'e'ʊnd². The second is given as alternative by C., M., & W., and was preferred by Knowles (1835). Enfield (1807), fī-kund¹ [Fruitful].

fecundate: fek'un-dēt¹; fē'e'ʊn-dāt², indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). Fr. fī-kun'dēt¹, which was preferred by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). C. notes fī-kun'dēt¹, & M. fī'kun-dōit¹ as alternative [To render fruitful].—**fecundation:** fek'-un-dē'shən¹; fē'e'ʊn-dā'shən².—**fecundity:** fī-kun'di-ti¹; fē'e'ʊn'di-ty².

federal: fed'ər-əl¹; fēd'er-əl²—three syllables, not fed'rəl¹ as frequently heard. So also Fed'er-al-ist [Founded on alliance for mutual support]

Fedor, Fedora: See THEODORE.

fee, feed, feel, feet, feeze. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fī¹, fē²; fīd¹, fēd²; fīl¹, fēl²; fīt¹, fēt²; fīz¹, fēz².

feign: fēn¹; fēn² [To make a false show of; pretend].

Feilden: fīl'den¹; fēl'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Felna: fēn¹; fēn² [One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood].

feint: fēnt¹; fēnt² [An appearance assumed to mislead].

fels [Ir.]: fēsh¹ or fēsh¹; fēsh² or fēsh² [A festival].

Felicia: fī-līsh'ə¹; fē-līsh'ə² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. Félicité: fē'lɪ'stē¹; fē'lɪ'çtē²; Félicie: fē'lɪ'stɪ¹; fē'lɪ'çtē²; It. Felicia: fē-lɪ'si-ə¹; fē-lɪ'çi-ə²; Sp. Felicidad: fē-lɪ'thi-thāth¹; fē-lɪ'thi-thāth².

feline: fī'lōin¹; fē'līn². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fī-līn¹; C. & M. indicate fī-līn¹ as alternative [Cat-like].

Felix: fī'līks¹; fē'līks² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. fē'līks¹; fē'līks²; F. Félix: fē'līks¹; fē'līks²; It. Felice: fē-lɪ'çhē¹; fē-lɪ'çhē²; Pg. Feliz: fē-lis¹; fē-lis²; Sp. Félix: fē'līks¹; fē'līks².

felloe: fel'oi¹; fēl'o² [A part of the rim of a wheel].

fellow: fel'oi¹; fēl'o². Vulgarly, fel'ər¹ [A person or individual; companion].

felucca: fī-luk'ə¹; fē-lū'e²; not fel-uk'ə¹ [A Mediterranean coasting-vessel].

feme: fem¹; fēm². St. fam¹; Wr. fēm¹ [In law cant, a woman].—**feme covert:** fem kuv'ərt¹; fēm eov'ərt² [A married woman].—**feme sole:** fem sōl¹; fēm sōl² [An unmarried woman].

feminine: fem'i-nīn¹; fēm'i-nīn²; not -noin¹ [Characteristic of woman].

femoral: fem'o-rəl¹; fēm'o-rəl²; not fī'mo-rəl¹ [Pert. to the femur or thigh].

femur: fī'mʊr¹; fē'mūr² [The thigh].

fendu [Fr.]: fān'dū¹; fān'dū² [Slashed; split; said of a garment].

Fénelon: fē'nə-lōn¹; fē'ne-lōn² [Fr. writer (1651-1715)].

Fenian: fī'nī-an¹; fē'nī-an² [1. One of a body of warriors who furnished the military force of the kings of Ireland. 2. A member of a modern organization formed to secure freedom for Ireland from dominion by Great Britain].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fäst; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Fenwick: fen'ik¹; fën'ik² [1. Eng. family name. See BEAUCHAMP. 2. Any one of several parishes in England and Scotland. See ALNWICK].

feod, feodal, etc. Same as FEUD.

feoff: fef¹; fëf². *E.* fūf¹, also indicated by Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To give corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession].

feoffee: fef-i¹; fëf-ë²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries, Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827), but formerly fëf¹, and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

Ferdinand: fūr'di-nand¹; fër'di-nänd² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Ger. fer'di-nānt¹; fër'di-nānt²; Fr. fer'di'nān¹; fër'di'nān²; *It.* **Ferdinando:** fer'di-nān'do¹; fër'di-nān'do²; *Pg.* **Fernão:** fer-nau¹; fër-nou²; **Fernando:** fer-nān'do¹; *Sp.* **Hernando:** her-nān'do¹; hër-nān'do²; *Pg. Sp.* **Fernando:** fer-nān'do¹; fër-nān'do².

Fergus: fūr'gus¹; fër'güs² [A masculine personal name].

ferine: fī'rin¹ or fī'rain¹; fë'rin² or fë'rin². *Standard & C.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* note the second [Existing in a wild state; not domesticated].

ferison (*n.*): fī-rai'sən¹ or fī'ri-sən¹; fë-rī'son² or fë'ri-son². *Standard, C., & M.* indicate the first; *E.* fer-i'sen¹; *I.* fī-ris'en¹; *Wr.* fī'ri-sen¹ [A term in logic].

Fermanagh: fər-man'ə¹; fër-mān'a² [Ir. county].

ferment (*v.*): fər-ment¹; fër-mënt². Compare ABSENT [To produce fermentation in].

ferment (*n.*): fūr'ment¹; fër'mënt² [A substance which will cause fermentation].

Ferrara: fer-rā'ra¹; fër-rā'rā² [It. province and city].—**Ferrarese:** fer'-a-rā¹ or -rā²; fër'a-rēs² or -rēs² [Pert. to Ferrara].

ferriage: fer'i-jī¹; fër'i-āg²—three syllables. Compare CARRIAGE.

ferrocyanid, ferrocyanide: fer'o-sui'ə-nid¹ or -naid¹; fër'o-çy'a-nīd² or -nīd² [A chemical compound of iron].

ferrule: fer'ul¹ or fer'ül¹; fër'ul² or fër'ül²; *not* fer'il¹, *C., Standard, W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*, which was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). The first is preferred by *I., M., St., & W.* (1909), and was indicated by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835); the second by *E.* [A metal cap, as for the end of a walking-stick]. Compare FERTLE.

fertile: fūr'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or fūr'tail¹, *E., I., & St.*; fër'til² or fër'til²; *not* fūr'ti¹ [Producing abundantly].

ferule: fer'ul¹; fër'ul², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.* fer'ül¹; *I.* fe'riül¹; *M. & St.* fer'yul¹ [A rod used to inflict punishment].

fescue: fes'kü¹; fës'eü² [A pointer used in teaching children to read].

festina lente [*L.*]: fes-tai'nə len'ti¹; fës-ti'na lën'te² [Make haste slowly].

Festus: fes'tus¹; fës'tüs² [Bible and masculine personal name].

fetal: fi'tal¹; fë'tal² [Pertaining to a fetus].

fête [*Fr.*]: fät¹; fët² [Feast].—**fête champêtre** [*Fr.*]: fät shən'pā'tr¹; fët çhän'pē'tr² [An open-air festival].

fetich, fetichism. Same as FETISH, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪf = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

feticide: fɪ'ti-said¹, *C., E., I., M., St., & W., or* fet'i-said¹; fē'ti-çid² or fēt'-i-çid², *Standard & Wr.* [In criminal law, the felonious killing of an unborn child].

fetid: fet'id¹; fēt'id², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers; *C., E., & I.*, fɪ'tid¹, also Perry (1805) [Emitting an offensive odor].

fetish: fɪ'tɪʃ¹ or fet'ɪʃ¹; fē'tɪʃ² or fēt'ɪʃ². Murray prefers the latter, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative [An object of worship other than an idol among savages]—**fetishism:** fɪ'tɪʃ-izm¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr., or* fet'ɪʃ-izm¹, *M.*; fē'tɪʃ-izm² or fēt'ɪʃ-izm².

feu: fiū¹; fū² [Land-tenure based on agricultural service].

feud: fiūd¹; fūd² [Enmity between families, clans, or the like].

feudal: fiū'dəl¹; fū'dəl² [Pert. to feudalism].

[military service].

feudalism: fiū'dəl-izm¹; fū'dəl-izm² [A system of land-tenure based on

Feuerbach: fœ'ər-bāh¹; fœ'ər-bāh² [Ger. jurist (1775–1833)].

Feuillant: fū'yān¹; fū'yān² [An order of monks of 1586].

Feuillet: fū'yē¹; fū'yē² [Fr. writer (1821–90)].

feuilleton [Fr.]: fū'yə-tōn¹; fū'yə-tōn² [A section of a newspaper devoted to a serial or short story].

Féval: fē'vāl¹; fē'vāl² [Fr. novelist (1817–89)].

fever: fɪ'vər¹; fē'vēr² [A disorder of the system of mammals].

Feversham: fav'ər-šām¹; fāv'er-sham² [Eng. family name]. Compare
BEAUCHAMP.

Ffoulkes: fōks¹ or fūks¹; fōks² or fūks² [Eng. family name].

fiacre [Fr.]: fɪ-ā'kr¹; fɪ-ā'er² [A four-wheeled public carriage].

fiancé (masc.), fiancée (fem.): fɪ'ān'sē¹; fɪ'ān'çē² [A betrothed].

Fianna: fɪ'nə¹; fɪ'na² [The Fenians as an ancient body of warriors]. See
FENIAN.

fiasco: fɪ-as'ko¹ or fɪ-ās'ko¹; fɪ-ās'eo² or fɪ-ās'eo² [It., a complete failure]. A word of recent introduction into Eng. (circa 1850), which has become completely Anglicized.

fiat: fai'at¹; fɪ'āt² [An authoritative decree].

fiber, fibre: fai'bar¹; fɪ'ber² [A thread-like substance].

fibril: fai'bril¹; fɪ'bril²; *not* fɪ-bril¹ [A fiber or filament]. So also with its relatives **fɪ'bril-la**, **fɪ'bril-i-a**, **fɪ'bril-lar**, **fɪ'bril-la-ry**, **fɪ'bril-late**, **fɪ'bril-la'tion**.

fibrillous: fai'brɪ-lus¹; fɪ'brɪ-lūs². *Wr.* fɪ-bril'us¹ [Composed of fibers].—**fibrillose:** fai'brɪ-lōs¹; fɪ'brɪ-lōs² [Appearing like fine fibers].

fibrin, fibrine: fai'brɪn¹ or -brɪn¹; fɪ'brɪn² or -brɪn² [One of several nitrogenous substances].

fibrinous: fai'brɪ-nus¹; fɪ'brɪ-nūs². *Wr.* fɪ-brɪ-nus¹ [Pert. to fibrin].

fibula [L.]: fɪb'yū-lə¹; fɪb'yū-lā²; *not* fai-biū'lə¹ [An ornamental brooch of the safety-pin type].

Fichte: fɪh'tə¹; fɪh'te² [Ger. philosopher (1762–1814)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, boy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

fico [It.]: fi'ko¹; fi'eo²; Perry (1777), fai'ko¹ [A fig: an archaism. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act i, sc. 3].

Ficus: fai'kus¹; fi'eüs² [A genus of shrubs; the figs].

Fidelio: fi-dē'li-ō¹; fi-dē'li-ō²; not fai-di'h-ō¹ [The name of the only opera composed by Beethoven].

fidellity: fi-del'i-ti¹; fi-dē'l'i-ty² [Faithfulness; devotion].

fidget: fij'et¹; fig'ēt² [One who is nervously restless].

fiducial: fi-diū'shal¹; fi-dū'shal² [Confident in trust or belief].

fiduciary: fi-diū'shi-ē-ri¹; fi-dū'shi-ā-ry²; not fi-diū'shār-i¹ [Confidential].

fief, field, fiend. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fif¹, fēf²; fild¹, fēld²; find¹, fend².

fieldfare: fild'fär¹; fēld'fär². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), fild'fär¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), fil'fär¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798), fel'fär¹; Jameson (1827), feld'fär¹ [A thrush].

Flennes: fainz¹; finz² [Eng. family name].

Fierabras: fi-ē'ra-brā¹; fi-ē'rā-brā² [A knight of the time of Charlemagne; hero of medieval romances].

fierce: firs¹; fērç². Sheridan (1780), furs¹—this was an idiosyncrasy of the stage which was noted also by Walker (1791). The first mode of pronouncing this word (*ferse*) is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion (*ferse*); and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Walker . . . was sometimes ruled by theory which was altogether too refined for practice. . . . *Fierce* and *perce*, for instance, he made in his first work to rhyme with *verse*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. i, p. 71 [H. '04.]

fiery: fai'ēr-i¹, I., W., Walker, & Wr., or fair'i¹, C., E., M., St., & Standard; fi'er-y² or fir'y² [Pertaining to fire].

Fiesole: fi-ē'zo-lē¹; fi-ē'zo-lē²—It. s between vowels is generally pronounced z [It. town with Etruscan remains].

fife: faif¹; fif² [A tube-like musical instrument]. See I.

fifth: fifth¹; fifth²; not fith¹.

Figaro: fi'gā'rō¹; fi'gā'rō². In England frequently heard fig'ā-ro¹ [A shrewd unscrupulous schemer in various plays].

fight: fait¹; fit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH. [Opera by Donizetti].

Figlia del Reggimento: fil'ya del rē'ji-men'tō¹; fil'yā dēl rē'gi-mēn'tō²

figurant: fig'yu-rant¹; fig'yu-rant², *Standard*, C., E., St., & W.; I. fig'iūr-ant¹; M. fi-gu-rant¹; Wr. fig'u-rant¹ [One who figures in any scene, as on the stage, without taking prominent part].

figure: fig'yur¹; fig'yur², *Standard*, C., St., W., & Wr.; also, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Jameson. E. fig'ūr¹; I. & Smart fig'iūr¹; M. & Perry, fig'ūr¹; Knowles, fig'yar¹. Modern American and Scottish usage favors the first; English usage supports the second, pronouncing the *u* as in "but" to-day, but as in "burn" half a century ago. Murray notes fig'iūr¹ as alternative [Form; shape; design; also, a written character].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; uu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

figurine: fig^uyu-rin¹; fig^uyu-rin² [A small terra-cotta figure; as, a Tanagra figurine of the 4th century B. C.].

Fiji: fi^uji¹; fi^uji² [An archipelago in the South Pacific].

flander: fi-lan^udər¹; fi-län^udər² [A small wallaby].

flar: fai^ular¹; fi^ulär² [Thread-like].

flate: fai^ulēt¹; fi^ulät² [Straight, as the antennæ of certain flies].

flature: fil^uə-tiur¹ or -chur¹; fil^ua-tür² or -chür² [Reeling raw silk from cocoons].

filch: filch¹ or filsh¹; filch² or filsh². The first indicates American & Scottish usage, the second English usage.

Fildes: fai^uəls¹; fi^uəls² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [de bœf².

filet [Fr.]: fi^ulē¹; fi^ulē² [A filet].—**filet de bœuf** [Fr.]: fi^ulē¹ də bœf¹; fi^ulē²

filial: fil^uyəl¹ or fil^ui-əl¹; fil^uyəl² or fil^ui-əl²; Wr. fil^uyəl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage [Pert. to a son].

Filioque: fil^ui-ō^ukwī¹; fil^ui-ō^ukwē² [L., literally, "and from the Son." In Church History, the clause which furnished one of the grounds for the schism between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches]. [band or strip].

fillet: fil^uet¹; fil^uet². Compare FILET [A band or something resembling a

film: film¹; film². Vulgarly, fi-lum¹ [A thin membrane or filament; also, a sensitized substance used in photography].

filoplume: fil^uo-plūm¹, *Standard, E., & W.*, or fai^ulo-plūm¹, *C. & M.*; fil^uo-plūm² or fi^ulo-plūm² [A thread-feather].

filose: fai^ulōs¹; fi^ulōs² [Thread-like].

filoselle: fil^uo-zel¹; fil^uo-sēl², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; I. fi-lō-zēl¹; M. fil^uo-sel¹; St. fai^ulō-zel¹; Wr. fil^uo-sel¹ [Floss-silk].

fil [Fr.]: fis¹; fis²—the *l* is silent [Son].

[formance].

finale [It.]: fi-nō^ulē¹; fi-nā^ulē² [The last part, act, or scene of a public per-

finance: fi-nans¹ or fai-nans¹; fi-nānç² or fi-nānç². The second is noted only as alternative by *C., M., & W.* [Monetary affairs or their management].

financial: fi-nan^ushəl¹; fi-nān^ushāl². In commercial circles, fai-nan^ushāl¹ has some vogue, but is not recognized by any dictionary and is condemned by some orthoepists [Pert. to finance].

financier: fin^uan-sīr¹ or fi-nan^usīr¹; fin^uān-çēr² or fi-nān^uçēr². *Standard & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* indicate the second; *C.* fin-an-sīr¹; *M.* fi-nan-sī-ar¹; *Wr.* fin-ən-sīr¹. The stress was indicated on the ultima by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable, but Perry (1777) stressed the second, indicating four syllables, fi-nan-si-er¹, as Murray [An expert in finance].

Findlater: fin^ulā-tər¹; fin^ulā-ter²—the *d* is silent [Scot. family name].

Findlay¹: find^ulē¹; find^ulā² [A town in Ohio].

Findlay²: fin^ulū¹; fin^uly² [Scot. family name].

fine (*a., n., & v.*): fain¹; fin².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; tat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

fineness: fain'nes¹; fin'nēs² [The quality of being excellent]. See next.

finesse [Fr.]: fi-nes'¹; fi-nēs'² [The gaining of a point by subtle means; also, the means employed to this end].

Fingal: fin-gōl'¹ or fin'gəl¹; fin-gāl'² or fin'gāl² [1. The hero of an epic poem of disputed authorship. 2. A cave on the island of Staffa, off the W. coast of Scotland].

fingrigo: fin'grī-gō¹; fin'grī-gō². C. fin-grig'ō¹; Wr. fin-grai'gō¹ [A West-Ind. shrub].

finis [L.]: fai'nis¹; fi'nis² [The end].

Finistère: fin'is-tār'¹ or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tār'¹; fin'is-tēr'² or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tēr'² [Fr. cape and dept.]

Finisterre: fin-is-tār'¹; fin-is-tēr'² [Sp. cape off Galicia].

finite: foi'nait¹; fi'nīt²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), foi'nait¹; Perry (1805), foi'nit¹ [Having bounds; limited].

finocchio: fi-nō'ki-ō¹; fi-nō'eī-ō², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; M. fi-nek'i-ō¹; Wr. fi-nō'shi-ō¹ [Sweet fennel].

Fionn: fin¹; fīn² [In Ir. legend, the commander of the Fianna (3d cent. A. D.)]. See FIANNA.

fiord, fjord: fyōrd¹; fyōrd² [A long, narrow arm of the sea].

florite: fai'o-rai¹; fi'o-rit², *Standard, E., I., St., & Wr.*; C. fiō'rai¹; M. & W. fi-ō'rai¹ [A mineral].

fire: fair¹; fir². See I.

Firenze: fi-ren'tsē¹; fi-rēn'tsē² [It. name of the city of Florence].

firm: fŭrm¹; firm². See I.

firman: fŭr'man¹; fir'man². I. fŭr-man'¹ [A Turkish or Oriental decree].

first: fŭrst¹; first²; not fust¹. See I.

firth: fŭrth¹; firth²; not fir'ch¹ [The mouth of a Scottish river or an arm of [the sea].

Fismes: fim¹; fim² [Fr. town].

fissile: fis'il¹; fis'il²; not fis'il¹, nor fis'ail¹ [That may be split].

fission: fish'an¹; fish'on² [The act of splitting].

fissura: fi-siŭ'rē¹; fi-sŭ'ra² [A fissure].

fissure: fish'ur¹; fish'ur² [A crack, slit, or furrow].

fist: fist¹; fist² [A clenched hand]. See I.

fistula: fis'tiu-lē¹ or fis'chu-lē¹; fis'tū-lē² or fis'chu-lē² [A canal or tube].

Fitzhardinge: fits-hār'din¹; fits-hār'ding²; not -din¹ [Eng. family name].

Fitzwygram: fits-wai'grām¹; fits-wy'gram²; not fits-wig'rām¹ [Eng. family name].

Flume: fi-ŭ'mē¹; fi-ŭ'mē² [Austr. seaport].

five: faiv¹; fiṽ².

fixture: fiks'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fiks'tūr² or -chur² [One who or that which is [permanently in place].

flaccid: flak'sid¹; flāe'qid² [Lacking firmness].

flag: flag¹; flāg². See G [A national banner].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

- flagellant:** flaj'e-lənt¹; fläg'č-lənt² [One who scourges himself].
- flagellate:** flaj'e-lēt¹; fläg'č-lāt² [To beat with a rod or whip].
- flageolet:** flaj'o-lēt¹; fläg'o-lēt², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E. & Wr.* flaj'ə-lēt¹; *I.* flaj'el-et¹; *W.* flaj'o-lēt¹ [A tube-like musical instrument].
- flagitious:** flə-jish'us¹; flə-g'ish'ūs² [Flagrantly wicked]. [liquors].
- flagon:** flag'en¹; fläg'on² [A vessel with a narrow mouth used for serving].
- flagrant:** flē'grant¹; flā'grant²; *not* flag'rənt¹ [Openly scandalous].
- flail:** flēl¹; flāl² [An implement for threshing].
- flake:** flēk¹; flāk² [A thin piece or chip].
- flambeau:** flam'bō¹ or (*Fr.*) flān'bō¹; flām'bō² or (*Fr.*) flān'bō² [A torch].
Plural *flambeaux*, -bōz¹ & ².
- flamboyant:** flam-bei'ant¹; flām-bōy'ant² [Showy]. [or reddish bird].
- flamingo:** flə-miŋ'go¹; flə-miŋ'gō² [A long-legged and long-necked pink].
- flâneur** [*Fr.*]: flā'nūr¹; flā'nūr² [A lounge; an idler].
- flange:** flanj¹; fläng². See G [A rim].
- flank:** flank¹; flänk². See N [Side].
- flannel:** flan'l¹; flän'l²; *not* flan-nel¹ [Woven goods of wool or wool and cotton].
- flare:** flār¹; flār² [A large unsteady bright light].
- flash:** flašh¹; flāsh² [A sudden gleam of flame].
- flask:** flask¹; flāsk². See ASK [A small bottle].
- flat:** flat¹; flāt² [A plane surface or that which has such a surface].
- flaunt:** flōnt¹ or flēnt¹; flānt² or flant². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Formerly Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated the second, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred the first [To wave gaily; display proudly].
- flea, fleak, fleam.** These words are all pronounced as one syllable: flī¹, flē²; flrk¹, flēk²; flim¹, flēm². [sufficiently for flight].
- fledge:** flej¹; flēg² [To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown].
- fleece:** flīs¹; flēç². See C [The wool of a sheep or other animal].
- Fleming:** flem'ɪŋ¹; flēm'ing²; *not* flem'in¹ [A native of Flanders].
- fleur-de-lis:** flūr'də-lī¹; flūr'-de-lī²—the s is silent [A heraldic device used on the Fr. royal arms]. When referring to the flower the s is pronounced.
- flew:** flū¹; flū²; *not* flūi¹ [Imperfect of FLY, v.].
- flexion:** flek'shən¹; flēk'shon² [The act of bending].
- flexure:** flek'shur¹ or fleks'yur¹; flēk'shur² or flēks'yur² [The act, manner, or state of being bent]. [person].
- flibbertigibbet:** flib'er-ti-jib'et¹; flib'er-ti-gīb'et² [An impulsive, restless].
- flier, flyer:** flai'er¹; flī'er² [One who or that which flies].
- flies:** floiz¹; flīs² [The space over and at both sides of a stage].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrna*;

flight: flait¹; flit²—the *gh* is now silent [The act of flying].

flimsy: flim'zī¹; flīm'sy² [Lacking in substance; thin; weak].

finch, fling, flint, flip. The *i* in all these words is open and short as in "hit": flinch¹, flinch²; flip¹, fling²; flint¹, flint²; flip¹, flip². See I.

firt: flūrt¹; flirt². See I.

flit: flit¹; flit². See I.

float: flōt¹; flōt² [To rest on the surface of a fluid].

floe: flō¹; flō² [A floating mass of ice].

flog: fleg¹; flōg². See dog [To strike with a whip].

flood: flud¹; flōd² [An overflow of water].

floor: flōr¹; flōr², but more frequently heard flēr¹, which is not yet noted by any dictionary.

Flora: flō'ra¹; flō'ra² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of flowers and spring].

floral: flō'rāl¹; flō'rāl². There is a tendency to weaken the *o* to flēr'al¹ [Pert. to flowers].

Florence: flēr'ens¹; flōr'ēnc² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. Ger. **Florenz**: flo-rents¹; flo-rēnts²; D. **Florentia**: flo-ren'tsi-a¹; flo-rēn'tsi-ā²; F. **Florence**: flō'rāns¹; flō'rānc²; It. **Florenza**: fi'o-ren'dza¹; fi'o-rēn'dzā²; Sp. **Floren-cia**: flo-ren'thi-a¹; flo-rēn'thi-ā²; Sw. **Florenz**: flo-rens¹; flo-rēns².

Florentine: flēr'en-tin¹ or flēr'en-tain¹; flōr'ēn-tin² or flōr'ēn-tin². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain. St. flēr'en-tin¹ [Pert. to Florence and its school of painting].

floriculture: flō'ri-kul-tiur¹ or flō'ri-kul-čhur¹; flō'ri-eül-tür² or flō'ri-eül-čur²; E., M., & St. flēr-i-kul'tiūr¹; Wr. flēr'i-kult-yur¹. Altho American lexicographers indicate a long *o* in the first syllable, it is heard only occasionally. Compare **FLORIST** [The cultivation of flowers].

florid: flēr'id¹; flōr'id² [Flushed with red].

florin: flēr'in¹; flōr'in² [A gold or silver coin].

florist: flō'rist¹ or flēr'ist¹; flō'rist² or flōr'ist². The first indicates American usage as recorded by the dictionaries, the second is the usage of Great Britain. There is a tendency in the United States to weaken the *o* to the sound of that letter heard in "not." [worm].

floss: fles¹; flōs² [The coarse silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-
[worm].

Flotow: flō'tō¹; flō'tō² [Ger. composer (1812-83)].

flour: flaur¹; flour². Altho indicated as one syllable, this word is more frequently uttered flau'ər¹, and Stormonth is the only lexicographer to note the fact. Murray gives flauer¹, but as one syllable.

flower: flau'ər¹; flow'er² [A plant which flowers].

flower-de-luce: flau'ər-dē-lūs¹; flow'er-de-luç² [A fleur-de-lis].

flue: flū¹; flū²—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "full" [A channel or passage for smoke].

fluff: fluf¹; fluf². See U [The nap or down of anything].

fluid: flū'id¹; flū'id²; not flīū'id¹ [That which is capable of flowing].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe. fást, wət, ăl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice, ī=ē; ī=ē gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: *artistie*, *ārt*; *fat*, *fāre*; *fast*; *get*, *prēy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *būt*, *būrn*;

font: *fent*¹; *fönt*²; *not funt*¹ [A receptacle for holy water; also, a basin for the water used in baptism]

Fontaine (la): *la fön"tēn"1*; *lā fön"tān"2* [Fr. fabulist (1621-95)].

Fontainebleau: *fön"tēn"blō"1*; *fön"tān"blō"2* [Fr. town, forest, and palace].

fontanal: *fent"tə-nəl"1*; *fön"ta-nal"2* [Fountain-like].

fontanel: *fent"tə-nel"1*; *fön"ta-nel"2* [A term in the anatomy of the cranium].

Fontenoy: *fent"ti-nei"1* or (Fr.) *fön"tə-nwā"1*; *fön"te-nōy"2* or (Fr.) *fön"te-nwā"2* [Belg. town, where Saxe defeated Cumberland, May 11, 1745].

Foochow: *fū"chāu"1*; *fōō"chow"2*; *not fū"chū"1* [Chin. treaty port].

food: *fūd"1*; *fōōd"2*. Pedantic attempts at refinement have produced *fud"1*, which is unnoted by the dictionaries. See *root*.

fool: *fūl"1*; *fōōl"2*.

foot: *fut"1*; *fōōt"2*. See quotations.

And where she went, the flowers took thickest root,
As she had sow'd them with her odorous foot.

BEN JONSON *The Sad Shepherd* act 1, sc. 1. Printed 1641.

But knit her brows and stamped her angry foot

To hear a Teacher call a rōōt a rōōt. HOLMES *Urania*. Printed 1846.

for: *fēr"1*; *fōr"2*. In the familiar speech of the best educated the *o* of this word is frequently weakened to *fer"1*. Dr. Murray, however, notes *fēr"1*, *fer"1*, and *fēr"1*.

forage: *fer"ij"1*; *fōr"ag"2* [Food for cattle and horses].

foramen: *fo-rē"men"1*; *fo-rā"mēn"2* [In anatomy, an opening]. [zoans].

Foraminifera: *fo-ram"i-nif"ər-ə"1*; *fo-rām"i-nif"ər-ə"2* [An order of proto-foray, forray: *fer"ē"1*; *fōr"ā"2*. *I. fe"rē"1*; *Wr. fə-rē"1*. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), *fer"i"1*; Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855), *fēr-rē"1* [A raid].

forbad, forbade: *fer-bad"1*; *fōr-bād"2*. Altho the Century notes that the first of these is obsolete, it survives in classic literature and may be found in Spenser, Dryden, Gray, Hussey, Knight, and other writers. [name].

Forbes: *fēr-bz"1* or (Scot.) *fer"bis"1*; *fōrbz"2* or (Scot.) *fōr"bes"2* [Scot. family name].

force, ford, fore: *fōrs"1*, *fōrç"2*; *fōrd"1*, *fōrd"2*; *fēr"1*, *fōr"2*. In cultivated Eng. and Am. speech the *o* in these words is now pronounced as *o* in "or," but in Northern Eng. dialect and in some parts of the U. S. the long *o* indicated by the dictionaries is still heard. See *O*.

forebear: *fēr-bār"1*; *fōr-bār"2*. See *O* [An ancestor].

forebode: *fēr-bōd"1*; *fōr-bōd"2*. See *O* [To announce beforehand].

forecast: *fēr"kast"1*; *fōr"east"2*. See *O* [To tell in advance; as, to forecast the weather].

forecastle: *fēr"kas"1* or (Naut.) *fēk"sl"1*; *fōr"eās"1* or (Naut.) *fōe"sl"2*. See *O* [That part of a ship forward of the foremast].

forefather: *fēr"fā"thər"1*; *fōr"fā"thər"2*. *Standard & C. fōr"fā"thər"1*; *fōr"fā"thər"2*; *E., I., M., S., W., and Wr. fōr"fā"thər"1*. See *O*. While Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult, Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) stressed the penult.

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

forehead: fər'ed¹; fôr'ed². *I.* fôr'hed¹, which *C.* & *Wr.* indicate as alternative. Barclay (1774) and Sheridan (1780), fôr'ed¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles, fôr'hed¹; Walker (1791), fôr'hed¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), fôr'hed¹. See *H.*

foreign: fər'in¹; fôr'in². Compare FEIGN.

foresail: fər'sæl¹ or (*Naut.*) fə'sl¹; fôr'sāl² or (*Naut.*) fô'sl².

forest: fər'est¹; fôr'est² [A large wooded tract of land].

forfeiture: fər'fi-tiur¹ or -chur¹; fôr'fi-tūr² or -chur². Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802), fər'fi-tiur¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), fôr'fi-tiur¹ [The loss of possession of something as a penalty in law].

forge: fərj or fôrj¹; fôrg or fôrg². See *O.*

forger: fərj'ər¹ or fôrj'ər¹; fôrg'er² or fôrg'er².

forgery: fər'jər-ɪ¹ or fôr'jər-ɪ¹; fôr'ger-y² or fôr'ger-y². The first indicates the usage of the people as it is, the second is the usage as the dictionaries prefer to record it. The pronunciation which Worcester noted as corrupt is the first noted and is fast displacing that preferred by most dictionaries, which is now seldom heard [The act of fraudulent imitation, as of a signature, coin, etc.].

forget: fər-get¹; fôr-gët²; *not* fôr-get¹, *nor* fôr-git¹ [To be unable to remember]. So also with its relatives forgettable, forgettability, forgetter, forgetful, etc.

forgive: fər-giv¹; fôr-gïv² [To pardon].

forgo: fər-gō¹; fôr-gō² [To deny oneself].

forked: fərkt¹ or fərkt'ed¹, *Wr.*; fôrkt² or fôrkt'ed². The second is noted by *Standard & W.* as alternative, but is not allowed in any form by Murray.

forlorn: fər-lörn¹; fôr-lörn²; *M.* fə-lörn¹ [Abandoned; desolate].

This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1809).

In England it is generally rhymed with *turn*; in Ireland with *turn*. Analogy looks towards *corn*. The first of these modes may be attributed to that "cursory pronunciation" noticed by Johnson, or perhaps to some absurd notion of refinement.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

form: fœrm¹; fœrm²—the pronunciation recorded by modern dictionaries. Formerly indicated fœrm¹ by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fœrm¹. Murray notes that Todd (1818) assigns to the word in the sense of a bench, class, or lair of a hare the pronunciation fœrm¹, in other senses fœrm¹. "The distinction," he says, "if it was ever recognized, is now obsolete."

format: for-mat¹ or (*Fr.*) fœr'mā¹; for-măt² or (*Fr.*) fôr'mă² [The typographical style and general make-up of a book]. [for alarm].

formidable: fər'mɪ-də-bl¹; fôr'mi-da-bl²; *not* fər-mid'ə-bl¹. [Giving cause

forray: fər'ē¹; fôr'ā². Same as FORAY.

forsooth: fər-sūth¹; fôr-sōth²; *not* fər-suth¹. See SOOTH and SOOTHE.

Forsyth: fər-saith¹; fôr-syth² [A family and geographic name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Forsythia: fer-sai'fhi-a¹ or fer-sifh'i-a¹; för-sy'thi-a² or för-syth'i-a², *Standard*; C. för-sai'fhi-a¹; W. fer-sifh'i-a¹ [A genus of shrubs with yellow flowers].

fort: fört¹; fört². The pronunciation commonly indicated by the dictionaries (with the exception of Murray, who indicates föärt¹) gives to the *o* the sound it has in "go" instead of that which it has in "or." See O [A military defensive work].

fortalice: fört'a-lis¹; fört'a-lif², *Craig, E., M., & W. Standard, C., I., St., & Wr. fört'a-lis¹; Smart fört-al'is*. See O [An outwork of a fortification; a small fort].

forte¹ [It.]: för'tē¹; för'tē² [I. a. Loud. II. n. A passage in music to be performed loudly].

forte² [Fr.]: fört¹; fört² [That in which one excels].

forth: fërth¹; fërth². See notes under FORCE, FORT, and O.

forthwith: fërth"with¹; fërth"with². See O. *Standard, C., E., & W. fërth"with¹; I., St., & Wr. fërth-with¹; M. fërth"with¹*. In American usage the final *th* is pronounced as in *then*, in Great Britain as in *thin*.

fortnight: fört'nait¹ or fört'nit¹; fört'nit² or fört'nit². Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) preferred the second, giving the ultima the short sound. This is recorded by C. & W. as alternative. It is somewhat curious that no lexicographer indicates the pronunciation of this word—a contraction of *fourteenthnight*—as fört'nait¹, for which there is justification in its earlier spelling the like of which can not be found for indicating the pronunciation of *fort*, fört¹, and its relatives as modern lexicographers, following the trail blazed by their predecessors, invariably do. See O.

Fortuna: fer-tiū'nā¹; för-tū'na² [In Roman myth, the goddess of chance].

Fortunatus: fër'tiu-nē'tus¹; för'tū-nā'tūs² [Hero in folk-lore].

fortune: fër'tiun¹ or -chun¹; för'tün² or -chun² [Favorable chance].

forty: fër'ti¹; för'ty². See O.

forum: fõ'rum¹; fõ'rüm²; frequently, but incorrectly, fër'am¹ [A judicial assembly]. [cal use.]

forward: fër'wärd¹; fër'wärd²; *not* fër'rärd¹, which is restricted to nauti-
forza [It.]: fër'dzä¹; fër'dzä² [In music, emphasis].

foss, fosse: fes¹; fös² [A ditch].

Fouché: fū'shē¹; fū'çhē² [Fr. statesman (1763-1820)].

fougade [Fr.]: fū'güd¹; fū'gäd² [A well-like mine as for repelling attack].

fought: fët¹; fôt²—the *gh* is now silent [Imp. & pp. of *fight*].

foul: faul¹; foul² [Offensive]. See O.

Foullis: faulz¹ or fau'lis¹; foulz² or fou'lis² [Scot. family name].

foumart: fau'mart¹ or fū'mart¹; fou'märt² or fū'märt², *Standard*; C. fau'-märt¹; E., I., St., & Wr. fū'märt¹; M. fū'märt¹; W. fū'märt¹ [The European polecat].

found, fount. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: faund¹, found²; faunt¹, fount². See O.

fountain: faun'tin¹; foun'tin², *Standard, M., & Wr.*; C. faun'tan¹; E. faun'ten¹; I. & St. faun'ten¹; W. faun'tin¹ [A spring of water].

four: för¹; för²; *not* fër¹. See O [A cardinal number: 4].

Fourier: fū'ri'ē¹; fū'ri'ē² [Fr. socialist (1772-1837)].—**Fourierism:** fū'ri-är-izm¹; fū'ri-ēr-izm² [A communistic system advocated by Fourier].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fërñ; hīt, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

foveolate: fo-vi'o-lēt¹; fo-vē'o-lāt², *Standard, C., E., & W.* fō-vi-o-lēt¹; *I. & St.* fō-vi-ō-lēt¹; *M.* fō-vi-o-lēt¹; *Wr.* fo-vi'o-lt¹ [Marked with little pits or holes].

foyer: fwā'yē¹ or (*Local, U. S.*) foi'ər¹; fwā'yē² or (*Local, U. S.*) fōy'er² [Fr., a lobby or meeting-place in a theater]. The word is of recent introduction into Eng. and is not yet completely Anglicized.

fracas [Fr.]: frā'kū¹; frā'ēā². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* frē'kəs¹; *E., I., M., & St.,* and Kenrick (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) frā'kū¹. The second pronunciation indicates an American usage that may be traced to the early American lexicographers and which has been perpetuated by their descendants, all failing to represent the word as spoken by the Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf States. This gives to it an unwarranted Anglicized form. By educated Americans and Englishmen the word is pronounced frā'kū¹ and still retains its Fr. sound. Noted as first used in 1727 by Dr. Murray, the word is not yet Anglicized. See TAPIS.

fragile: fraj'il¹; frāg'il²; not fraj'ail¹ [Delicate; frail].

fragment: frag'ment¹; frāg'mēnt²; not frag'mənt¹ [A part or piece broken from a whole].—**fragmental:** frag-men'tal¹; frāg-mēn'tal²; *C. & M.* frag'men-tal¹.—**fragmentary:** frag'men-tē-rī¹; frāg'mēn-tā-ry²; not frag'ment'ər-ī¹.

France: frans¹ or (*F.*) frāns¹; frānç² or (*F.*) frānç² [A republic of Europe].

Frances: fran'ses¹; frān'çēs² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. D. Pg.* **Francisca:** fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'cā²; *Fr. Françoise:* frān'swāz¹; frān'çwāz²; **Francisque:** frān'sisk¹; frān'çisk²; *G. Francisca:* fran-tsis'ka¹; frān-tsis'cā²; *It. Francesca:* fran-ches'ka¹; frān-çēs'cā²; *Sp. Francisca:* fran-chis'ka¹; frān-chis'cā²; *Sw. Franciska:* fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'kā².

franchise: fran'chāiz¹ or fran'chiz¹; frān'chis² or frān'chis². *I., St., & W.* note the first. *Standard, C., M., Wr., Perry (1777),* and *Walker (1791)* indicate the second. *E.* fran'shiz¹ [1. A right to vote at public elections. 2. A special privilege granted for a consideration, as to a public service corporation].

Franchise . . . cometh of the French so signifying: it is taken with us for a priviledge, or an exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and sometime an immunity from tribute.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

franchisement: fran'chiz-ment¹; frān'chis-mēnt². *E.* fran'shiz-ment¹; *St.* fran'chāiz-ment¹.

Francis: fran'sis¹; frān'çis² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Frants:* frānts¹; frānts²; *Dan. D. Francisus:* fran-sis'kus¹; frān-çis'cūs²; *F. François:* frān'swā¹; frān'çwā²; *G. Francisus:* fran-tsis'kus¹; frān-tsis'cūs²; *It. Francesco:* fran-ches'ko¹; frān-çēs'cō²; *Pg. Francisco:* fran-sis'ko¹; frān-çis'cō²; *Sp. fran-chis'-ko¹; frān-chis'cō²; Sw. Frans:* frāns¹; frāns².

frangipane: fran'ji-pēn¹; frān'gi-pān². Same as FRANGIPANI: the spelling preferred in England.

frangipani, frangipanni: fran'ji-pān'ī¹; frān'gi-pān'ī² [A perfume]. See preceding. [incense].

frankincense: fran'k-in-sens¹; frān'k-in-çēs² [A gum or resin burned as

Franz-Joseph: frānts-yō'zef¹; frānts-yō'şēf² [Emperor of Austria-Hungary].

frap: frap¹; frāp² [To draw or bind together so as to strengthen].

frappé [Fr.]: frap'pē¹; frāp'pē² [Iced].

Fraser: frē'zər¹; frā'şer² [Am., Eng., and Scot. family name].

fraternal: frā-tūr'nāl¹; frā-tēr'nāl² [Brotherly].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

fraternate: *frat'ər-nēt*¹; *frät'er-nät*², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* *fra-tūr'nēt*¹; *M. & St. frat'ūr-nēt*¹ [To fraternize].

fraternize: *frat'ər-noiz*¹; *frät'er-niz*², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I. fra-tur-noiz*; *St. frat'ūr-noiz*; *Wr. fra-tūr'noiz*¹. Murray notes *frēt'ər-noiz* as alternative. Defined by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), "to agree as brothers," the word is recorded by Bailey (1724) but unstressed. It is not found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), nor Walker (1797). Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Todd (1818) indicated *fra-tūr'noiz*¹.

fratricidal: *frat'ri-sai'dəl*¹; *frät'ri-çī'dəl*². *M. frēt'ri-sai'dəl*¹. See **FRATRICIDE**.

fratricide: *frat'ri-soid*¹; *frät'ri-çid*². *M. frēt'ri-soid*¹, which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), *frat'ri-soid*¹ [One who kills his brother].

frau [Ger.]: *frau*¹; *frou*² [Mistress; Mrs.].

fraud: *fräd*¹; *fräð*² [Deliberate deception].

fräulein [Ger.]: *fröi'lain*¹; *fröi'lin*² [Miss].

Fraunhofer: *fraun'hō-fər*¹; *froun'hō-fēr*² [Ger. physicist (1787-1826)].

Frederica: *fred'ər-i'kə*¹; *fräd'er-i'ea*² [A feminine personal name]. **Fr. Frédéric**: *frē'dē-rik*¹; *frē'de-rik*²; **Ger. Friederike**: *frīd'e-ri'ka*¹; *frīd'e-ri'ke*²; **It. Federica**: *fē'dē-ri'ka*¹; *fē'de-ri'cā*²; **Pg. Sp. Federica**: *frē'dē-ri'ka*¹; *frē'de-ri'cā*². See **FREDECK**.

Frederick: *fred'ər-ik*¹; *fräd'er-ik*² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Frederik**: *frē'der-ik*¹; *frē'der-ik*²; **D. Frederik**: *frē'dē-rik*¹; *frē'de-rik*²; **Fr. Frédéric**: *frē'dē-rik*¹; *frē'de-rik*²; **G. Friedrich**: *frīd'rin*¹; *frē'drīn*²; **It. Federigo**: *fē'dē-ri'go*¹; *fē'de-ri'gō*²; **Federico**: *fē'dē-ri'ko*¹; *fē'de-ri'eo*²; **Pg. Sp. Federico**: *fē'dē-ri'ko*¹; *fē'de-ri'eo*².

free: *frī*¹; *frē*². See **E**.

freemason: *frī'mē'sn*¹; *frē'mā'sn*² [A member of an ancient secret order dating from the middle ages].

freeze: *friz*¹; *frēz*² [To convert into ice].

Freiberg: *frai'bern*¹; *frī'bērn*² [Saxon town].

Freiburg: *frai'būrn*¹; *frī'būrn*² [Ger. town].

freight: *frēt*¹; *frēt*² [Goods transported by public carriers].

Frelschütz (Der): *der frai'shüts*¹; *dēr frī'shüts*² [An opera by Weber].

Frelinghuysen: *frī'lin-hai'zen*¹; *frē'ling-hy'sēn*² [Am. family name].

Fremantle: *frī'man-tl*¹; *frē'män-tl*² [Eng. family name].

Frémont: *frī-mēnt*¹; *frē-mönt*²; *not frī-mēnt*¹ [Am. explorer (1813-90)].

Fremstad: *frem'stat*¹; *frēm'stāt*² [Am. prima donna of Sw. birth].

frenetic: *fri-net'ik*¹; *frē-nēt'ie*²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by Bailey (1724-32). By Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), *fren'e-tik*¹ [Distracted].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

frequency: fri'kwens¹; frē'kwēnç²; *Buchanan* (1757-66) fri-kwens¹ [Repetition].

frequent (v.): fri-kwent¹; fre-kwēnt². *Webster* (1828) fri'kwent¹. See [ABSENT.]

frequent (a.): fri'kwent¹; frē'kwēnt² [Occurring or happening often].

frequentage: fri-kwen'tij¹ or fri'kwen-tij¹; fre-kwēn'tag² or frē'kwēn-tag². The first is American usage, the second usage in England. *I.* fri-kwen'tej¹ is Scottish.

frequentative: fri-kwen'ta-tiv¹; frē-kwēn'ta-tiv²; not -tē-tiv¹ [Denoting repetition; as, a frequentative verb].

frequented: fri-kwent'id¹; frē-kwēnt'ed²; not fri'kwān-tid¹.

Frere: frēr¹; frēr² [Welsh administrator; governor of Bombay and Cape Colony (1815-84)].

Frère: frār¹; frēr² [Fr. painter (1819-86)].

Fresenius: frē-zē'ni-us¹; frē-çē'nī-ūs² [Ger. chemist (1818-97)].

Fresnel: frē'nel¹; frē'nēl²—the s is silent [Fr. physicist (1788-1827)].

Frey¹: frē¹; frē²; not frui¹ [In Norse myth, the god of rain and sunshine, of abundance and prosperity]. See the next word. [preceding.]

Frey²: frui¹; frū² [Swiss statesman and president (1838-1922)]. See the

Freya: frē'ə¹; frē'a² [In Norse myth, goddess of love].

Freycinet (de): də frē'sī'nē¹; de frē'çī'ne² [Fr. statesman (1828-1923)].

Freytag: frui'tān¹; frū'tān² [Ger. writer (1816-95)].

friar: frui'er¹; frī'ar² [A member of a monastic order].

fricadillo: frik'a-dil'o¹; frī'e'a-dīl'o² [A ball of forced meat; croquette].

fricandeau: frik'an-dō¹; frī'e'an-dō² [Fr., a cutlet, fried or stewed, served garnished and with a sauce].

fricandel: frik'an-del¹; frī'e'an-dēl² [OFr., a dish of veal prepared with eggs and spices]. [served with gravy].

fricassee: frik'a-sī¹; frī'e'a-sē² [A dish of meat, cut, stewed or fried, and

fricassée [Fr.]: frī'kā'sē¹; frī'eā'sē² [Same as the preceding].

friend: frend¹; frēnd²; not fren¹. The tendency to drop the d in this word and its relatives should be discouraged as vulgar. See FRIENDS.—**friends:** frendz¹; frēndz²—the d should be pronounced and the s given the sound of z; not frens¹.—**friendless:** frend'les¹; frēnd'lēs²; not fren'les¹.—**friendly:** frend'lī¹; frēnd'ly²; not fren'lī¹.—**friendship:** frend'ship¹; frēnd'ship²; not fren'ship¹.

Friesian: frī'zən¹; frē'zhan², *Standard & W.*; *C.* frī'zian¹; *I.* frīz'i-an¹; *M.* frīz'i-an¹; *St.* frīz'i-an¹; *Wr.* frī'zən¹ [Pert. to Friesland].

Friesic: frīz'ik¹; frēs'ie². Same as FRIESIAN.

Friesland: frīz'lend¹; frēs'land² [A province of the Netherlands].

frieze: frīz¹; frēz². Compare FREEZE [A woolen cloth with shaggy nap].

frigate: frig'it¹; frīg'at² [An old-style vessel of war].

fright: frait¹; frīt²—the gh is silent; so also in all its relatives [Fear].

frigid: frij'id¹; frīg'id² [Cold; wintry].

l: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

frijol, frijole [Mex.]: frī'hōl¹ or fri-hōl¹; frī'hōl² or frī-hōl² [Any cultivated bean used as food]. [first Fr. republic].

Frimaire: frī'mār¹; frī'mār² [The third month in the calendar of the

fringe: frinj¹; frīng² [An ornamental border].

friseur [Fr.]: frī'zūr¹; frī'sūr². By Walker (1806) and Jameson (1827), frī-zūr¹; Perry (1805), frī'zār¹; Knowles (1835), frī-zēr¹; Smart (1840), frī-zūr¹ [A hair-dresser].

frisk, frit, frith. In all these words the *i* is short: frisk¹, frīsk²; frit¹, frīt²; frīth¹, frīth². See I.

Frithlof: frīth'yōf¹; frīth'yōf² [The hero of Tegner's saga of the same name].

frivol: friv'əl¹; frīv'ol² [To indulge in frivolity].

frivolity: fri-vəl'i-tī¹; fri-vōl'i-ty² [Disposition to trifle or indulge in levity].

Frobisher: frōb'ish-ər¹ or frō'bīsh-ər¹; frōb'ish-er² or frō'bīsh-er² [Eng. navigator (1535?-94)].

Froebel: frū'bel¹; frū'bēl² [Ger. educator (1782-1852)].

frog: frēg¹; frōg. See O [An amphibious animal].

Froissart: frwā'sūr¹; frwā'sār² [Fr. chronicler (1333-1419)].

from: frēm¹; frōm²—the formal pronunciation is heard only occasionally in the speech of educated people, for in rapid speech the *o* is weakened to *o* in "atom," "actor," and approximates to *u* in "but."

Frome: frōm¹; frōm² [Eng. town].

frond: frēnd¹; frōnd² [A leaf-like expansion of a plant].

Fronde: frēnd¹; frōnd² [Fr. political party opposed to Mazarin (1648-51)].

frondose: frēn'dōs¹, *Standard & C., or frēn-dōs¹, M., W., & W.*; frōn'dōs² or frōn-dōs². *E. & I.* frēnd'ōs¹ [Like a leaf; leafy].

front: frunt¹; frōnt²—the accepted pronunciation to-day and the one noted by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835), frēnt¹ [The fore part of anything].

frontal: frēn'tal¹ or frunt'al¹; frōn'tal² or frōnt'al². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to the front].

Front de Bœuf: frēn də būf¹; frōn də būf² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a brutal Norman baron].

Frontenac: frēn'tē-nāk¹ or (*Anglice*) frēn'ti-nak¹; frōn'tē-nāe² or (*Anglice*) frēn'tē-nāe² [Canadian district named for Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (1621-98)].

frontier: frēn'tīr¹ or frunt'tīr¹; frōn'tēr² or frōnt'tēr². The first is indicated by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*; *Standard* (1893-1912), frēn'tīr¹; *Standard* (1913-15), frēn'tīr¹. Historically, the stress has been indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1860), and Cull (1863). But Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton & Knight indicated frēnt'yīr¹, Walker frēn'chīr¹. Bailey (1732) and Webster (1828), frēn-tīr¹ [The boundary of a nation or state].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

frontiersman: frən-tīrz'mən¹ or frun'tīrz-mən¹; frōn-tērs'man² or frōn'-tērs-man². The second is indicated as alternative by *Standard, M., & W.* [One who lives on the frontier].

frontispiece: frən'tis-pīs¹; frōn'tis-pēg². *M.* frun'tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1847-1908) frən'tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1909) frun'tis-pīs¹. The first pronunciation indicated is that noted by *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* as in best usage in the United States and in Scotland; the second—that recorded by Murray—indicates only one English usage, the other, which is noted by the *Encyclopædic*, is more frequently heard in the English printing, binding, and publishing trades.

frost: frōst¹; frōst², *Standard, C., W., Nares* (1784), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frēst¹, the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [The formation of ice; act or state of freezing].

froth: frōth¹; frōth², *Standard, C., W., Sheridan* (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frēth¹, noted also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Mr. Smith pronounces *broth, froth* and *moth*, as if written *brawth, frauth*, and *mauth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this a well-educated ear is the best judge; but . . . if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 153 (1809.)

Froude: frūd¹; frūd²; not fraud¹ [Eng. historian (1818-94)].

frow: frau¹; frow², *M., W., & W., or Standard, C., E., & I.* frō¹.

frown: frau¹; frown² [To wrinkle or knit the brow in irritation].

Fructidor: frūk'ti'dōr¹; frūe'ti'dōr² [The last month in the calendar of the first French republic].

fructify: frūk'ti-fai¹; frūe'ti-fy² [To render fruitful].

frugal: frū'gal¹; frū'gal² [Avoiding waste; practising economy].

frugivorous: fru-jiv'o-rus¹; frū-giv'o-rūs² [Fruit-eating, as many animals].

fruit: frūt¹; frūt²; not frut¹, which is an affectation ["Vegetable products fit for food"—*Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911)].

frumenty: frū'men-ti¹; frū'mēn-ty². Formerly frequently corrupted and mispronounced fūr'men-ti¹ [Hulled wheat boiled in milk].

frump: frump¹; frūmp² [A dowdily dressed woman].

frustrate: frus'trēt¹; frūs'trāt² [To prevent; baffle].

frustum: frus'tum¹; frūs'tūm²; sometimes corrupted to frus'trum¹ [The base, as of a pyramid].

Fuchs: fūks¹; fūes² [Bavarian botanist (1501-66)].

Fuchsia: fiū'shā¹ or fūk'si-ā¹; fū'shā² or fūe'si-ā². *E.* fūk'si-ā; *I., M., W., & W.* fiū'shi-ā.

fudge: fuj¹; fūg² [Nonsense; humbug; rubbish].

fuel: fiū'el¹; fū'ēl² [Combustibles for kindling and sustaining fire, as coal], [wood, etc.].

fugato [It.]: fu-gā'to¹; fū-gā'to² [According to rule: direction in music].

fugh (*interj.*): fu¹, *Standard & C., or fiū¹, E. & I., fū² or fū²; W.* fū¹ [Phew: expression of disgust].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

fugitive: fiū'jī-tiv¹; fū'gi-tīv² [One who flees from pursuit].

fugleman: fiū'gl-mən¹; fū'gl-man² [An expert soldier; file-leader].

fugue [Fr.]: fiūg¹; fūg² [A musical composition].

fulcrum: ful'krum¹; fŭl'erŭm²; *not* ful'krum¹ [A support against which to rest a lever].

full: ful¹; fŭl². See U [Containing all that can be put in; as, the cup is

fulsome: ful'sam¹; fŭl'som²—the *u* is correctly pronounced as in "full," not as in "but," by careful speakers.

Fulton: ful'tan¹; fŭl'ton² [Am. engineer (1765-1815)].

fumacious: fiu-mē'shus¹; fū-mā'shŭs² [Smoky].

fumble: fŭm'bl¹; fŭm'bl² [To handle in an awkward way].

fume: fiūm¹; fūm² [Vapor, smoke, or odor emitted from a substance; as, fumes of sulfur].

fun: fun¹; fŭn². See U [Humor].

fund: fund¹; fŭnd². See U [A sum of money].

funeral: fiū'nar-al¹; fū'ner-al² [The ceremonies that pertain to the burial of the dead body of a person].

funest: fiu-nest¹; fū-nēst² [Doleful; sad; lamentable].

fungi: fun'gai¹; fŭn'gi²; *never* fun'goi¹ [Plural of FUNGUS, a mushroom, toadstool, puffball, mold, or mildew]. In the following relatives of this word the *g* is pronounced as *j* (See G): fun'gi-ble, fun'gi-c, fun'gi-form, Fun-gi'i-dæ, fun-giv'o-rous, etc.

fungus: fun'gus¹; fŭn'gŭs² [A mushroom-like plant].

funicle: fiū'ni-kl¹; fū'ni-el² [A small cord or cord-like appendage].

fur: fūr¹; fŭr² [The soft, hairy coat that covers the skin of animals].

furlous: fiū'ri-ŭs¹; fū'ri-ŭs² [Overcome with rage].

furlong: fūr'lŏn¹; fŭr'lŏng² [A measure; one-eighth of a mile].

furlough: fūr'lŏ¹; fŭr'lŏ² [A temporary leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor].

furnace: fūr'nis¹; fŭr'naç² [A closed fire-place for heating].

Furieux: fūr-nō¹; fŭr-nō² [A group of Austral. islands in Bass Strait].

furniture: fūr'ni-chur or -tiūr¹; fŭr'ni-chur or -tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [In general, movable articles for use in a dwelling-house].

furor: fiūr'er¹; fŭr'rŏr² [Overbounding enthusiasm].

furor: fiūr'rŏr¹; fŭr'rŏr². Same as preceding.

fuse: fiūz¹; fŭs²; *not* fiūs¹ [A tube, casing, prepared cord, etc., which burns slowly: used for discharging a blast, firing a shell].

fusel: fiū'zel¹; fŭ'şĕl² [A poisonous oily compound].

fusible: fiū'zi-bl¹; fŭ'si-bl²; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) fŭ'si-bl¹ [Capable of being fused or melted].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

fusil: fiū'zil¹; fū'sil²—the commonly accepted pronunciation according to the dictionaries of the day, and Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Small (1840), and Craig (1849). Formerly, also, fu-zil¹ and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [An igniting tinder; also, a small musket].

fusillade: fiū'zi-lēd¹; fū'si-lād², *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* fiū-zi-lēd¹; *E.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *I. & St.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *M.* fiū-zil-ēd¹ [A simultaneous discharge of firearms].

fusion: fiū'ʒən¹; fū'zhon² [The act or process of blending together].

futile: fiū'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*, or fiū'tail¹, *E., I., & St.*; fū'til² or fū'til² [Of no avail or effect; done to no purpose].

future: fiū'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fū'tūr² or -chur². While Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated the first, Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) noted fiū'chur¹, but Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) recorded fiū't'yer¹, and Walker (1791) fiū'chiur¹ [The time yet to come].

futurist, futurism: fiū'tiur-ist¹; fū'tūr-ist²; fiū'tiur-izm¹; fū'tūr-izm².

futurity: fiū-tiū'ri-ti¹; fū-tū'ri-ty² [The distant future].

fyke: faik¹; fȳk² [A fish-trap of net].

fylfot: fil'fet¹; fȳl'fōt²; *not* fail'fet¹ [An ancient symbol resembling a swastika].

G

g: jī'; gē². In English this letter has two sounds: (1) *hard* (a) before a, o, u, i, and sometimes e [See (2) below] or a consonant, as in "garden," "get," "gelding," "gift," "gild," "good," "gun," "ghastly," "great," etc., (b) when medial, as in "dagger," "digger," "digging," "figure," etc., (c) when final, as in "bag," "beg," "big," "bog," "bug," "egg," (2) *soft* before e, sometimes before i [See 1 (a) above], and y, as in "age," "gaol," "gem," "geology," "gin," "gist," "gymnasium," "gyroscope," etc. In this book hard g is indicated by the letter itself; soft g by j. The letter g is sometimes silent as in *poignant, poignancy, sign, phlegm, gnostic*. See gh, -ing, and ng.

Gaal: gē'al¹; gā'al² [Bible].—**Gaash:** gē'ash¹; gā'āsh² [Bible].—**Gaba:** gē'ba¹; gā'ba² [Bible].—**Gabaa:** gab'a-a¹; gāb'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaath:** gab'-a-th¹; gāb'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Gabae:** gab'a-i¹; gāb'a-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Gabael:** gab'-el¹; gāb'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Gabaon:** gab'a-on¹; gāb'a-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaonites:** gab'a-on-aits¹; gāb'a-ōn-its² [Douai Bible].

gabardine: gab'ar-din¹; gāb'ar-din², *Standard & W.*; *C.* gab-ur-din¹; *E. & St.* gab'ur-din¹; *I.* ga-bar-din¹; *M.* gab'ar-din¹; *W.* gab-ar-din¹ [A long, loose cloak]. **gaberdine**, pronounced the same way, is the form preferred in England.

Gabatha: gab'a-tha¹; gāb'a-tha² [Apocrypha].—**Gabbai:** ga-bē'ai¹; gā-bā'i² [Bible].—**Gabbatha:** gab'a-tha¹; gāb'a-tha² [Bible].—**Gabbe:** gab'a-i¹; gāb'e² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Gabdes:** gab'diz¹; gāb'dēz² [Apocrypha].—**Gabee:** gab'a-i¹; gāb'e-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Gabelus:** gab'a-lus¹; gāb'e-lūs² [Douai Bible].

gabion: gē'bi-on¹; gā'bi-on² [A wicker cylinder filled with earth used as a defensive work in military operations].

Gaboriau: gā'bō'ri'ō¹; gā'bō'ri'ō². Frequently heard, colloq., ga-bōr'-yo¹ [Fr. novelist (1835-73)].

Gabrias: gē'brī-as¹; gā'brī-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Gabriel:** gē'brī-el¹; gā'brī-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. gā'brī'el¹; gā'brī'ēl²; Ger. gā'brī-ēl¹; gā'brī-ēl²; It. **Gabriele:** gā'brī-el'lo¹; gā'brī-ēl'lo²; Pg. Sp. **Gabriel** gā'brī-ēl¹; gā'brī-ēl².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; full, rûle, cûre, bût, bûrn; ȳll, bōy; ȳo, ȳem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Gad: gad¹; gäd² [Bible].—**Gadarenes:** gad¹ə-rinz¹; gäd¹a-rēns² [Bible].
—**Gaddi:** gad¹ai¹; gäd¹ai² [Bible] —**Gaddiel:** gad¹el¹; gäd¹el² [Bible].—**Gaddis:** gad¹is¹; gäd¹is² [Apocrypha].

Gade: gū¹də¹; gä¹də² [Dan. composer (1817–90)].

Gaderoth: gə-dī¹rēth¹ or -rōth¹; gä-dē¹rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible].

Gades: gē¹diz¹; gä¹dēs². Same as CADIZ.

Gadhelic: gad¹ə-lik¹; gäd¹e-līe², *Standard*; *C.* gad¹el-ik¹; *E. & I.* gad-hī¹-lik¹; *M.* gə-del¹ik¹; *St.* gä¹lik¹; *Wr.* gə-del¹ik¹ [The language of the Gael, including Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, Manx, and old Gaulish].

Gadi: gē¹dai¹; gä¹dī² [Bible].—**Gadite:** gad¹ait¹; gäd¹it² [Bible].

gadoid: gē¹deid¹; gä¹dōid² [Pert. to a family of fish (the *Gadidae*) which includes the cod and haddock].

Gadski: gūt¹ski¹; gät¹ski² [Ger. prima donna (1871–)].

Gaelic: gē¹lik¹; gäl¹ie², *Standard*, *E., I., M., & W.*; *C., St., & Wr.* gē¹lik¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Smart (1840) gē¹ə-lik¹ [The Celtic language of the Scotch Highlanders].

Gaeta: gu-ē¹ta¹; gä-ē¹tä² [It. gulf and town].

gaff: gaf¹; gä¹f² [A pole].

gag: gag¹; gäg² [Something placed in or over the mouth to prevent outcry].

gage, gauge: gē¹j¹; gäg² [An instrument for measuring].

Gaham: gē¹ham¹; gä¹ham² [Bible].—**Gahar:** gē¹hār¹; gä¹hār² [Bible].—**Gai:** gē¹ai¹; gä¹ai² [Bible (R. V.)].

Gaillard: gū¹yār¹ or gē¹lārd¹; gä¹yār² or gä¹lārd² [Fr. or Am. family name].

gain: gēn¹; gän² [Profit].

Gaillardia: gē-lār¹di-a¹; gä-lār¹di-a², *Standard & M.*; *C. & Wr.* gal-yār¹-di-a¹; *E.* gel-lār¹di-a¹; *W.* gä-lār¹di-a¹ [A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family].

Gaikwar: gaik¹wār¹; gä¹k¹wār² [Marathi, "cowherd," the title of the native ruler of Baroda].

gainsay: gēn¹sē¹; gän²sā², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* gēn-sē¹; *E., I., M., & St.* gēn¹sē¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gēn¹sē¹; Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), gēn¹sē¹ [To speak against; contradict].

Gainsborough: gēnz¹bur¹-o¹; gānz¹bör¹-o²; not gēnz¹brō¹, nor gēnz¹brā¹. [Eng. painter (1727–88)].

gainst: genst¹; gēnst² [Poetic apheresis of AGAINST]. By Spenser (1590), Marlowe (1590), Weever (1601), and others, written without apostrophe.

gainstand: gēn¹stand¹ or gēn¹stand¹; gän²stānd² or gän²stānd², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* gēn-stand¹; *E., I., & Wr.* gēn¹stand¹ [To oppose].

Gairdner: gārd¹nār¹; gärd¹ner² [Scot. historian (1828–1912)].

gairish: gār¹ish¹; gār¹ish²; not gai¹rish¹. Same as GARISH.

gait: gēt¹; gät² [The manner of walking or running].

Galus: gē¹yus¹; gä¹yüs² [Rom. jurist (130–180)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

gala: gē'lə¹; gā'la²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Jones (1798), gā'la¹, and by Jameson (1827), gā'la¹ [Festivity].

Galaad: gal'ī-ad¹; gāl'a-ād² [Apocrypha].

Galahad (Sir): gal'ə-had¹; gāl'a-hād² [A knight of the Round Table].

Galal: gē'la¹; gā'lāl² [Bible].—**Galalai:** gal'ə-lai¹; gāl'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Galapagos: gu-lū'pa-gōs¹; gā-lā'pā-gōs² [Islands off Ecuador in the Pacific].

Galata: gā'la-ta¹; gā'lā-tā² [A suburb of Constantinople].

Galatea: gal'ə-tī'ə¹; gāl'a-tē'a² [In Gr. myth, (1) a sea-nymph loved by Polyphemus. (2) An ivory statue of a woman modeled by Pygmalion].

Galatia: gə-lē'shi-ə¹; gə-lā'shi-a² [Bible].—**Galatians:** gə-lē'shənz¹; gə-lā'shənz² [Bible].

Galatz: gū'lats¹; gā'läts² [Roumanian city].

galaxy: gal'aks-¹; gāl'aks-y². Perry (1777), gə-lak's¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), gē'lək-s¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'ək-s¹ [A luminous band encircling the heavens; the Milky Way].

Galbraith: gal-brēth¹; gāl-brāth² [Scot. family name].

galeas: gal'ī-as¹; gāl'e-ās²—the modern pronunciation, and that indicated by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gal'yes¹; by Walker (1791), gal'yas¹, and Knowles (1835), gēl'yes¹. Obsolete form of GALLEASS.

Galeed: gal'ī-ed¹; gāl'e-ēd² [Bible].—**Galem:** gē'lem¹; gā'lēm² [Bible].

Galen: gē'len¹; gā'lēn² [Gr. physician (131-201)].

Galgala: gal'gə-lə¹; gāl'gə-lā² [Apocrypha].

Galicia: gə-līsh'ī-ə¹; gə-līsh'ī-a² [Polish province of Austria].

Galignani: ga'li-nyā'nī¹; gā'li-nyā'nī² [Eng. publisher of Italian descent (1796-1873)].

Galilean: gal'ī-lī'an¹; gāl'ī-lē'an² [Belonging to Galilee]. **Gallæan†.**

Galilee: gal'ī-lī¹; gāl'ī-lē² [Roman province of Palestine].

Gallei: ga'li-lē'ī¹; gā'li-lē'ī² [It. astronomer, and inventor of the astronomical telescope (1564-1642)].

Galileo: gal'ī-lē'o¹ or (It.) gal'ī-lē'o¹; gāl'ī-lē'o² or (It.) gāl'ī-lē'o². Same [as GALILEI].

galliot: gal'ī-et¹; gāl'ī-ēt²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries but I., ga'li-et¹. By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840), gal'ī-et¹; by Fenning (1760), ga'h-et¹; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859), gal'yot¹.

Gallote (Fr.), a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish rovers.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

gall: gēl¹; gāl² [An intensely bitter feeling; malice; also, cool impudence].

Gallagher: gal'ə-hər¹; gāl'a-her² [Ir. family name of Celtic origin].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gə, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, büt; n;

gallant¹ (a.): gal'ant¹; gäl'ant², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., M., & St.* gal'ant¹; *I. gal'ant¹*. Murray indicates ga-lant¹ as alternative [Chivalrous; daring; heroic]. [deference to women].

gallant² (a.): ga-lant¹; gäl-lant²; *I. gal-lant¹* [Showing courtesy and polite

gallant¹ (n.): gal'ant¹; gäl'ant² [A daring, dashing spirit].

gallant² (n.): ga-lant¹ or gal'ant¹; gäl-lant² or gäl'ant² [A man who courts women]. [deference].

gallantly: gal'ant-li¹; gäl'ant-ly² [1. With heroic spirit. 2. With polite

gallantry: gal'ant-rn¹; gäl'ant-ry² [Heroic courage].

Galle: gäl'ä¹; gäl'e² [Ger. astronomer (1812-1910)].

galleass: gal'i-as¹; gäl'e-äs² [A large galley].

galleon: gal'i-en¹; gäl'e-on². By Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), ga-län¹; Perry (1777), gal'i-un¹; Enfield (1807), gal'i-ün¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), gal'i-en¹ [A large Spanish ship with three or four decks].

gallery: gal'är-i¹; gäl'er-y²—pronounce the penult.

Gallie¹: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie² [Pertaining to Gaul].

gallie²: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. gäl'ik¹; St. & W.* gal'ik¹ [Derived from gallnuts or oak-apples].

Gallieni: gäl'li"e"n¹; gäl'li"e"n²; *not* gäl'yē"n¹ [Fr. general of Italian descent (1849-1916)].

Gallifet: gäl'li"fe"¹; gäl'li"fe"²—the *t* is silent [Fr. general (1830-1909)].

Gallim: gal'im¹; gäl'im² [Bible].

Gallinger: gal'in-jär¹; gäl'in-ger² [Canadian family name].

Gallio: gal'i-ō¹; gäl'i-ō² [Bible].

Gallipoli: ga-lip'o-lī¹; gäl-lip'o-lī² [1. Turk. or It. seaport. 2. Peninsula separating the Dardanelles from the Gulf of Saros].

Gallipolis: gal'i-po-līs¹; gäl'i-po-līs² [A city of Ohio].

gallivant: gal'i-vant¹, *Standard & W.* (1909), or gal'i-vant¹, Goodrich & Porter (Webster, 1884-1908); gäl'i-vant² or gäl'i-vant². *C. & M. gal-i-vant¹; I. gal-li-vant¹* [To go about in frivolous pleasure-seeking].

gallon: gal'on¹; gäl'on² [A measure in Eng. liquid or dry; in U. S. liquid].

galloon: ga-lün¹; gäl-lōn² [A woven worsted lace].

gallop: gal'ap¹; gäl'op² [1. The most rapid progressive movement of a quadruped. 2. A dance. See GALOP].

gallopade: gal'o-pēd¹ or -pūd¹; gäl'o-pād² or -pād² [1. A sidewise gallop of a horse. 2. A brisk dance].

Gallophile: gal'o-fail¹; gäl'o-fil²; *not* gal'o-fil¹ [One who favors French principles, policy, manners, etc.].

Galloway: gal'o-wē¹; gäl'o-wā² [A former district of Scotland famed for its breed of horses and cattle].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

gallows¹: gal'oz¹; gāl'os², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., St., & W.* gal'ōz¹; *I.* gal'lōz¹; *Wr.* gal'es¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicate gal'lows. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'les¹; Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), gal'lōz¹ [A scaffold for hanging criminals].

gallows²: gal'as¹; gāl'os² [*I. a.* Reckless; daring. *II. n.* Suspenders or braces for trousers].

Gallwey: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wē² [An Irish family name].

Galois: gāl'lwā¹; gāl'lwā² [Fr. mathematician (1811-32)].

galop: gal'ap¹, *Standard & Wr., or (Fr.)* gāl'lō¹; gāl'op² or (Fr.) gāl'lō². *C., E., & St.* gal'up¹; *I.* ga-lop¹; *M.* gal'op¹ [A lively dance]. Compare GALLOP.

galore: ga-lōr¹; gā-lōr² [Very many].

galosh: ga-leśh¹; gā-lōsh², *Standard, E., W., and Smart* (1840); *C., I., M., & St.* ga-leśh¹; *Wr.* ga-lōsh¹, noted also by Jameson (1827), Walker (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [An overshoe].

Galvani: gal-vā'nī¹; gāl-vā'nī² [It. physicist, discoverer of GALVANISM (1737-98)].

galvanism: gal'və-nizm¹; gāl'va-nīsm² [Current electricity].

Galway: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wā² [Ir. bay, county, and town]. Compare GALLO-WAY. [(1469?-1525)].

Gama (Vasco da): vās'ko da gā'mā¹; vās'eo dā gā'mā² [Pg. navigator (1469?-1525)].

Gamael: gam'i-el¹; gām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Gamaliel: gā-mē'h-el¹; gā-mā'li-ēl² [Bible].

Gambetta: gam-bet'ə¹ or (Fr.) gaŋ'bē'tā¹; gām-bēt'a² or (Fr.) gāŋ'bē'tā² [Fr. statesman (1838-82)].

gamboge: gam-bōj¹; gām-bōg². *St. & Wr.* gam-būj¹, which is noted as an alternative by all modern dictionaries and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the first syllable and the word defined, in medicine and painting, "a concretion of vegetable juice of consistence between a gum and a resin."

Gambrinus: gam-brā'nus¹; gām-brī'nūs² [Duke of Brabant (1251-94)].

game: gēm¹; gām². See A [A contest for recreation or amusement].

gamete: gam'it¹; gām'ēt² [In biology, a sexual reproductive cell].

gametophyte: gam'i-to-fait¹; gām'e-to-fyt² [That phase of a plant that produces sexual organs].

gamin [Fr.]: gām'mān¹; gā'mān². Introduced into the language by Thackeray as recently as 1840, the word is not yet Anglicized, hence the pronunciation noted above is the only pronunciation recorded by Dr. Murray (1897), Stormonth (1885), and Goodrich & Porter (Webster's American Dictionary, 1884), and Worcester (1881). Victor Hugo ("Les Misérables") is authority for the statement that "the word gamin was printed for the first time [in French], and passed from the populace into literature in 1834." Notwithstanding the usage indicated by Worcester, Goodrich, and Porter as prevailing from 1880 to 1890, the Scottish pronunciation gam'in¹, first noted by the *Imperial* (Glasgow, 1884), was the preference of *E.* (1888), *C.* (1889), *W.* (1890 and 1909), *Standard* (1893 and 1913). The word is of far too infrequent use in English, of which "urchin," "waif," or "street Arab"

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inĕ; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

are preferable, to give to it a pronunciation which it never had in the original Fr. and which may have been indicated by one who never heard the word spoken. See FRACAS; TAPIS.

Gammadim: gam'ə-dim¹; gām'a-dīm² [Bible].

gammadion: ga-mē'di-on¹; gā-mū'di-on² [A capital gamma (Γ), a Greek letter used on vestments, etc.].

Gamul: gē'mul¹ or gam'ul¹; gū'mūl² or gām'ūl² [Bible].

gamut: gam'ut¹; gām'ūt² [A musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo].

Gananoque: gan'ə-nōk¹ or gan'ə-nēk'wə¹; gān'a-nōk or gān'a-nōk'wē² [Canadian town].

ganch: ganch¹; gānch², *Standard, E., & Wr.; C. & W.* ganch¹; *I.* gānsh¹; *C. & E.* indicate gēnch¹, and *I.* gēnsh¹ as alternative. Dr. Murray does not note any pronunciation. See ASK [An apparatus used for impaling criminals].

Gand. See GHENT.

gang: gan¹; gāng². Pronounce the final ng; so also with its relative **gang'er:** gan'er¹; gāng'er². See Introductory, p. xix, note 1 [A band or company of persons acting together].

Ganges: gan'jiz¹; gān'gēs² [A river of British India].

ganging: gan'jīn¹; gāng'ing² [Attaching of a fish-hook to a line]. [tumor].

ganglion: gan'gli-on¹; gān'gli-on² [A nodular enlargement or globular

gangrene: gan'grīn¹; gān'grēn² [The first stage of mortification of a vital part]. Compare GANG.—**gangrenous:** gan'grī-nūs¹; gān'grē-nūs².

gangu: gan¹; gāng² [A non-metalliferous mineral].

gantlet, gauntlet: gant'let¹; gānt'lēt², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.; E.* gēnt'let¹; *Wr.* gant'lit¹ [1. A form of punishment. 2. In engineering, the narrowing of two railway-tracks into the space of one].

Ganymede: gan'i-mīd¹; gān'y-mēd² [In Gr. myth, the cup-bearer of Zeus].

Ganymedes [Gr.]: gan'i-mī-dīz¹; gān'y-mē'dēs² [Same as preceding].

gaol: jēl¹; gāl². See G [A jail or prison]. Compare GOAL.

gap: gap¹; gāp² [An opening, as a chasm or cleft in a cliff].

gape: gēp¹; gāp². Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* prefer gap¹ while *E., I., M., & St.* prefer gēp¹. The difference would appear to amount to a national characteristic, as the dictionaries forming the first group are American and those forming the second are British. The first, gēp¹ was indicated in Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Young (1859), and Cooley (1863); but gap¹ was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). Sheridan (1780) gap¹.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than of the slender English *a*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

The first pronunciation [gāp] had been long confined to the few who enjoy the enviable privilege of being absurd without being ridiculous; but it is now universally discarded.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (Dublin, 1859).

To-day the pronunciation gāp is discarded by educated people on both sides of the Atlantic, but the lexicographers have failed to note the fact. Analogous words are *cape, drape, nape, rape, tape*. See GAWP.

Gar: gār¹; gār² [Apocrypha].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lōe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃sle; uu = out; ɔ̃il; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

garage [Fr.]: gɑ̃"rɑ̃ʒ¹; gǎ"rǎzh². A word of recent introduction (about 1900) from the French, which persons who follow the line of least resistance frequently pronounce gār'ij¹ or gar'ij¹ and gar'ej¹ (C.). Time alone will determine which, if any, of these shall survive. In the interim the pronunciation that accompanied the term is preferred to the cant of the motor-car stable. SEE GARBAGE [A building for storing motor-cars]. [waste].

garbage: gūr'bij¹; gār'bag²—a word that dates from about 1430 [Kitchen

García: gar-sí'ɑ¹ or gar-thí'ɑ¹; gār-ǵí'ǎ² or gār-thí'ǎ² [1. Cuban patriot (1832-98). 2. Sp. tenor and composer (1775-1832)].

garçon [Fr.]: gūr"sōñ¹; gār"çōñ² [Literally, "boy"; by extension, a waiter].

garden: gūr'dn¹; gār'dn², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. gard'n*¹. As an alternative Worcester notes gār'den¹, which was preferred by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), gār'dn¹.

When the *z* in this and similar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *γ*, which coalesces with both and gives a mellowness to the sound. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1809.)

The practise is not to be commended, nor should it be followed. It may be noted that none of Walker's contemporaries confirmed him in this view. See CARD.

Gardenia: gar-dí'n-ɑ¹; gār-dé'ni-ɑ² [A genus of tropical flowering shrubs].

Gareb: gē'reb¹; gǎ'reb² [Bible].

Gareth: gār'eth¹; gār'eth² [The nephew of King Arthur and hero of Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"].

Gargantua: gar-gan'tiu-ɑ¹ or (Fr.) gūr"ɡǎn'twǎ¹; gār-ǵǎn'tū-ɑ² or (Fr.) gār"ǵǎn'twǎ² [The hero of Rabelais' satire of the same name].

Garibaldi: gɑ̃"ri-bāl'di or (*Anglice*) gar'ri-bal'di¹; gǎ"ri-bāl'di or (*Anglice*) gār'ri-bāl'di² [It. patriot (1807-82)].

garibaldí: gar'ri-bal'di¹; gār'ri-bāl'di²; *I. gar-i-bāl'di*¹ [A loose blouse such as was worn by Garibaldian troops].

Garloch¹: gar'i-oh¹; gār'í-oh² [Scot. district].

Garloch²: gīr'1; gūr'2 [Scottish barony]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR, CHOLMONDELEY.

garish: gār'ish¹; gār'ish² [Dazzling; flashy]. Compare GARNISH.

Garizim: gar'i-zim¹; gār'i-zim² [Apocrypha].

Garmite: gār'moit¹; gār'mit² [Bible].

garnish: gār'nish¹; gār'nish² [To dress; decorate]. Compare GARISH.

garniture: gār'ni-tiūr¹; gār'ni-tūr²; *not* -chur¹ [Anything used to garnish].

Garonne: gɑ̃"rōn¹ or (*Anglice*) gə-rōn¹; gǎ"rōn² or (*Anglice*) gə-rōn²; *not* gɑ̃'ren¹ [Fr. river].

garrison: gar'i-sən¹; gār'i-son², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr. gar'i-sn*¹; *E. gar'i-zun*¹; *I. ga'ri-sni*¹; *St. gar'i-sun*¹ [A military force stationed in a town, fort, or other place for its defense].

garrot: gar'ot¹; gār'ot² [A tourniquet]. Compare GARROTE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʏle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔ̃il, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

garrote: ga-rōt'¹ or ga-ret'¹; gā-rōt'² or gā-rōt'². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Strangulation or the appliance used to inflict it].

garrote (n.): ga-rōt'ar¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.,* or ga-ret'ar¹, *E. & St.*; gā-rōt'er² or gā-rōt'er². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. *C. ga-ret'ar¹; M. & I. gē-ret'ar¹* [A strangler].

garrulity: ga-rū'li-ti¹; gā-rū'li-ty² [Talkativeness].

garrulous: gar'u-lus¹; gār'ū-lūs² [Talkative].

Garvice: gār'vis¹; gār'viç²; *not* gūr'vais¹ [Eng. family name].

Gas: gas¹; gās² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

gas: gas¹; gās²; *not* gaz¹ [Jones, 1798] [An aeriform fluid].

Gascoigne: gas-kein'¹; gās-eōin'² [1. Chief Justice of Eng. (1350-1419). 2. Eng. poet (1525?-77)].

gaseous: gas'i-us¹; gās'e-ūs². *E. & I. gē'zi-us¹*, also indicated by Reid (1844), John Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864). By Knowles (1835), gē'shus¹; Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863), gaz'i-us¹.

Gashmu: gash'mū¹; gāsh'mū² [Bible].

gasoline, gasolene: gas'o-lin¹ or -lin¹; gās'o-līn² or -līn²—the first is indicated by *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*, and by sixteen members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. The second is indicated by the *Standard* and by seven members of its Advisory Committee. The Imperial indicates gas'o-lain¹; its abridgments gas'o-lin¹ [An inflammable product distilled from crude petroleum].

gasometer: gas-om'i-ter¹; gās-ōm'e-ter² [A tank for storing gas].

gasp: gasp¹; gāsp² [A struggling for breath]. See *ASK*.

Gaston: gas'ten¹; gās'ton² [Am. family name].

gastritis: gas-trai'tis¹ or -tri'tis¹; gās-tri'tis² or -tri'tis² [Inflammation of [the stomach].]

Gatacre: gat'a-kar¹; gāt'a-eer²; *not* gat-ē'kar¹ [Eng. family name].

Gatam: gē'tam¹; gā'tam² [Bible].

gate: gēt¹; gāt². See A and E.

Gath: gath¹; gāth² [Bible].

gather: gath'ar¹; gāth'er²—frequently mispronounced gēth'ar¹.

Gath-hepher: gath-hi'fēr¹; gāth-hē'fer² [Bible].

Gath-rimmon: gath-rim'on¹; gāth-rīm'on² [Bible].

Gattle-Casazza: gā'ti-kā-zūd'sa¹; gā'ti-eā-gād'sā²; *not* gat'i-kā-sūz'a¹ [It impresario (1869-)].

Gatun: gū-tūn¹; gā-tūn² [Town, lake, and dam, Panama Canal].

gaud: gōd¹; gād² [A showy ornament].

gauge: gēj¹; gāg². Same as GAGE.

Gaul: gōl¹; gāl² [One of a Celtic people]. Plural **Gauls:** gelz¹; gōls².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

gaunt: gānt¹ or gēnt¹; gānt² or gant². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. The first was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was preferred by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780).

Gaunt.—O, how that name befits my composition!

Old Gaunt, indeed; and *gaunt* in being old;

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who abstains from meat, that is not *gaunt*?

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II* act ii, sc. 1.

gauntlet: gānt'let¹ or gēnt'let¹; gānt'lēt² or gant'lēt². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) preferred the first, while Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) noted the second [A leather glove covered with metal plates].

gaur: gaūr¹; gōūr²; *not* gū'ūr¹ [An East-Indian ox]. Compare GLAOUR.

Gauss: gaūs¹; gōūs² [Ger. mathematician (1777-1855)].

Gautama: gō'tā-mā¹ or gau'tā-mā¹; gā'ta-mā² or gōu'ta-mā² [Buddha].

Gautier: gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē² [Fr. novelist (1811-72)].

gauze: gōz¹; gāz² [A light diaphanous silk fabric].

Gavazzi: ga-vūt'zī¹; gā-vāt'zī² [It. priest and reformer (1809-89)].

gavel: gav'el¹; gāv'ēl²—frequently mispronounced gē'vəl¹ [1. A mallet. 2.

A Saxon form of land-tenure. 3. Rent paid in kind; as, *gavel*=bread, =corn, =earth (by plowing), etc. 4. Customs duties].

gavelkind: gav'el-kind¹; gāv'ēl-kind²; *E.* gē'vəl-kind¹; *I.* gē'vəl-kind¹ [In Eng. law, a form of land-tenure].

Gavin: gav'in¹; gāv'in² [A masculine personal name].

gavot, gavotte: ga-vet¹; gā-vōt², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; also, Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). By *Standard & Wr.* gav'et¹, which was indicated also by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Jones (1798). Unnoted by Walker, but by Knowles (1835) ga-vōt¹ [A Fr. dance].

Gawain: gō'wēn¹; gā'wān² [In Arthurian legend, nephew of King Arthur].

gawp: gōp¹; gāp² [An ignorant person]. [adorned; showy].

gay: gō¹; gā² [Light-hearted and cheerful; full of mirth; also, brightly

Gaza: gē'zā¹; gā'zā² [Bible].—**Gazabar:** gaz'a-bār¹; gāz'a-bār² [Douai Bible].—**Gazara:** ga-zā'ra¹; gā-zā'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Gazathites:** gē'zath-its¹; gā'zath-its² [Bible].—**Gazer:** gē'zār¹; gā'zer² [Bible].—**Gazera:** ga-zī'ra¹; gā-zē'ra² [Apocrypha].

gazette: ga-zet¹; gā-zēt². By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *ga'-zette* [A newspaper or printed account of current events].

At present accented on the first, but formerly, and more properly, on the second syllable.

DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

gazetteer: gaz'e-tīr¹; gāz'ē-tēr² [A dictionary of geographical names].

Gazez: gē'zez¹; gā'zēz² [Bible].

Gazites: gē'zait¹; gā'zits² [Bible (R. V.)].

gazon: ga-zūn¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or (Fr.)* ga'zōn¹, *E.*; gā-zōn² or (*Fr.*) gā'zōn²; *I.* ga-zūn¹ [Turf used for fortifications].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Gazzam: gaz'am¹; gāz'am² [Bible].—**Geba:** gī'ba¹; gē'ba² [Bible].—**Gebal:** gī'bēl¹; gē'bal² [Bible].—**Gebbai:** geb'ī-ai¹; gēb'a-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Geb-bethon:** geb'ī-thēn¹; gēb'e-thōn² [Douai Bible].—**Geber:** gī'ber¹; gē'ber² [Bible].—**Gebim:** gī'bim¹; gē'bim² [Bible].

Gebir: jī'bir¹ or gē'bir¹; gē'bir² or gē'bir² [In Eastern legend, a prince who invaded Africa].

Gebweiler: geb'vui-lar¹; gēb'vi-ler² [Ger. town].

Gedallah: ged'a-lai'ū¹; gēd'a-li'ā² [Bible].

Geddes: ged'is¹; gēd'es² [Scot. family name].

Geddie: ged'i-el¹; gēd'i-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Geddur:** ged'ur¹; gēd'ūr² [Apocrypha].—**Gedēlas:** ged'ī-lai'as¹; gēd'e-lī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Gedēon:** ged'ī-on¹; gēd'e-on² [Apocrypha].—**Geder:** gī'dar¹; gē'dēr² [Bible].—**Gedera:** gī-dī'ra¹; gē-dē'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Gederah:** gī-dī'rā¹; gē-dē'rā² [Bible].—**Gederathite:** gī-dī'ra-thait¹; gē-dē'ra-thit² [Bible].—**Gederite:** gī-dī'rait¹; gē-dē'rit² [Bible].—**Gederoth:** gī-dī'roth or -rōth¹; gē-dē'rōth or -rōth² [Bible].—**Gederothaim:** gī-dī'ro-thē'im or ged'ī-ro-thē'im¹; gē-dē'ro-thā'im or gēd'e-ro-thā'im² [Bible].—**Gedor:** gī'dēr¹; gē'dōr² [Bible].

gee: jī¹; gē² [A word of command to a horse].

Gee: jī¹ or gī¹; gē² or gā² [An Eng. family name].

Ge-haharashim: gī'ha-har'a-shim¹; gē'ha-hār'a-shīm² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Ge-Harashim:** gī'ha-rē-shim¹; gē'ha-rā-shim² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Gehazi:** gī-hē'zai¹; gē-hā'zī² [Bible].

Gehenna: gī-hen'a¹; gē-hēn'a² [Hell].

Gehinnom: gē-hin'ōm¹; gē-hīn'ōm² [Valley near Jerusalem].

Geikie: gī'ki¹; gē'ki² [Family name of renowned Scot. geologists].

gels [Ir.]: gesh¹ or gēsh¹; gēsh² or gēsh² [An obligation of honor imposed by the ancient Irish aristocracy].

gelsha [Jap.]: gē'shā¹; gē'shā² [A dancing girl].

gel: jēl¹; gēl² [To coagulate by setting; jellyfy].

gelable: jēl'a-bl¹; gēl'a-bl². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), jī'lā-bl¹ [That may be congealed or jellied].

gelatin, gelatine: jēl'a-tin¹; gēl'a-tīn². *E.* jēl'a-tīn [A substance derived from animal tissue which forms jelly when cold].

gelatinate: jī-lat'ī-nēt¹; gē-lāt'ī-nāt², *Standard & W. C.* jēl'a-tī-nēt¹; *E. & St. jē-lat'ī-nēt¹; I. jē-lat'īn-ēt¹; M. jē-lat'ī-nēt¹; W. jī-lat'ī-nēt¹* [To convert into jelly].

Gelboe: gel-bō'ī¹; gēl-bō'e² [Douai Bible].

geld: gēld¹; gēld² [To emasculate, as a horse].—**gelding:** gēld'īn¹; gēld'īng² [An emasculated animal, especially a horse].

gelid: jēl'id¹; gēl'id². Perry (1777), jī'lid¹ [Extremely cold].

Gelloth: gī-lai'leth¹ or -lōth¹; gē-lī'lōth² or -lōth² [Bible].

Gell: gēl¹; gēl² [Eng. antiquary (1777-1836)].

Gellius: jēl'ī-us¹; gēl'ī-ūs² [Roman writer of "Attic Nights" (c. 117-180)].

Gelon: jī'lān¹; gē'lōn² [King of Syracuse (—478 B. C.)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ɒ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Gemalli: ɡɪ-mal'ui¹; ɡe-māl'ɪ² [Bible].

Gemini: ʒem'i-nai¹; ɡɛm'i-ni². Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ʒem'i-ni¹ [The third sign of the Zodiac—the twins].

gemot: ɡɪ-mōt'¹; ɡe-mōt'²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), *ge'mote*; Jameson (1827) and Worcester (1859), ɡem'ot¹; Knowles (1835), ʒem'ot¹ [A.S., a public assembly].

gendarme [Fr.]: ʒən'därm'¹; zhän'därm'², *Standard & W.*; C. ʒen-därm'¹; E. & M. ʒən-därm'¹; I. ʒən-därm'¹; St. ʒən'därm'¹; W. ʒən-därm'¹ [One of a body of armed police].

genealogical: ʒen'i-a-lej'i-kəl¹; ɡɛn'e-a-lōɡ'i-eal². I. & St. ʒi'n-i-a-lej'i-kəl¹. Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864) indicated ʒen'i-a-lej'i-kəl¹, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) noted ʒi-n-i-a-lej'i-kəl¹ [Pert. to genealogy].

genealogist: ʒen'i-al'o-jist¹; ɡɛn'e-əl'o-ɡist². I. & St. ʒi'n-i-al'o-jist¹ [An expert in genealogy].

genealogy: ʒen'i-al'o-ji¹, *Standard, C., E., M., & W., or ʒi'n-i-al'o-ji¹*; ɡɛn'e-əl'o-gy² or ɡɛ'ne-əl'o-gy²—frequently mispronounced ʒen'i-əl'o-ji¹. The first was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864). Of the modern dictionaries I. & St. alone prefer the second, which is a Scottish pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). [A record of family descent].

geneat: ɡɪ-nē'at¹ or ʏi-nē'at¹; ɡe-nē'at² or ye-nē'at² [An Anglo-Saxon tenant by villeinage].

Genée: ʒə-nē'¹; zhē-nē'² [Danish dancer (1878-)].

general: ʒen'ər-əl¹; ɡɛn'er-əl²; frequently mispronounced ʒen'rəl¹ [A military commanding officer of a brigade, division, or army].

generally: ʒen'ər-əl-i¹; ɡɛn'er-al-y²; frequently mispronounced ʒen'rəl-i¹ [For the most part; without specifying].

generic: ʒi-ner'ik¹; ɡe-nēr'ie²; not ʒi-nār'ik¹ [Having a wide application].

generous: ʒen'ər-ʊs¹; ɡɛn'er-ʊs² [Having liberal qualities].

Genesar: ɡɪ-nī'sər¹; ɡe-nē'sar² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Genesis: ʒen'i-sis¹; ɡɛn'e-sis² [The first book of the Old Testament].

Genet or Genest: ʒə-nē'¹; zhe-nē'²—in the first the t, and in the second the st, are not sounded [Fr. diplomat (1765-1834)].

Geneus: ɡe-nī'ʊs¹; ɡɛ-nē'ʊs² [Apocrypha. Same as GENNÆUS].

Genevan: ʒi-nī'vən¹; ɡe-nē'van² [Pertaining to Geneva].

Genevise: ʒen'i-vīs' or -vīz'¹; ɡɛn'e-vēs' or -vēs'². Same as GENEVAN.

Genevieve: ʒen'i-vīv'¹; ɡɛn'e-vēv'² [A feminine personal name. See WINLFRED]. Fr. *Geneviève*: ʒɛ'nə-vyēv'¹; zhɛ'ne-vyēv'².

Genghis Khan: ʒen'ɡis kən¹; ɡɛn'ɡis kən²; not ɡen'ɡis kan¹ [Mongol warrior (1164-1227)].

genial¹ (a.): ʒi'n-i-əl¹; ɡɛ'n-i-əl²; frequently mispronounced ʒi'n'yəl¹ [Cordial

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

genial² (*a.*): jī-nai'əl¹; gē-nī'al². [Pert. to the chin].

genie: jī'ni¹; gē'ne². Same as JINNEE.

genii [L.]: jī'ni-ai¹; gē'ni-i² [Plural of GENIUS].

genitival: jen'ī-tai'val¹; gēn'ī-tī'val². *Wr.* jen'ī-tiv-əl¹ [Relating to the ^[genitive].

genius¹: jīn'yus¹; gēn'yūs². *Standard & W.*; *C.* jī'nīus¹; *E., I., M., & S.* jī'nī-us¹. The first was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); the third, by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Remarkable endowment or aptitude for some special pursuit; also, a person possessing it].

genius²: jī'ni-us¹; gē'ni-ūs² [One's spirit—beneficent or evil—supposed to accompany one through life].

genizah [Heb.]: gi-nī'za¹; gē-nī'zā² [A repository for sacred relics at- ^[tached to a synagog].

Genlis (*de*): də žān'lis¹; de zhān'lis² [Fr. countess; writer (1746-1830)].

Gennæus: gē-nī'us¹; gē-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Gennesar**: gē-nī'sar¹; gē-nē'sar² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible. Same as GENNESARET].—**Gennesar**: gē-nē'sar¹; gē-nē'sar² [Bible].—**Gennesar**: gē-nē'sar¹; gē-nē'sar² [Bible]. Same as GENNESARET].

Genoa: jen'o-ə¹; gēn'o-a² [It. province and spt.].

Genoese: jen'o-iz¹; gēn'o-ēs². *E.*; *Standard* jen'o-is¹; *C.* jen'o-is¹; *I. & St.* jen'o-iz¹; *M.* jen'o-iz¹; *W.* jen'o-iz¹; *Wr.* jen'o-iz¹ [Belonging to Genoa, Italy].

Genova: jen'o-va¹; gēn'o-vā² [It. form of GENOA].

genre [Fr.]: žān'rə¹; zhān're² [Style].

gens [L.]: jenz¹; gēns² [A body of blood kindred; also, a clan].

Genserik: jen'ser-ik¹; gēn'ser-īe² [Vandal king (406?-477); took Carthage and sacked Rome].

gentian: jen'shān¹; gēn'shan² [A flowering plant].

Gentile: jen'tail¹; gēn'tīl²—the pronunciation indicated by almost every dictionary since Buchanan (1757). Perry (1777), Walker (1806), and the Century alone indicate jen'tīl¹, which Murray notes as an alternative [One who is not of the Jewish faith; also, one who is neither Jew nor Christian].—**Gentilism**: jen'tail-izm¹; gēn'tīl-izm². *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* jen'tīl-izm¹ [The character of being a Gentile in birth and spirit].

gentle: jen'təl¹; gēn'tel²; frequently mispronounced jen'tīl¹ as if in an effort to completely smother the ultima [Well bred; kindly; refined; also, not wild].

gentleman: jen'təl-mən¹; gēn'tel-mən²; *not* jen'tīl-mən¹. Compare GENTLE and see Introductory, page xiii.

Gentleman, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French (*gentil*), the other Saxon (*Mon*) as if you would say, a man well borne.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Genubath: jī-niū'bāth¹; gē-nū'bath² [Bible].

genuflection: jen'yū-flek'shān¹; gēn'yū-flēe'shon²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), jī-niū-flek'shān¹ [A bending of the knee, as in prayer or obeisance].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = few; ɪ; ɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɪn; this,

genuine: jen'yu-in¹; ġen'yu-ɪn²; frequently mispronounced jen'yu-ain¹ in the United States [Having the character or origin represented]

geocentric: ʃi'o-sen'trik¹; ġe'o-çen'trie² [Relating to the earth as a center].

Geoffrey: ʃef'ri¹; ġef'ry² [A masculine personal name].

Geoffroy [Fr.]: ʒo'frwā¹; zhō'frwā² [Same as GEOFFREY].

Geoghegan: ġe'gan¹; ġe'gan² [Ir. family name].

Geon: ġi'en¹; ġe'ɔn² [Apocrypha].

George: jōrj¹; ġōrg² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., Sw.

Georg: ġe'erg¹; ġe'ör²; Fr. **Georges:** ʒōrʒ¹; zhōrzh²; Hung. **Györgg:** jōg¹; ġōg²; It. **Giorgio:** jōr'jo¹; ġōr'go²; L. **Georgius:** jōr'ji-us¹; ġōr'gi-ūs²; Pg. **Jorge:** ʒōr'ʒe¹; zhōr'zhē²; Sp. **Jorge:** hōr'hē¹; hōr'hē².

Georgiana: jōr'ji-an'ə¹; ġōr'gi-ān'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Georgine: ʒōr'ʒin¹; zhōr'zhin²; Ger. **Georgina:** ġe'ör-gi'nä¹; ġe'ör-gi'nä²; It. **Giorgia:** jōr'ja¹; ġōr'gä².

Georgics: jōr'jiks¹; ġōr'gies². Walker (1791) noted that this word was "fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy." He would have liked it to follow the analogy of *geography* and *geometry*, which are pronounced as four syllables, and to pronounce it ji-ör-jiks¹ [A poem by Vergil].

Georgina: jōr-jī'nä¹; ġōr-gī'nä² [Variant form of GEORGIANA].

Gephyrun: ġef'i-run¹; ġef'y-rün² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gera: ġi'ra¹; ġe'ra² [Bible].

Gera: ġe'ra¹; ġe'rä² [Ger. city].

gerah: ġi'rä¹; ġe'rä² [Jewish weight].

Gerald: jer'ald¹; ġer'ald² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gerhard:** ġer'harth¹; ġer'härth²; D. **Gerard:** hē'rart¹; hē'rärt²; Fr. **Gerard:** ʒē'rär¹; zhē'rär²; **Géraud:** ʒē'rō¹; zhē'rō²; G. **Gerhart:** ġer'hart¹; ġer'härt²; It. **Gerardo:** ġe-rär'do¹; Sw. **Gerhard:** ġer'härd¹; ġer'härd².

Geraldine: jer'al-din¹; ġer'al-din² [A feminine personal name].

Gerar: ġi'rar¹; ġe'rär² [Bible].

Gerara: ġer'a-rä¹; ġer'a-ra² [Douai Bible].

Gerard: ʒə-rärd¹ or jer'ärd¹; ge-rärd² or ġer'ärd² [Eng. and Am. family [name]].

Gerasens: ġer'a-senz¹; ġer'a-sēns² [Douai Bible].

gerfalcon: jūr'fō'kn¹ or -fal'kan¹; ġer'fä'en² or -fäl'ēon² [A rapacious bird].

Gergasites: ġūr'gä-säits¹; ġer'gä-sits² [Apocrypha].—**Gergesenes:** ġūr'-gi-sinz¹ or ġūr'-gi-sinz¹; ġer'gä-sēns² or ġer'gä-sēns² [Bible].—**Gergesites:** ġūr'-gi-säits¹; ġer'gä-sits² [Bible. Same as GERGASITES].—**Gergezite:** ġūr'-gi-zait¹; ġer'ge-zit² [Douai Bible].

Gerhardt: ġär'härt¹; ġer'härt² [Ger. family name].

Gerizim: ġer'i-zim¹ or ġi-rai'zim¹; ġer'i-zim² or ġe-rī'zim² [Bible].

germ: jūr'm¹; ġerm² [A microbe].

germane: jūr-mēn¹; ġer-mān² [Appropriate].

Germania: ġer-mē'ni-ə¹; ġer-mā'ni-a² [Poetic personification of Germany].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Germanicus: *jər-man'ī-kus*¹; *gēr-măn'ī-eūs*² [Roman general who defeated the Germans (B. C. 15–A. D. 19)].

germinal: *jūr'mī-nāl*¹; *gēr'mī-nāl*² [Pert. to a germ or germs].

Germinal: *zār'mī'nāl*¹; *zhēr'mī'nāl*² [A novel by Émile Zola].

Gérôme: *zēr'rōm*¹; *zhēr'rōm*² [Fr. painter (1824–1904)].

Geron: *gī'ren*¹; *gēr'ron*² [Apocrypha].

[Apache tribe (d. 1909)].

Geronimo: *jī-ren'ī-mō*¹; *gē-ron'ī-mō*² [North-American Indian chief of the

gerontes: *ge-ren'tiz*¹ or *je-ren'tiz*¹; *gēr-ron'tēs*² or *gē-ron'tēs*², *Standard*; *C. ge-ren'tes*¹; *E. & I. ge-ren'tiz*¹; *M. je-ren'tiz*¹; *W. jī-ren'tiz*¹ [The members of the Supreme Court of Sparta].

Gerrenians: *ge-rī'nī-anz*¹; *gēr-rē'nī-anz*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gerrhenians: *ge-rī'nī-anz*¹; *gēr-rē'nī-anz*² [Bible. Same as GERRENIANS].

Gerry: *ger*¹; *gēr'y*² [Am. statesman (1744–1814)].

gerrymander: *ger'ī-man'dər*¹; *gēr'y-măn'dēr*² [To rearrange, as election districts, to secure political advantage; hence, to garble or misrepresent].

Gershon: *gūr'sham*¹; *gēr'shom*² [Bible].

Gershon: *gūr'shən*¹; *gēr'shon*² [Bible].

Gerson: *gūr'sən*¹; *gēr'son*² [Apocrypha].

Gerster (Etelka): *ger'star*¹; *gēr'ster*² [Hung. prima donna (1857–1920)].

Gertrude: *gūr'trūd*¹; *gēr'trud*² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Geertuida:** *hēr-trei'dal*; *hēr-trō'dā*; **Fr. zār'trud¹; *zhēr'trud*²; **G. Gertraud:** *ger'traut*¹; *gēr'trout*²; **Gertrud,** *ger'trūt*; *gēr'trut*²; **It. Gertrude:** *jer-trū'dē*; *gēr'try'dē*; **Pg. Gertrudes:** *jer-trū'dēs*; *zhēr'try'dēs*²; **Sp. Gertrudis:** *her-trū'dis*¹; *hēr-trū'dis*²; **Sw. Gertrud:** *ger'trūt*¹; *gēr'trut*².**

gerund: *jer'und*¹; *gēr'ünd*² [A neuter verbal noun].—**gerundive:** *jī-run'div*¹; *gē-rūn'div*² [Adjective form in the gerund].

Geruth Chimham: *gī'rūth kim'həm*¹; *gēr'ruth eīm'həm*² [Bible (R. V.)].

—**Gerzites:** *gūr'zaitis*¹; *gēr'zits*² [Bible].—**Gesem:** *gī'sem*¹; *gēr'sēm*² [Apocrypha].

Gesenius: *gi-sī'nī-us*¹ or *gē-zē'nī-us*¹; *gē-sē'nī-ūs*² or *gē-ṣē'nī-ūs*² [Ger. scholar (1786–1842)].

Gesham: *gī'sham*¹; *gēr'sham*² [Bible].—**Geshan:** *gī'shən*¹; *gēr'shan*² [Bible. Same as GESHAM].—**Geshem:** *gī'shem*¹; *gēr'shēm*² [Bible].—**Geshur:** *gī'shur*¹; *gēr'shūr*² [Bible].—**Geshuri:** *gi-shū'rai*¹; *gē-shy'ri*² [Bible].—**Geshurites:** *gi-shū'raits*¹ or *gēsh'yū-raits*¹; *gē-shy'rits*² or *gēsh'yū-rits*² [Bible].—**Gessuri:** *ge-siū'rai*¹ or *ges'yū-rai*¹; *gē-sū'ri*² or *gēs'yū-ri*² [Douai Bible].

gest: *jest*¹; *gēst*² [1. A tale of adventure. 2. Something accomplished].

Gesta Romanorum: *jes'tə rō'mə-nō'rum*¹; *gēs'tə rō'ma-nō'rūm*² [Lat., "the deeds of the Romans": a chronicle of the Middle Ages combining romance with lives of saints, Oriental apologies, and history].

[limbs].

gesture: *jes'chur* or *-tiur*¹; *gēs'chur* or *-tūr*² [A motion of the body, head, or

get: *get*¹; *gēt*²; *not git*¹ Compare *JET* [To obtain; gain or earn].

2: ä-t, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gethaim: gēth'1-im¹; gēth'a-im² [Douai Bible].—**Gether:** gī'thər¹; gē'thər² [Bible].—**Gethhepher:** gēth-hī'fər¹; gēth-hē'fər² [Douai Bible].—**Gethsemane:** gēth-sēm'a-nī¹; gēth-sēm'a-nē² [Bible].—**Getsemani:** gēth-sēm'a-nī¹; gēth-sēm'a-nī² [Bible. Same as GETHSEMANE].

Gettysburg: get'1z-būrg¹; gēt'ys-būrg² [Town in Pa. where famous battle of the Am. Civil War was fought, July 1-3, 1863].

Geuel: giū'el¹ or gi-yū'el¹; gū'el² or ge-yū'el² [Bible].

gew-gaw: giū'gō¹; gū'gā² [A flashy useless ornament].

geyser: gai'zar¹ or gai'sar¹; gēy'ser² or gēy'ser². *Standard, E., & St.* prefer the first; *C., W., & Wr.* prefer the second; *I.* gives gai'zūr¹, and *M.* gēs'ar¹, but in addition he notes the first and second recorded above as alternative, neither of which follows the analogy of Eng. *ey* as in "grey," "key," "obey," "prey," "whey," etc.

A word introduced into the language as recently as 1763 from a part of the world seldom visited by foreigners, it was described by Johnston (1764) as "The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water near Mt. Hecla, in Iceland." The pronunciation gēs'ar¹, which approximates to the Icelandic, is most commonly heard in England south of the Thames and in some of the midland counties.

Gezer: gī'zar¹; gē'zer² [Bible].—**Gezeron:** ge-zī'ron¹; gē-zērōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gezrites:** gez'raits¹; gēz'rits² [Bible].

gh: In English initial *gh* is *g* proper as in *go*; but after a vowel is used often for the Anglo-Saxon continuous *h*, and is then silent as in *light*; when final, is sounded like *f*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, *tough*. As a guttural this digraph was formerly heard in Eng.; it is still heard in some parts of Scot. & Ire., in such words as *bought*, *fought*, *tough*, etc. Medial and final *gh* are never sounded.

ghastly: gast'h¹; gāst'ly² [Death-like in appearance].

ghat, ghaut [Hind.]: gēt¹; gāt² [A stairway]. **gaut†.**

Ghats, Ghauts [Hind.]: gēts¹; gāts²—the second spelling is preferred in Eng. [A range or chain of mountains in India].

Gheber: gē'ber¹, *Standard, C., & I., or* gī'ber¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; gē'ber² or gē'ber². *E.* gā'bur¹; *St.* (plural) gē'burz¹ [A fire-worshiper or Parsee]. **Ghebref.**

Ghent or (Fr.) Gand: gent¹ or (Fr.) gūn¹; gēnt² or (Fr.) gān² [Belg. city].

gherkin: gūr'kin¹; gēr'kin²; not jūr'kin¹ [A small cucumber for pickling].

ghetto: get'o¹; gēt'o² [Jewish quarter].

Ghibelline: gib'e-lin¹; gīb'ē-līn² [It. imperialist from 11th to 14th cen-^{[tury].}

Ghiberti: gi-ber'tī¹; gī-bēr'tī² [It. sculptor (1378-1455)].

Ghirlandajo: gīr'lan-dā'yo¹; gīr'lān-dā'yo² [It. painter (1449-1494)].

Ghizeh: gī'zē¹; gī'ze². Same as GIZEH.

ghost: gōst¹; gōst² [The specter of a deceased person; apparition].

ghoul, goul: gūl¹; gūl² [An evil spirit supposed to prey on the dead].

Giacomo. See JAMES.

Glah: gai'a¹; gī'ā² [Bible].

glant: jai'ant¹; gī'ant² [A human being of abnormal size].

glaour: jaur¹; gaur² [An infidel: a term used by Mohammedans].

Who falls in battle 'gainst a *Glaour*
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

BYRON *Glaour* 745.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

gib¹ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gŭb² or gŭb² [To castrate].

gib² (v.): jib¹; gŭb² [To balk].

gib³ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gŭb² or gŭb² [To fasten with a wedge].

gib¹ (n.): jib¹ or gib¹; gŭb² or gŭb² [A metal wedge used for holding or pressing two pieces together].

gib² (n.): jib¹; gŭb² [A projecting crane-arm].

gib³ (n.): gib¹; gŭb² [1. A castrated cat. 2. [Prov.] A male salmon].

Gibbar: gib'ār¹; gŭb'ār² [Bible].

gibbed: jibd¹ or gibd¹; gŭbd² or gŭbd² [Wedged. See GIB³, v.].

gibber: gib'ar¹; gŭb'er², *Standard, C., E., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr. I.* gib'-bŭr¹; *M. & W.* (1909), jib'ar¹. Altho *W.* records jib'ar¹ as the present usage of the United States it is not supported by its contemporaries. This pronunciation is common in southern England, while gib'ar¹ is heard more frequently from the Thames northward. It prevails in Scotland. See GIBBERISH [To talk incoherently; jabber].

gibberish: gib'ar-ish¹; gŭb'er-ish². The pronunciation jib'ar-ish¹—based probably on the verb (see GIBBER)—is also heard, but is not recorded by the lexicographers [Unintelligible or incoherent speech].

Gibbes: gibz¹; gŭbʒ² [Eng. family name].

[as a gallows].

gibbet: jib'et¹; gŭb'et² [An upright with a cross-piece at right angles, used

Gibbethon: gib'i-then¹; gŭb'e-thon² [Bible].

gibbon: gib'an¹; gŭb'on² [An ape that walks erect].

gibbous: gib'us¹; gŭb'us² [Irregularly rounded; convex].

gibe (v. & n.): jib¹; gŭb² [Sneer; ridicule; taunt].

Gibea: gib'i-ai¹; gŭb'e-a² [Bible].—**Gibeah:** gib'i-ā¹; gŭb'e-ā² [Bible].—

Gibeath: gib'i-ah¹; gŭb'e-āth² [Bible].—**Gibeath-Haaraloth:** gib'i-ah-hār-ā-lōth¹; gŭb'e-āth-hār-ā-lōth² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Gibeathite:** gib'i-ah-ait¹; gŭb'e-āth-it² [Bible].—**Gibeon:** gib'i-an¹; gŭb'e-on² [Bible].—**Gibeonite:** gib'i-an-ait; gŭb'e-on-it² [Bible].—**Giblites:** gib'lait¹; gŭb'lits² [Bible].

Gibraltar: jī-brəl'ter¹; gī-brəl'ter² [Brit. fortress in Spain].

Giddalti: gī-dal'tai¹; gī-dāl'ti² [Bible].—**Giddel:** gid'el¹; gīd'el² [Bible].—

Gideon: gid'i-an¹; gid'e-on² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. **Gédéon:** ʒe'de'ōn¹; zhe'de'ōn²; It. **Gedeone:** ge'de-ō-nē¹; ge'de-ō-ne².—**Gideoni:** gid'i-ō-nai¹; gid'e-ō-ni² [Bible].—**Gideroth:** gai-di'reth or -rōth¹; gī-dē-rōth or -rōth² [Douai Bible].—**Gidom:** gai'dem¹; gī'dōm² [Bible].

Giers: gīrs¹; gērs² [Rus. diplomat (1820-95)].

Glezi: gui-i'zoi¹; gī-ē-zī² [Douai Bible].

Giffard: jif'ard¹ or gif'ard¹; gŭf'ard² or gŭf'ard² [Am. or Eng. family name].

Giffen: jif'in¹; gŭf'in² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [name].

Gifford: gif'ord¹ or jif'ard¹; gŭf'ord² or gŭf'ord² [Am. and Eng. family

gift, glg. The *g* in these two words is hard, and the *i* short as in "pin": gift¹; glft²; gŭg¹; gŭg². See G and I.

gigantean: jai'gan-ti'an¹; gī'gān'tē'an² [Gigantic].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

gigantic: ɡai-ɡan'tɪk¹; ɡi-ɡən'tie² [Huge like a giant].

gigot: ɡiɡ'ət¹; ɡiɡ'ot²—a Fr. word, now completely naturalized, which Dr. Bradley (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) has traced back to 1526 [A leg of mutton].

Gihon: ɡai'hən¹; ɡi'hön² [Bible].

[county in Ariz.].

Gila: hi'lə¹; hi'la². In Sp. *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced as *h* [River and

Gilalai: ɡil'ə-lai¹ or ɡi-lé-lai¹; ɡil'a-li² or ɡi-lä-li² [Bible].

Gilbert: ɡil'bər¹; ɡil'bert² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ɡil'bər¹; ɡil'bər²; D. **Gilbert:** hil'bər¹; hil'bər²; Fr. **Guilbert:** ɡil'bär¹; ɡil'bär²; **Gilbert:** ɡil'bär¹; zhil'bär²; G. **Gilbert:** ɡil'bər¹; ɡil'bər²; **Gizelbert:** ɡi'zel-bər¹; ɡi'zel-bər²; It. **Gilberto:** ɡil-ber'to¹; ɡil-bər'to²; Sp. **Gilberto:** hil-ber'to¹; hil-bər'to²; Sw. **Gilbertus:** yil-ber'tus¹; yil-bər'tus².

Gil Blas: ɡil bläs¹; zhil bläs² [Romance by Le Sage].

Gilboa: ɡil-bō'a¹; ɡil-bō-a² [Bible].

Gilchrist: ɡil'krɪst¹; ɡil'erɪst² [Eng. Orientalist (1759-1841)].

gild, guild: ɡild¹; ɡild².

Gild: . . . a Fraternity or Company, combined together by orders and lawes made among themselves by the Princes license. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [1607].

Gildea: ɡil'dē¹ or ɡil'di¹; ɡil'dā² or ɡil'de² [Celtic family name in Ireland].

Gilead: ɡil'i-əd¹; ɡil'e-ad² [Bible].—**Gileadite:** ɡil'i-əd-ait¹; ɡil'e-ad-it² [Bible].—**Gilgal:** ɡil'ɡəl¹; ɡil'gal² [Bible].

Gilkes: ɡil'kz¹; ɡil'kz² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

[1914].

Gill: ɡil¹; ɡil² [1. Scot. astronomer (1843-1914); 2. Am. naturalist (1837-1914)].
gill: ɡil¹; ɡil² [1. an organ for breathing, as in a fish. 2. A glen. 3. A rivulet].

gill: ɡil¹; ɡil² [1. A liquid measure. 2. A girl; jill].

There cannot be a more striking proof of the inconvenience of having words written exactly alike, and pronounced differently according to their different signification, than the word *gill*, which, when it means the aperture below the head of a fish, is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *gill*; and when it signifies a woman or a measure of liquids, is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1859].

gillie: ɡil'i¹; ɡil'i² [Scot., a man servant, originally, an attendant on a Highland chief].

[family. 2. A variety of apple].

gillyflower: ɡil'i-flau'ər¹; ɡil'y-flow'er² [1. A plant of the mustard or pink

Gilmore: ɡil'mōr¹; ɡil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Gilmour: ɡil'mōr¹ or ɡil'mōr¹; ɡil'mōr² or ɡil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Giloh: ɡai'lo¹; ɡi'lo² [Bible].

Gilonite: ɡai'lo-nait¹; ɡi'lo-nit² [Bible].

Gilroy: ɡil'rei¹; ɡil'rōy² [Ir. family name].

gimbal: ɡim'bəl¹; ɡim'bal², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E., I., St., & W.* ɡim'bəl¹ [A device for supporting a ship's compass].

Gimzo: ɡim'zo¹; ɡim'zo² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **būr**;

gin: jin¹; gñ² [1. A trap or snare. 2. A machine for separating cotton-fibers. 3. An aromatic alcoholic liquor].

Ginath: gai'nafh¹; gñ'nāth² [Bible].

Ginevra: ji-nev'ra¹; gñ-nēv'ra² [Same as GUINEVERE].

gingival: jin-jai'val¹; gñ-gi'val², *Standard, C., I., & M.; St., W., & Wr.*
jin'ji-val¹.

ginkgo: giŋk'go¹ or jŋk'go¹; gñk'gō² or gñk'gō² [A Jap. tree].

Ginnetho: gin'1-thō¹; gñ'e-thō [Bible].

Ginnethoi: gin'1-thō'ai¹; gñ'e-thō'i² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ginnethon: gin'1-then¹; gñ'e-thōn² [Bible].

Gloconda (La): lā jō-ken'da¹; lā gō-eōn'dā² [An opera by Ponchielli].

Gloja: jō'ya¹; gō'yā² [It. economist (1767-1829); It. town].

Giorgio [It.]: See GEORGE.

Giorgione: jēr-jō'nē¹; gōr-gō'ne² [It. painter (1478-1510)].

Glotto: jet'to¹; gōt'to² [1. It. painter (1236-1337). 2. See GODFREY].

Giovanni [It.]: jo-vūn'ni¹; gō-vān'ni². Same as JOHN.

gipsire: jip'sair¹; gñp'sir² [A pilgrim's pouch].

giraffe: ji-raf'¹; gñ-rāf'², *E., M., & W.; Standard, C., I., St., & Wr. ji-raf'¹; M. ji-raf'²*. The alternative ji-raf'¹ is noted by Stormonth. Also used by Blundevil in 1594, defined in Cockeram (1623), as "a wilde beast living in the Desarts," with "legges and feet like unto a Deere, and with a necke as long as a warlike Pike" and recorded by Bailey (1724) and Ash (1755), the word is not to be found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), or Walker (1791).

girandole: jir'an-dōl¹; gñ'an-dōl², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. jir'an-dōl¹; St. jir'an-dōl¹ and as alternative jir'an-dōl¹. Perry (1805) and Jameson (1827), jir'an-dōl¹; Enfield (1807), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), jir'an-dōl¹; Knowles (1835), jir'un-dōl¹; Smart (1857), and Cooley (1863), jir'an-dōl¹ [A branched support for candles].*

girasol: jir'a-sol¹; gñ'a-sōl², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & Wr. jir'a-sol¹; St. jir'a-sol¹. Johnson (1755), gir'asole; Fenning (1760), gir'a'sole; Ash (1775), gir'asol; Walker (1791), jir'a-sol¹; Perry (1805), jir'a-sol¹; Knowles (1835), jir'a-sol¹; Smart (1840), jir'a-sol¹ [1. An opal reflecting a reddish glow. 2. A sunflower].*

gird: gūrd¹; gñrd² [To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle].

Girgashites: gūr'gā-shait¹; gñ'gā-shits² [Bible (R. V.)].

Girgashite: gūr'gā-sait¹; gñ'gā-sit². Same as GIRGASHITE.

Girgenti: jir-jen'ti¹; gñ-gēn'ti² [Sicilian province and capital].

girl: gūrl¹; gñrl²; *not gal¹, gel¹, geil¹, or gyūrl¹*. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), gūrl¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gerl¹; Enfield (1807) and Reid (1844), gūrl¹. Perry (1775), gūrl¹ or gal¹. See Introductory, pp. ix, xi. The corrupt pronunciation of this word may be attributed to the phonetic spellings used by certain authors; e.g., Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," i, 477, 1859) wrote *gals*; George Eliot ("Adam Bede," p. 62, 1859), *gell*; Mrs. Alexander ("The Freres," vol. I, ch. ii, p. 19, 1882), *gurl*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gironde: ʒiˈrɒnd¹; zhɪˈrɒnd² [Fr. department and estuary].

Girondin: ʒi-rənˈdin¹; ʒi-rɒnˈdɪn² [A Girondist].

The Legislative Assembly met 1st October, 1791. Its more moderate members formed the party called the *Girondins*.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *France* p. 168 [H. H. & Co., 1879].

Girondist: ʒi-rənˈdist¹; ʒi-rɒnˈdist² [One of moderate republicans of the Fr. Revolution (1792)].

Girth: gɜːrθ¹; ɡɜːrθ² [A strap or band strapped around the body of a horse, to hold a saddle or pack in place].

Girzites: gɜːrˈzaɪts¹; ɡɜːrˈzɪts² [Bible (R. V.)].

Gispa: ɡɪsˈpa¹; ɡɪsˈpa² [Bible].

gist: ʒɪst¹; ɡɪst² [The main point].

Gittahopher: ɡɪtˈə-hɪˈfər¹; ɡɪtˈa-hēˈfər² [Bible].—**Gittalm:** ɡɪtˈi-im¹ or ɡɪ-tēˈim¹; ɡɪtˈa-im² or ɡɪ-tāˈim² [Bible].—**Gittite:** ɡɪtˈaɪt¹; ɡɪtˈɪt² [Bible].

gittith: ɡɪtˈɪθ¹; ɡɪtˈɪθ² [Heb. musical instrument].

Giulia, Giulio, Giuseppe. See JULIA, JULIUS, JOSEPH.

Gizeh: ɡɪˈze¹; ɡɪˈze² [Egypt. province and town near the Pyramids].

Gizonite: ɡaɪˈzo-naɪt¹ or ɡaɪ-zōˈnaɪt¹; ɡɪˈzo-nɪt² or ɡɪ-zōˈnɪt² [Bible].

Gizrites: ɡɪzˈraɪts¹; ɡɪzˈrɪts² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

glacial: ɡlɛˈʃiəl¹; ɡlɛˈʃiəl², *Standard* (1893–1912), *C.*, & *M.*; *E.* ɡlɛˈsi-əl¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Perry* (1805), ɡlɛˈʃi-əl¹; *W.* & *Standard* (1913), ɡlɛˈʃəl¹; *Walker* (1791), ɡlɛˈʃi-əl¹; *W.* ɡlɛˈʃi-əl¹ [Cold and icy; pert. to the iceage].

glacier: ɡlɛsˈi-ər¹; ɡlɛsˈi-er², *Standard* (1893–1912), *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.* ɡlɛˈʃi-er¹; *I.* ɡlɛˈʃi-er¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* ɡlɛˈʃer¹. *Jameson* (1827), ɡlɛsˈɪr¹; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlɛ-sɪr¹; *Smart* (1840) and *Craig* (1849), ɡlɛsˈi-er¹; *Reid* (1844), ɡlɛˈsi-er¹ [A field or stream of ice].

glacis: ɡlɛˈsɪs¹ or (*Fr.*) ɡlɛˈsɪˈsɪ¹; ɡlɛˈsɪs² or (*Fr.*) ɡlɛˈsɪˈsɪ²—the first is indicated by most modern dictionaries and was noted by *Bailey* (1742), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *Johnston* (1764), *Kenrick* (1773), *Barclay* (1774), *Ash* (1775), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Entick* (1764) and *Nares* (1784), ɡlɛˈsɪs¹; by *Sheridan* (1780) and *Scott* (1797), ɡlɛsˈɪs¹; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlɛˈsɪs¹; and by *Smart* (1840), ɡlɛˈsɪs¹. *Stormonth* prefers ɡlɛˈsɪ¹ [A slope of earth in front of a fortification].

gladiator: ɡlɛdˈi-erˈtər or -ter¹; ɡlɛdˈi-erˈtər², and so indicated by *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1797), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Jameson* (1827), ɡlɛdˈi-erˈtər¹. *Sheridan* and *Enfield* treated the word as three syllables, ɡlɛ-dyēˈtər¹ [A combatant in the ancient Roman amphitheater].

gladiole: ɡlɛdˈi-əl¹; ɡlɛdˈi-əl². Same as GLADIOLUS.

gladiolus: ɡlɛ-daiˈo-lus, *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *W.*, or ɡlɛdˈi-əlˈlus¹, *E.* & *M.* as alternative; ɡlɛ-dɪˈo-lus² or ɡlɛdˈi-əlˈlus². *C.* ɡlɛ-daiˈo-lus¹; *I.* ɡlɛdˈi-əlˈlus¹. Notwithstanding the array of lexicographical talent which supports the first pronunciation of this word, popular usage favors ɡlɛdˈi-əlˈlus¹ for the flower in general, but ɡlɛ-daiˈo-lus¹ for the botanical name of the plant [A beautiful plant of the iris family].

Gladstone: ɡlɛdˈstɒn¹; ɡlɛdˈstɒn², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *I.* ɡlɛdˈstɒn¹ [*Eng.* statesman (1809–98)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Gladys: glad'is¹ or glē'dis¹; glād'ys² or glā'dys² [A feminine personal name].

Glamis: glā'mis¹ or glāmz¹; glā'mis² or glāms² [In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a Scottish castle, supposed scene of Duncan's murder].

glamour: glam'ar¹; glām'or², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. gla'mūr¹; Wr. glē'mur¹* [A spell; an enchantment, or alluring charm].

glance: glans¹; glānç² [A quick look of the eye]. See **ASK**.

Glasgow: glas'go¹; glās'go² [Scot. city].

glass: glas¹; glās². See **ASK**.

glaze: glēz¹; glāz² [A smooth glossy surface].

glazier: glē'zar¹ or glē'zi-ar¹; glā'zher² or glā'zi-er². *I. glē'zūr¹; M. glē'zi-ar¹* or glē'zi-ar¹ [One who fits panes of glass to windows].

gleam, glean, glebe, glede, glee. These words are all pronounced as monosyllables: glīm¹, glēm²; glīn¹, glēn²; glīb¹, glēb²; glīd¹, glēd²; glī¹, glē².

glenoid: glī'neid¹; glē'noid² [Hollow].

glissade: gh-sēd¹, *Standard, C., & E.*, or gh-sād¹, *M. & W.*; gli-sād² or gli-sād². *I. glis-ēd¹* [The act of sliding].

glister: glis'n¹; glīs'n²—the *t* is silent [To sparkle].

glister: glis'ter¹; glīs'ter² [To be brilliant].

gloat: glōt¹; glōt² [To exult or triumph].

globe: glōb¹; glōb² [A spherical body].

globular: glōb'yu-lar¹; glōb'yū-lar² [Shaped like a globe].

gloria: glō'ri-a¹; glō'ri-a² [1. A doxology. 2. The radiation around a head or body of a sacred study in art].

Gloriana: glō'ri-ē-nā¹; glō'ri-ā-na² [The Queen of Faery-land in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"].

glory: glō'ri¹; glō'ry² [Exalted reputation; fame].

gloss: glos¹; glōs². See **ACCOST**.

Gloucester: glos'tar¹; glōs'ter²—the *uce* are silent [Eng. county and city].

Gluck: gluk¹; gluk² [Ger. composer (1714-87)].

glue: glū¹; glū². *I. & M. gliū¹* [An adhesive preparation].

glume: glūm¹; glūm². *I. & M. gliūm¹* [A chaff-like scale as of grasses].

glycerine: glis'ar-in¹ or glis'ar-in¹; glŷç'er-in² or glŷç'er-in² [A chemical product].

glycol: glai'kōl¹ or glai'kel¹; glŷ'eōl² or glŷ'eōl². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

glyptotheca: glip'to-thŷ'kē¹; glŷp'to-thē'ea² [A sculpture gallery].

gm, gn: In some English words the *g* before *m* or *n* is silent. See *phlegm, gnarl, gnome, gnostic*, etc.

gnarl, gnāt, gnaw: In these and many other words the *g* is silent: nār¹, nār²; nat¹, nāt²; nē¹, nē². See below.

gneiss: nois¹; nis²; Knowles (1835), nī's¹ [A variety of rock set in layers].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Gnidus: nai'dus¹; nī'dūs² [Douai Bible].

gnome: nōm¹; nōm² [1. A goblin. 2. A maxim].—**gnomic:** nō'mik¹; nō'mie². *I. & Wr.* nem'ik¹.

gnomon: nō'men¹; nō'mōn² [A term in mathematics].

gnosis: nō'sis¹; nō'sis² [Assured knowledge].

Gnostic: nes'tik¹; nōs'tie² [An adherent of Gnosticism].

Gnosticism: nes'ti-sizm¹; nōs'ti-çism² [A system of religion and philosophy (1st to 6th cent.)].

gnu: nū¹, *Standard, M., & W., or nū¹, C., E., I., St., & Wr.*; nū² or nū² [African antelope].

Goah: gō'a¹; gō'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

goal: gōl¹; gōl² [The final purpose or end of one's design]. Compare GAOL.

goat: gōt¹; gōt² [A horned quadruped related to the cattle].

Goath: gō'a-th¹; gō'ath² [Bible].—**Goatha:** gō'a-fhā¹; gō'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Gob:** gōb¹; gōb² [Bible].

Gobelin: gōb't-lin¹ or (*Fr.*) gō'bā-lān¹; gōb'e-lin² or (*Fr.*) gō'be-lān². *E.* gō'be-lin¹ [Tapestry].

God: gōd¹; gōd², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., Wr., Perry* (1775), *Walker* (1791), and all the earlier Eng. and Am. lexicographers who have indicated pronunciation. *Standard* (1913), gōd¹; gōd². In Scotland, usually gōd¹; gōd². This simple, homely A.-S. word is not the ineffable name which some of our churchmen try to make it. Do not say gad¹, gud¹, or gōd¹. See O and quotation below [The Supreme Being].

Credit for what we good-naturedly call refinement . . . appears able to coexist with a thousand other platitudes and poverties of tone . . . in relation to which all the flatly drawing group—gawd and dawg, sawft and lawft, gawne and lawst, and frawst—may stand as a hint. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30 [H. M. & Co., '05].

Goddard: gōd'ard¹; gōd'ard² [A masculine personal name]. **Godard**†.

D. Gotthard: gōt'hart¹; gōt'hart²; **F. Godard:** gō'dār¹; gō'dār²; **G. Gotthart:** gōt'hart¹; gōt'hart².

Godfrey: gōd'fri¹; gōd'fry² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Gottfried:** gōt'frith¹; gōt'frēth²; **D. Godfried:** gōt'frīt¹; gōt'frēt²; **F. Godefroi:** gōd'frwā¹; gōd'frwā²; **Geoffroi:** gōt'frwā¹; zhō'frwā²; **Ger. Gottfried:** gōt'frīt¹; gōt'frēt²; **It. Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; **Goffredo:** gōt'frē'do¹; gōt'frē'do²; **Giottto:** jōt'to¹; gōt'to²; **Pg. Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; **Sp. Godofredo:** gō'tho-frē'tho¹; gō'tho-frē'tho²; **Gofredo:** gō-frē'tho¹; gō-frē'tho².

Godiva (Lady): go-dai'vā¹; gō-dī'vā² [Eng. heroine (c. 1040), wife of Leofric].

Godolla: gōd'o-lai'ā¹; gōd'o-lī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Godollas: gōd'o-lai'ās¹; gōd'o-lī'ās² [Douai Bible].

Godwin: gōd'win¹; gōd'win² [A masculine personal name]. **Godwine**†.

D. Godewijn: gō'da-vain¹; gō'de-vīn²; **L. Godwinus:** gōd-wai'nus¹; gōd-wī'nūs².

Goethals: gō'thalz¹; gō'thals² [Am. military engineer (1858-1928)].

Goethe (von): fon gū'tā¹; fon gū'te² [Ger. poet (1749-1832)].

Gog: gōg¹; gōg² [Bible].—**Gollm:** gōi'm¹; gōi'm² [Bible].—**Golan:** gō-lan¹; gō-lan² [Bible].

2: wqlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rqlē, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

going: *gō'm*¹; *gō'ing*²; *not gō'm*¹, *nor gwain*¹, *nor gwin*¹ [The act of moving in any manner, as in departing].

gold: *gōld*¹; *gōld*². Sheridan (1780), *gūld*¹, which was noted, as alternative only, by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). Walker wrote: "Gold is pronounced like *gould* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language . . . ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c." (Note 164.) When the fashionable world had established its title to ridicule for this idiosyncrasy (*gould*), it promptly resumed the correct pronunciation so as to confound its imitators. Savage characterized it as a vulgarism.

golf: *gelf*¹ or *gēf*¹; *gōlf*² or *gōf*². C., M., & W. note *gef*¹ as alternative [A Scottish game played on a course with clubs and ball].

The [Scottish] pronunciation is (*gouf*); the pronunciation (*gof*¹), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 283, s. v. [1901].

Golgotha: *gel'go-tha*¹; *gōl'go-tha*² [Bible].

goliard: *gō'li-ard*¹, *Standard*, C., E., & I., or *gōl'yard*¹, W.; *gō'li-ard*² or *gōl'yard*². M. *gōl-i-ard*¹ [OF., jester].

Goliath: *go-lai'ath*¹; *gō-li'ath*² [Bible].

Goltz (von der): *fon dār gōlts*¹; *fon dēr gōlts*² [Ger. field-marshal (1843-1916)].

Gomer: *gō'mar*¹; *gō'mer*² [Bible].

Gomorra: *go-mēr'a*¹; *gō-mōr'a*² [Bible].

gondola: *gen'do-lā*¹; *gōn'do-lā*²—frequently mispronounced *gen-dō'lā*¹ [A Venetian boat].—**gondolier:** *gen'do-līr*¹; *gōn'do-lēr*².

gone: *gen*¹, I., M., St., W., & Wr., or *gēn*¹, C. & E.; *gōn*² or *gōn*². The writer has heard both of these pronunciations; the first, chiefly in the United States and occasionally in the Midlands and northwest of England; the second, in the south of England. Noah Webster and Goodrich and Porter (Webster's "American Dictionary," 1828-1879) noted it, "pronounced nearly *gawn*," as standard in the United States, but Harris and Allen in "Webster's New International" (1909), following Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" (1901), indicate the *o* as having the same sound as *o* in "soft." See quotation under *God*. [Passed beyond help or hope]. Compare *NONE*; *ZONE*.

good: *gud*¹; *gōōd*²; *not gūd*¹.

goose: *gūs*¹; *gōōs*²; *not gus*¹.

gooseberry: *gūz'ber*¹; *gōōs'bēr*². C. & I. *gūs'ber*¹; St. *guz'ber*¹.

gopher: *gō'fər*¹; *gō'fer*² [A burrowing rodent].

gore: *gōr*¹; *gōr*² [Blood] See *FORCE*, *FORD*, *FORE*, and *O*.

gore: *gōr*¹; *gōr*² [A triangular or wedge-like piece].

gorge: *gēr*¹; *gōrg*² [A narrow passage between hills].

gorgeous: *gēr'jus*¹; *gōr'gūs*². E., I., & St. *gēr'ji-us*¹ [Splendor].

gorgerin: *gēr'jər-in*¹; *gōr'ger-in*², *Standard*, C., E., M., & W.; I. *gēr'-gūr-in*¹ [In architecture, the neck of a capital].

gorget: *gēr'jet*¹; *gōr'gēt*² [A piece of armor to protect the throat].

Gorgias: *gēr'ji-as*¹; *gōr'gi-ās*² [Apocrypha].

Gorgon: *gēr'gən*¹; *gōr'gōn*² [In Gr. myth, a frightful female monster].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prëy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Gortyna: ger-tai'na¹; gōr-tý'na² [Apocrypha].

Goschen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn²—the c is silent [Eng. financier (1831-1907)].

goshawk: ges'hēk'¹; gōs'hak'² [A variety of hawk].

Goshen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn² [Bible].

gosling: gez'liŋ¹; gōs'liŋg² [A young goose].

[New Testament].

Gospel: ges'pel¹; gōs'pēl²; not gēs'pel¹ [One of the first four books of the

Got: gō¹; gō² [Fr. actor (1822-1901)].

Gotama: gō'ta-ma¹; gō'ta-ma² [Buddha].

Goth: goth¹; göth² [1. A Low German race. 2. A barbarian].

Gotha: gō'ta¹; gō'tä² [Ger. duchy and city].

Gotham¹: get'am¹; gōt'am²; not gō'tham¹ [Parish in Nottinghamshire, Eng., famous for the "Three Wise Men of Gotam," 1526].

[New York City].

Gotham²: gō'tham¹ or gēth'am¹; gō'tham² or göth'am² [Nickname for

Gothamist: get'am-ist¹; gōt'am-ist², M.; *Standard*, C., E., & W. gō'tham-ist¹ or goth'am-ist¹, St. & Wr.; gō'tham-ist² or göth'am-ist². I. ge'tham-ist¹ [A person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, Eng.].

Gothamite¹: gō'tham-ait¹, *Standard*, C., E., W., & Wr., or gēth'am-ait¹, I. & St.; gō'tham-it² or göth'am-it². M. get'am-ait¹ [New-Yorker].

Gothamite²: get'am-ait¹; gōt'am-it², M.; *Standard*, W., Wr., C., & E. gō'tham-ait¹; I. & St. gēth'am-ait¹ [An inhabitant of Gotham, Eng.].

Gothollas: gēth'o-lai'as¹; göth'o-li'as² [Apocrypha].

Gothoniel: go-thō'ni-el¹; gō-thō'ni-ēl² [Apocrypha].

[Wagner].

Götterdämmerung: gūt'ar-dem'ar-un¹; gūt'ēr-dēm'er-ung² [Opera by

Göttingen: gūt'ŋ-en¹; gāt'ing-ēn² [Prus. town].

Gottschalk: get'shalk¹; gōt'shalk² [Am. composer (1829-69)].

[Ing].

gouache: gū'āsh¹; gū'āch²; not gwash¹ [A method of water-color paint-

gouge: gauj¹; goug². St. gūj¹, which is noted as alternative by C., E., M., W., & Wr., and was formerly the standard as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Perry (1777) gauj¹ [A chisel with curved cutting edge].

Gough: gef¹; gōf² [Eng. family name].

goulash: gū'lašh¹; gu'lāsh², but in the United States, in an effort to Americanize the word, more frequently, gū'lašh¹ [A Hung. dish of meat and vegetables highly seasoned].

Gounod: gū'nō¹; gū'nō² [Fr. composer (1818-93)].

gourd: gōrd¹, *Standard*, C., I., W., & Wr., or gūrd¹, E. & St.; gōrd² or gūrd². M. gērd¹—o as in "bore." The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840); the second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). In 1863 Cooley supported the first, and in 1864 Cull favored the second [1. The pumpkin-like fruit of a plant. 2. A bottle].

l: artistic, ărt; fat, făt; fare, fâre; fast, get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Gourgaud: gŭr'gô¹; gŭr'gô² [Fr. general (1783-1852)].

gourmet [Fr.]: gŭr'mĕ¹; gŭr'mĕ². To date this word has escaped, so far as the lexicographers are concerned, the fate of its congeners *fracas*, *garage*, *tapis*, etc., notwithstanding the fact that it is frequently mispronounced gŭr'met¹ even by persons who otherwise pass as educated [An epicure].

gout: gaut¹; gŭt² [An inflammatory disease].

goût [Fr.]: gŭ¹; gŭ² [Taste].

Gouverneur¹: gŭ'văr-nŭr¹; gŭ'vēr-nŭr² [Village in N. Y.].

Gouverneur² [Fr.]: gŭ'văr'nŭr¹; gŭ'vēr'nŭr² [Governor].

government: gŭv'ər-nĕnt¹; gŭv'ern-mĕnt². Frequently mispronounced gŭv'ern-mĕnt¹ and gŭv'ər-nĕnt¹. Great care should be taken to sound the *n* of the second syllable distinctly. Its omission is a decided vulgarism [The system of administration of a country].

governor: gŭv'ər-nĕr¹; gŭv'ēr-nŕ². In familiar speech the ultima is frequently obscured. The pronunciation gŭv'nĕr¹, frequently heard in England, is vulgar [The administrator of a state or province].

Gower: gau'ər¹ or gŕr¹; gŭw'ēr² or gŕr² [Eng. poet (1330-1408)].

gown: gaun¹; gŭwn². Frequently mispronounced gaund¹. See GOWNED [An outer garment worn by women, or an official robe worn by men].

gowned: gaund¹; gŭwnd² [Attired in a gown].

Gozan: gŕ'zan¹; gŕ'zăn² [Bible].

Graba: grĕ'bă¹; grĕ'ba² [Apocrypha].

Grace: grĕs¹; grăc² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Gratia:** gră'si-ă¹; gră'si-ă²; Fr. **grâs:** grăç; It. **Grazia:** gră'dzi-ă¹; gră'dzi-ă²; L. **Gratia:** grĕ'shi-ă¹; gră'shi-ă².

gradient: grĕ'di-ent¹; gră'di-ĕnt². Walker grĕ'di-ant¹ or gră'ji-ant¹ [Rising or descending gently; as, a gradient road].

gradual: grad'yū-ăl¹ or grăj'ū-ăl¹; grăd'yū-ăl² or grăj'ū-ăl²—the second is the result of the hurried or careless utterance of the first and should be discouraged, Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), indicated the first.

Graeme: grām¹; grām² [A page in Scott's "The Abbot"].

graft: graft¹; grăft². See ASK.

Graham, Grahame: grĕ'əm or (Scot.) grām¹; gră'am² or (Scot.) grām² [Scot. and Am. family name].

grail: grĕl¹; grăl²; not grail¹ [A chalice].

grain: grĕn¹; grăn²; not grain¹, an undesirable provincialism.

gramercy: gră-mŭr'si¹; gră-mĕr'cy² [Great thanks: an archaism]. In New York City grăm'ər-si¹; grăm'ēr-cy² [The name of a city square—Gramercy Park].

Grammont (de): də gră'mŕn¹; de gră'mŕn² [Fr. general and courtier (1621-1707)].

Granada: gră-nă'dă¹; gră-nă'dă. In Eng. frequently, grăn'ə-dă¹ [Sp. province and city].

granary: grăn'ə-rī¹; grăn'a-ry²; not grĕn'ə-rī¹ (Jameson, 1827).

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, făre, făst, whăt, ăll; mĕ, gĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hĭt, ĭce; ĭ=ĕ; ĭ=ĕ; gŕ, nŕt, ôr, wŕn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

grand: grand¹; grānd². In such combinations as **grandchild**, **granddaughter**, **grandfather**, **grandmother**, etc., the first *d* is frequently, but erroneously, not pronounced by speakers who are otherwise careful of their diction.

grandeur: gran'diur¹ or grand'yar¹; grān'dūr² or grānd'yēr². The first is indicated by *C., M., & W.*, and by *Standard* as alternative; the second is noted by *E., I., St., & Wr.* The pronunciation gran'jur¹ is not accepted as good usage to-day. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) indicated the first, Walker (1791) favored gran'jer¹. By Sheridan (1780), grand'jer¹, and by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), grand'yēr¹ [Stateliness; majesty].

grange: grēnj¹; grāng² [A farmhouse and its outbuildings].

grant: grant¹; grānt². See **ASK** [A concession].

Grantham: grant'am¹; grānt'am² [Ancient Eng. town].

grantor: grant'er¹; grānt'or². By Bailey (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), the stress was put on the ultima—grant-ēr¹. Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated grānt'er¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), grant'er¹ [In law, one who makes a grant].

grape: grēp¹; grāp² [The fruit of the vine].

grasp, grass: grasp¹, grāsp²; gras¹, grās². See **ASK**.

Grassmann: grās'man¹; grās'mān² [Ger. philologist (1809-77)].

grate: grēt¹; grāt² [A framework fire-box for fuel]. Compare **GREAT**.

Gratian: grē'shən¹; grā'shan² [Rom. emperor (359-383)].

Gratiano: grā'shī-d'no¹; grā'shī-ā'no² [In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a friend to Antonio]. [free].

gratis: grē'tis¹; grā'tis²; *not* grā'tis¹, *nor* grāt'is¹ [L., without recompense].

gratulatory: grāt'yū-lə-to-ri¹; grāt'yū-lə-to-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *I., M., W., & Wr.*; *C. & Standard* (1913), grāch'u-lə-to-ri¹—a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), which it is sought to revive; *E. & St.* grāt'yū-lē-to-ri¹ [Expressing congratulation].

gravamen: grā-vē'men¹; grā-vā'mēn² [In law, the burden of complaint]. See **ASK**. Plural **gravamina:** grā-vam'i-nā¹; grā-vām'i-na².

grave: grēv¹; grāv².

gravel: grav'el¹; grāv'ēl².

Graves: grēvz¹; grāvz²; *not* graivz¹, *nor* grēviz¹ [Ir. poet (1846-)].

gravure: grā-viūr¹ or grē'viur¹; grā-vūr² or grāv'vūr² [A photogravure].

graywacke: grē-wak'ə¹ or grē'wak¹; grā-wāk'e² or grāv'wāk². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., E., & Wr.*; the second by *W.*; *I.* grē-wā'ke¹; *M.* grau'vak-ə¹; *St.* grē-wak'ē¹ [A variety of gray stone].

grease (n.): grīs¹; grēs². Jameson (1827), grīz¹. See the following word.

grease (v.): grīz¹; grēs². Perry (1777), *Standard.*, & *C.* grīs¹. The distinction of pronunciation between noun and verb is not only noted by the vast majority of the dictionaries, but is made by the people.

greaser: grīz'ər¹; grēs'er². *Standard* & *C.* grīs'ər¹.

greasy: grīz'i¹; grēs'y², *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *St.* grī'zi¹; *Standard* & *C.* grīs'i¹. See **GREASE, v.**

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe, fäst; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

great: grēt¹; grāt²; *not* grīt¹. See Introductory, pages x and xxi. Walker (1791) wrote: "The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland" (Note 241). But Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), and Fulton & Knight (1802), all indicated grēt¹, and have been supported later by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and all later lexicographers except Enfield (1807), who indicated grīt¹. Dr. Henry Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 385, s. v., 1901) says, however, that "the pronunciation (grīt) was . . . approved by the majority of orthoepists throughout the 18th century," but I have failed to substantiate this.

Grecia: grī'shi-a¹ or grī'shē¹; grē'shi-a² or grē'sha² [Bible].

Grecian: grī'shan¹; grē'shan² [Pertaining to Greece].

Greece: grīs¹; grēç² [Country of southeastern Europe].

Greenough: grin'o¹; grēn'o² [Am. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Greenwich¹: grin'ij¹; grīn'ij² [District of London]. See ALCESTER.

Greenwich²: grin'wich¹; grēn'wich² [A town in Connecticut; also, one in other States of the United States].

gregarious: gri-gē'ri-us¹; grē-gā'ri-ūs² [Associating in flocks]. [named].

Gregorian: gri-gō'ri-an¹; grē-gō'ri-an² [Pert. to Gregory or to a pope so

Gregory: greg'o-ri¹; grēg'o-ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.
Gregor: grē-gō'r¹; grē-gō'r²; D. **Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; Fr. **Grégoire:** grē-gwār¹; grē-gwār²; Ger. **Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; **Gregor;** It., Pg., Sp. **Gregorio:** grē-gō'ri-ō¹; grē-gō'ri-ō².

grelot [Fr.]: grā-lō¹; grē-lō². C. grē'lō¹, but in the Fr. the *e* is not accented as this pronunciation would suggest [A small sleigh-bell].

grenade: gri-nēd¹; grē-nād² [An explosive shell].

grenadier: gren'a-dīr¹; grēn'a-dēr² [An infantry soldier belonging to a special corps or regiment of the British army].

Grévy: grē'vī¹; grē'vŷ² [Fr. president (1807-91)].

grief: grīf¹; grēf² [Sorrow].

Grier: grīr¹; grēr² [Am. jurist (1749-1870)].

grievous: grīv'us¹; grīv'ūs²; *not* as if written *grevius*.

grimeace: gri-mēs¹; grī-māç² [A distortion of the features].

grimalkin: gri-māl'kin¹ or gri-māl'kin¹; grī-māl'kin² or grī-māl'kin². C. prefers the second, which is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* as alternative [A cat].

grime: graim¹; grīm². See I [Dirt].

grin: grin¹; grīn². See I [A broad smile].

grind: grind¹; grīnd². See I [To reduce to fine particles or powder].

grindstone: grind'stōn¹; grīnd'stōn². The claim that the pronunciation grain'stōn¹ is due to the fact that the word was "formerly frequently spelt without the 'd'" has little or no literary support. The spelling *grindstone* occurs in "Ancoren Riwe," 332 (1225); Wyclif used *grynstoon* (1382), the "Account Rolls of Durham" (1404) *gryndstan*, Frith's "Mirrour to Know Thyself" (1532) *grindstone*, Blundevill, "Exercises" (1594), *grind-stone*, Captain Smith, "Virginia" (1624),

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

grindstone, and Vanbrugh (1647), Ward (1697), De Foe (1719), Richardson (1742), Goldsmith (1759), Scott (1820), Marryat (1833), and many others, all used *grindstone*. The dropping of the *d* in pronouncing this word is a decided vulgarity.

grip: grip¹; ɡrɪp²; *not* ɡraɪp¹. See the next word [A firm grasp].

gripe: ɡraɪp¹; ɡrɪp² [A firm hold; grip; as, in the *gripe* of the law, but in this sense very commonly pronounced grip¹; ɡrɪp²].

Griselda: ɡri-sel'da¹; ɡrɪ-sel'da² [A feminine personal name]. It. ɡri-sel'-

grissette: ɡri'zet¹; ɡrɪ'set² [Paris working girl].

grisly: ɡriz'h¹; ɡrɪ'sh² [Causing horror].

Grisons: ɡri'zən¹; ɡrɪ'sən²—the final *s* is silent [Swiss canton].

gristle: ɡris'l¹; ɡrɪs'l² [Tough animal flexible tissue].—**gristly:** ɡris'h¹; ɡrɪs'h². Compare **GRISLY**. In both this and the preceding word the *i* is silent.

groan: ɡrōn¹; ɡrōn² [A deep sound indicating pain or distress].

groat: ɡrōt¹; ɡrōt², *Standard* (1893–1916), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *Wr. ɡrōt*—a pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Savage (1833), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich and Porter (Webster, 1840–1908), but *no longer accepted as standard*. Dryden ("The Cock and the Fox," 1700) rimed *groat* with "lot," and Gay ("Shepherd's Week," 1714), with "sought."

The diphthong *oa* is not unfrequent in English, and has regularly the sound of *o* long, as in *coat, boat, float*, &c. . . . NARES *Elements of Orispey* p. 70 [London, 1784].

grocery: ɡrō'sar¹; ɡrō'ʃēr-y²; *not* ɡrōs'rɪ—pronounce the penult.

grogram: ɡrēg'rəm¹; ɡrōg'rəm² [A silk-and-mohair fabric]. See **GROGRAIN**.

groin: ɡrōin¹; ɡrōin² [A depression between the abdomen and the thigh].

Grolier: ɡrō'lyē¹; ɡrō'lyē²; sometimes in the United States, especially in New York City, ɡrō'h-er¹ [Fr. bibliophile (1479–1565) or a book or binding from his library].—**Grolieresque:** ɡrō'lyer-esk¹; ɡrō'lyer-ēsk² [After the style of Grolier].

groom: ɡrūm¹; ɡrōm² [A man; especially one who attends to horses].

groove: ɡrūv¹; ɡrōv² [A furrow].

grope: ɡrōp¹; ɡrōp² [To feel for something in darkness].

Gros: ɡrō¹; ɡrō² [Fr. painter (1771–1835)].

groschen: ɡrō'shen¹; ɡrō'shēn² [Ger. coin].

gross: ɡrōs¹; ɡrōs² [Coarse; large; glaring].

In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word:

"Shall only man be taken in the *gross*?
Grant but as many sorts of mind as *moss*."

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Grosvenor: ɡrō'və-nər¹; ɡrō've-nor² [Eng. family name, of Norman origin]. Compare **ALCESTER**; **BEAUCHAMP**.

grotesque: ɡrō-tesk¹; ɡrō-tēsk² [Fantastically absurd].

Grotius: ɡrō'shū-us¹; ɡrō'shī-ūs² [Dutch theologian (1583–1645)].

grouch: ɡrauch¹; ɡrouch² [sulk; grumble].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Grouchy: grū¹shī¹; grū¹chŷ² [Fr. marshal (1766-1847)].

ground: graund¹; ġround² [The surface of the earth; a base or foundation].

group: grūp¹; ġrūp² [A number of persons or things collected together].

grouse: graus¹; ġrouse² [A game-bird].

grout: graut¹; ġrout² [A rough plaster used in building].

grove: grōv¹; ġrōv² [A group of trees].

grovel: grev¹; ġrōv¹ [To creep or crawl on the earth].

grow: grō¹; ġrō²; *not* grau¹ [To develop; raise by culture].

growl: graul¹; ġrowl² [The threatening sound made by an angry dog].

growth: grōth¹; ġrōth²; *not* grauth¹.

Gruyère: grū¹yār¹; grū¹yēr² [Swiss town noted for its cheese].

Guadalquivir: gō¹dal-kwiv¹ar or (Sp.) gwā-thūl¹ki-vir¹; ġā¹dal-kwiv¹er or (Sp.) ġwā-thūl¹ki-vir² [Sp. river].

Guadalupe: gō¹dā-lūp¹ or (Sp.) gwā¹tha-lūpē¹; ġā¹dē-lūp¹ or (Sp.) ġwā¹thā-lūpē² [L. County in New Mexico or Texas. 2. Sp. city].

Guadeloupe: gwā¹dā-lūp¹; ġwā¹dē-lūp² [Fr. West-Indian colony].

gualac: gwai¹ak¹; ġwi¹āe², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., S., & Wr.* gwē¹-yak¹ [The wood or resin of a tropical Am. tree].

Gualacum: gwai¹ā-kum¹; ġwi¹ā-eūm², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* gwē¹ya-kum¹. By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gwē¹ā-kum¹; Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), gwē¹ya-kum¹; Enfield (1807), gai¹ā-kum¹.

Gualacum or *Lignum Sanctum*, the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the West-Indies, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. Edited by Kersey, 1706.

Guam: gwām¹; ġwām²; *not* gū¹am¹ [U. S. island in the Pacific ocean].

guanaco: gwa-nā¹ko¹; ġwā-nā¹eo² [S.-Am. ruminant].

guano: gwā¹no¹ or giū-an¹o¹, *M.* (alternative); ġwā¹no² or ġū-ān¹o² [Sea-fowl manure from Peruvian islands].

guarantee: gar¹an-ti¹; ġār¹an-tē² [To make oneself responsible for the doing of some act]. Compare GUARANTY. [ance of some act].

guaranty: gar¹an-ti¹; ġār¹an-ty² [An undertaking to ensure the perform-

guard: gūrd¹; ġārd²—the approved pronunciation of our time. Formerly, and as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gyard¹, which led Dr. Townsend Young to characterize it "a miserable nicety if it be not as great a 'monster of pronunciation' as the acute and elegant Nares proclaims *kyind* (kind) to be." Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) all opposed it with gūrd¹, and Nares said ("Elements of Orthoepey," 1784), "The short *a* is represented by *ua* in *guard*" (p. 12), and "the *u* is dropped out of *ua* in *guard*" (p. 85). See CARD.

Guardafui: gwār¹da-fwi¹; ġwār¹dā-fwi² [Cape of Somaliland, East Afr.].

guardian: gūrd¹i-an¹; ġārd¹i-an², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C.* gūrd¹i-an¹. The earlier lexicographers indicated five different pronunciations: (1) gār¹dū-an¹, noted by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844)—this approximates to the

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

modern pronunciation; (2) gār'dyan¹, by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807); (3) gyār'di-en¹, by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); (4) gyārd'yan¹, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835); and (5) g'ārd'yan¹, by Smart (1840).

Walker also recorded gyār'ji-en¹, which one may, perhaps, be permitted to characterize as an almost unutterable monstrosity. Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 37) illustrates the idiotisms of his time with "The gyarden is covered with *dylu* from the *skyte*," and adds, "These are vulgarisms of the stage."

Guatemala: gō'ti-mā'lā¹ or (Sp.) gwā'tē-mā'lā¹; gā'te-mā'lā² or (Sp.) gwā'te-mā'lā² [Country in Cent. America].

guava: gwā'vā¹; gwā'vā²; Knowles (1835), gwō'vā¹; Smart (1840), gwē'vā¹ [A tropical American tree or its black, red, or white fruit].

guayule: gwa-yū'lē¹; gwā-yū'lē² [A herbaceous plant that yields a sap used as a substitute for rubber].

gubernative: giū'ber-na-tiv¹; gū'ber-na-tiv². M. giū'ber-nē-tiv¹; Jameson (1825), Todd (1827), Maunder (1830), and Knowles (1835), gə-būr'na-tiv¹ [Pert. to government].

gubernatorial: giū'ber-na-tō'rī-al¹; gū'ber-na-tō'rī-al² [Pert. to a gov-
[ernor].

Gudgodah: gud-gō'dā¹; gūd-gō'dā² [Bible].

guelder=rose: gel'dar-rōz¹; gēl'dar-rōz² [The snowball-tree].

Guelf, Guelph: gwelf¹; gwēlf² [1. Eng. dynasty. 2. It. papal supporters (11th to 14th century)].

guerdon: gūr'dan¹; gūr'don². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), ger'dan¹; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), gwer'dan¹ [A reward].

In some words *u* is inserted between *g* and *e*, without any other effect than that of preserving the hard sound of *g*, which it is the property of *e* to destroy [as it does in *gem*, *gentle*, etc.]: ex. *guess*, *guerdon*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 86. [London, 1784.]

Guernsey: gūrn'zī¹; gērn'sy² [Channel Island].

Guerrière: gār'yār¹; gēr'yēr² [Brit. warship, captured by the United States frigate "Constitution" in 1812].

guerrilla: ge-ril'ā¹; gē-ril'ā² [A member of an irregular band of warriors].

guess: ges¹; gēs² [An opinion based on conjecture].

guest: gest¹; gēst² [One who is entertained in the home of another].

Gueux: gū¹; gū² [Fr. nobles who opposed the Inquisition and Philip II. of Spain in 1665].

Guiana: gī-ā'nā¹; gī-ā'na² [S. Am. territory].

Guiccioli: gwī-chō'li¹; gwī-chō'li² [Favorite of Byron (1801-73)].

guide: gaid¹; gīd². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gwaid¹; Knowles (1835), gīaid¹. See **GUARD**; **GUARDIAN** [One who shows the way to another].

Guido Reni: gwī'do or (It.) gu-ī'do rē'nī¹; gwī'do or (It.) gū-ī'do rē'nī² [It. painter (1575-1642)].

guidon: gai'dan¹; gī'don² [A guide flag used by cavalry or artillery].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

guild: gild¹; gĭld². Same as GILD.

Guildford: gild'fard¹; gĭld'ford² [Eng. market-town].

Guildhall: gild'hāl¹; gĭld'hāl². In this word the same stress is put on the first as on the last syllable by educated English men and women. The pronunciation gild'hāl¹, current from the days of Queen Anne to about 1840, is now as dead as is the queen herself [The corporation hall of the City of London].

gulle: gail¹; gĭl². This word was formerly frequently mispronounced even as *guard* and *guardian* (which see), and, notwithstanding the efforts of orthoepists to check the practise, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849), indicated gŭail¹, and Knowles (1835), gail¹; but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and others recorded gail¹ as the best usage of their times [Deceit].

gullemot: gil'ə-met¹; gĭl'e-möt² [A sea-bird and variety of auk].

guilloche: gi-lōsh¹; gĭ-lōch². *St.* gi-lēsh¹; *Fr.* gī'yesh¹ [Ornamentation of intertwining bands].

Guillotín: gil'o-tin¹ or (*Fr.*) gī'yō'tān¹; gĭl'o-tin² or (*Fr.*) gī'yō'tān² [*Fr.* inventor (1738-1814)]. See the following.

guillotine: gil'o-tin¹; gĭl'o-tin², *E., I., M., & W.*; *C., St., & W.* gil'o-tin¹; *Standard* gil'o-tin¹. Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Smart (1840) put it on the last. The first pronunciation is preferred by the writer, and is supported by eighteen of the twenty-five members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations of the *New Standard Dictionary*.

guilt: gilt¹; gĭlt² [Violation of law].

guimpe: gamp¹ or (*Fr.*) gañp¹; gǎmp² or (*Fr.*) gǎñp² [A chemisette worn [by women].

guinea: gin¹; gĭn² [A former Eng. coin minted from Guinea gold].

Guinea: gin¹; gĭn² [A region of West Africa that borders on a gulf of the same name].

Gulnevere: gwin'ī-vīr¹; gŭwīn'e-vēr² [In Tennyson's *Idylls*, Arthur's un- [faithful queen].

Guinness: gin'es or gi-nes¹; gĭn'ēs or gĭ-nēs² [*Ir.* family name].

guipure: gi-piūr¹ or (*Fr.*) gī'pūr¹; gĭ-pūr² or (*Fr.*) gī'pūr² [A variety of lace].

Guisard: gīz'ar¹; gĭs'ār² [A supporter of the Dukes of Guise in the 16th [cent.].

Guisard: gīs'kār¹; gĭs'cār² [Norman warrior (1015?-85)].

guise: gaiz¹; gĭs² [Outward appearance].

Guise: gīz¹; gĭs² [*Fr.* ducal family of 16th cent.].

guitar: gi-tār¹; gĭ-tār² [A long-necked violin-like musical instrument].

Guizot: gi'zō¹; gĭ'zō² [*Fr.* historian (1787-1874)].

gules: giūlz¹; gĭls² [In heraldry, the tincture red].

gulf, guli, gullet, gully, gulp, gum, gun. In all these words the *u* is short, as in "but": gulfi, gŭls²; gul¹, gŭl²; gul'it¹, gŭl'et²; gul'ī¹, gŭl'y²; gulp¹, gŭlp²; gum¹, gŭm²; gun¹, gŭn². See U.

Gundulf: gun'dulf¹; gŭn'dŭlf² [Norman ecclesiastic who built the Tower of London (1024-1108)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Guni: gū'noi¹; gū'ni² [Bible].—**Gunites:** gū'noits¹; gū'nits² [Bible].

Günther: gun'ter¹; gūn'ter² [In the *Nibelungenlied*, Brunhild's husband].

gunwale: gun'al¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or gun'wēl¹, C. & I.;* gūn'al or gūn'wāl² [The upper edge of a ship's side]. Spelt also **gunnel**, but pronounced the same way. See quotation.

The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gun'wēl¹) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 514, s. v. [Oxford, '01.]

Gur: gūr¹; gūr² [Bible].

Gur=baal: gūr'baē'al¹; gūr'ba'al² [Bible].

Gurkha: gūr'ka¹; gūr'ka² [A dominant race of Nepal, India].

gush, gust: The *u* in these words is short: guʃh¹, gūʃh²; gust¹, gūst². See U.

gustatory: gus'ta-to-ri¹; gūs'ta-to-ry²; *not* gus-tē'to-ri¹ [Pert. to the sense of taste].

Gustavus: gus-tē'vūs¹; gūs-tā'vūs² [A masculine personal name]. D.

Gustaaf: hus'tāf¹; hus'tāf²; F. **Gustave:** gūs'tāv¹; gūs'tāv²; G. **Gustav:** gus'taf¹; gūs'tāf²; It., Sp. **Gustavo:** gus-tā'vo¹; gūs-tā'vo²; Sw. **Gustaf:** gus'taf¹; gūs'tāf².

Gutenberg: gut'en-būrg¹ or (Ger.) gū'ten-bern¹; gūt'en-bērg² or (Ger.) gū'tēn-bērn² [Ger. printer (1397-1468)]. [throat].

guttural: gut'ur-al¹; gūt'ūr-al²; *not* gut'rāl¹ [A sound produced in the

Guy: gai¹; gēy² [A masculine personal name]. **Guido:** Dan., It., Sw. gwī'do¹; gwī'do²; D., Ger. gī'do¹; gī'do²; Sp. gī'tho¹; gī'tho²; Fr. **Guy:** gī¹; gēy².

Guyandot: gai'en-det¹; gēy'an-dōt² [River and village in W. Va.].

Guyon¹: gai'en¹; gēy'on² [In Spenser's *Faery Queene*, a knight, the personification of Temperance].

Guyon²: gī'ōn¹; gēy'ōn² [Fr. mystic (1648-1717)].

Guyot: gī'ō¹; gēy'ō² [1. Swiss geographer (1807-84). 2. Fr. author

Guzman (de): dē gūth-mān¹; dē gūth-mān² [Sp. warrior (1258-1309)].

Gwendolen: gwen'do-len¹; gwen'do-lēn² [A feminine personal name].

Gwyneth: gwin'eth¹; gwyn'eth² [A feminine personal name].

gyascutus: gai'əs-kiū'tus¹; gēy'as-eū'tūs². C. jai-əs-kiū'tus¹ [1. An imaginary quadruped of gigantic size. 2. [G-] A genus of beetles of western North America].

Gye: jai¹; gēy² [Eng. impresario (1809-78)].

Gyges: gai'jiz¹; gēy'gēs² [In Gr. myth, one of the giants killed by Hercules].

gymkhana: jim-kā'na¹; gēm-kā'na² [An Anglo-Indian athletic meeting].

gymnasium: jim-nē'zi-um¹ or jim-nē'zi-um¹; gēm-nā'si-um² or gēm-nā'-zhiūm². Of modern dictionaries *Wr.* alone indicates the second pronunciation recorded above, but this is noted as indicated by Walker without date. The word is not noted in any of the editions of Walker (from 1791 to 1834) available to the writer. By Jameson (1827), gim-nē'shi-um¹; Knowles (1835), jim-nēs'yem¹; Smart (1840), jim-naz'r-um¹; Davis (1830), jim-nē'zi-um¹ [1. A place for athletic exercise. 2. A classical school].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

gymnastic: jim-nas'tik¹; gym-näs'tie²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to our own time. But Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) indicated gim-nas'tik¹, which Savage (1834) recommended, pronouncing jim-nas'tik¹ a vulgarism.

In this word [*gymnastic*] and its relatives we not infrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, hard; . . . there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of so doing, and of the necessity of curbing such a usage as much as possible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

gymnosophist: jim-nes'o-fist¹; gym-nös'o-fist² [Hindu hermit].

gynarchy: jin'är-ki¹, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr., or* jai'när-ki¹, *M.*; gyn'är-ey² or gyn'när-ey²; *I. & St.* jin'är-ki¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), gin'er-ki¹ [Government by women].

gynecium: jin'i-si'um¹, *Standard & W., or* jai'ni-si'um¹, *M.*; gyn'e-çe'um² or gyn'ne-çe'um²; *C.* ji-ni'si-um¹; *E.* gin-i'si-um¹; *I.* jin-i'si-um¹; *Wr.* ji-ni'shi-um¹ [A house or an apartment set aside for women].

gynecology: jin'i-ke'l'o-ji¹, *Standard & W., or* jai'ni-kol'o-ji¹, *M.*; gyn'e-cöl'o-gy² or gyn'ne-cöl'o-gy²; *C., St., & Wr.* jin-e-ke'l'o-ji¹; *B.* gain-i-ke'l'e-ji¹; *I.* jin-i-ke'l'o-ji¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of women's diseases].

gynobase: jin'o-bēs¹; gyn'o-bās², *Standard, C., St., & W.*; *E.* gin'ü-bēs¹; *I.* jin'ö-bēs¹; *M.* jain'o-bēs¹; *Wr.* jai'no-bēs¹.

gynophore: jin'o-för¹; gyn'o-för², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* gin'ü-för¹; *I.* jin'ö-för¹; *M.* jain'o-för¹; *St.* jin'o-för¹; *Wr.* jin'ö-för¹ [A plant-stalk which supports an ovary].

gypsum: jip'sum¹; gyp'süm² [A mineral used in dressing soils].

gyrate: jai'rēt¹; gy'rāt² [To rotate].—**gyration:** jai-rē'shən¹; gy-rā'shon². Compare GYRATE.—**gyratory:** jai'ra-to-ri¹; gy'ra-to-ry².

gyropelorus: jai'ro-pi-lō'rus¹; gy'ro-pe-lō'rüs² [An instrument which repeats the reading of a ship's compass of special form].

gyroscope: jai'ro-sköp¹; gy'ro-seöp² [An instrument that illustrates the dynamics of rotating bodies].

gyve: jai¹; gyv²—the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted gavi¹.

Dr. Bradley points out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 532, Oxford, 1901) that the alliteration in M. E. poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial *g* (hard), and from the spelling *gyve* used as lately as 1704 (Joseph Pitts, "An Account of the . . . Mahometans," ch. viii, p. 115), it would appear that this pronunciation continued till the 18th century. He states that the prevailing pronunciation is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of the word.

H

h: ēch¹; āch². In English this letter is little else than an aspiration before the vowel that follows it. In this book it is used in two forms: (1) as a single letter always represented by *h* in common spelling; (2) as a small capital *h* when used to indicate foreign forms of rough breathing. See Introductory, p. xxx, section 7.

In the Early English there was confusion about the *h* in French words among the Anglo-Saxons, and in all words among the Normans, which has not been cleared

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

up in the Cockney dialect, and has affected a few words in the standard speech. The failure to pronounce the aspirate is not exclusively a peculiarity of the Cockney, even tho his enunciation in other respects has been characterized as somewhat resembling "the crow of a cock and the neigh of a horse." *H* is one of the most fugacious of sounds. In Old French it was generally neglected, and in most modern French words it is not pronounced. In the dialect of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant Dr. Murray states that it is employed only to avoid hiatus and to impart emphasis ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, s. v., Oxford, 1901). In English (1) initial *h* is silent in many words, as in *heir*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, etc. It is silent also (2) after the letter *r*, as in *catarrh*, *myrrh*, *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhinoceros*, *rhubarb*, etc.; (3) when preceded by a vowel, as in *ah!* *bah!* *oh!* (4) when medial, as in *shepherd* and in certain English proper names, as in *Balham*, *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, etc.; and (5) in England, generally when preceded by *w*, as in such words as *while*, *when*, *whet*, *where*, which are uniformly pronounced *wile*, *wen*, *wet*, *wear*. Formerly, the initial *h* of certain other words, as *herb*, *history*, *hostler*, *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, was not pronounced, but the letter has returned to favor and is now heard in these words.

Haahashtari: hē'a-hash'tə-roi¹; hā'a-hāsh'ta-ri² [Bible].

Haakon: hō'kōn¹; hō'kōn² [King of Norway (b. 1872; elected 1905)].

Haammonai: hā-am'o-nai¹; hā-ām'o-ni² [Apocrypha].—**Habacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūc² [Douai Bible].—**Habaiah:** hā-bē'yā¹ or hā-bāi'yā²; hā-bā'yā² or hā-bī'yā² [Bible].—**Habakkuk:** hā-bak'uk¹ or hab'ə-kuk¹; hā-bāk'ūk² or hāb'a-kūk² [Bible].—**Habaziah:** hab'ə-zī-noi'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habaz-ziniah:** hab'ə-zī-noi'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habbacuc:** hab'ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūc². Same as HABACUC.

habeas corpus [L.]: hē'bi-as kēr'pus¹; hā'be-as eôr'pūs² [In law, a writ requiring the production of a person before a court].

haberdine: hab'ər-dīn¹; hāb'er-dīn². Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859), hab'ər-dīn¹; Smart (1840), hab'ər-dīn¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable [Dried salt cod].

habergeon: hab'ər-jən¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* hā-būr'jən¹; hāb'er-gon² or hā-bēr-gon². *C. (haubergeon)*, hē'būr-jən¹; *E.* hā-būr'jun¹; *I.* hā-būr'jēn¹; *St.* hab'ūr-jun¹; *Wr.* hā-būr'jēn¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second [Armor for the neck and breast].

Habia: hē'bi-ə¹; hā'bi-a² [Douai Bible].

habit: hab'it¹; hāb'it² [A regular mode of action].

We know from Palsgrave [1530] that in the 16th century the *h* of *habit* and *habitation* was not sounded. T. R. LOUNSBURY, *Standard of Pronunciation in Eng.* ch. II, p. 193. [H. '04.]

habitant [Fr.]: ā'bī'tān¹; ā'bī'tān² [A small rural proprietor].

habitat: hab'i-tat¹; hāb'i-tāt² [The region of abode, as of an animal].

habitation: hab'i-tē'shən¹; hāb'i-tā'shon². Formerly the *h* was silent. See quotation. [A place of abode.]

"*Habitation* in which *h* is written and not sounded with us. PALSgrave 1530, p. 17." Quoted from JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 6. [Oxford, 1901.]

habitual: hā-bit'yū-əl¹; hā-bīt'yū-əl². Sometimes, colloquially, hā-bich'-u-əl¹ [Done as if by habit].

habitué [Fr.]: hā-bit'u-ē¹ or (Fr.) ā'bī'tū'ē¹; hā-bīt'u-ē¹ or (Fr.) ā'bī'tū'ē². Sometimes, colloquially, hā-bich'u-ē¹ [A frequenter].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ɛo, ɟem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Habor: hē'ber¹; hā'bör² [Bible].—**Habsanias:** hab'sə-nai'əs¹; hāb'sa-ni'-as² [Douai Bible].—**Hacaliah:** hak'a-lai'ā¹; hāc'a-lī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haceldama:** hā-sel'da-ma¹; hā-çel'da-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Hachaliah:** hak'a-lai'ā¹; hāc'a-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Hachamoni:** hā-kam'o-nai¹; hā-cām'o-ni² [Douai Bible].—**Hachelai:** hak'i-lē'āi¹; hāc'e-lā'i² [Douai Bible].—**Hachila:** hā-kai'lā¹; hā-cī'lā² [Douai Bible].—**Hachilah:** hā-kai'lā¹; hā-cī'lā² [Bible].—**Hachmoni:** hak'mo-nai¹ or hak-mō'nai¹; hāc'mo-ni² or hāc-mō'ni² [Bible].—**Hachmonite:** hak'mo-nai¹; hāc'mo-ni² [Bible].

hacienda [Sp.-Am.]: ha'si-en'da¹ or (*Sp.*) ā'fhi-ēn'da¹; hā'çi-ēn'dā² or (*Sp.*) ā'fhi-ēn'dā². *C.* as-i-en'da¹; *E.* hā-fhi-ēn'da¹; *I.* ā-fhi-ēn'da¹; *M.* as-i-en'da¹; *W.* ā-syen'dā (the pronunciation heard in Spanish America, where *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced by *s*); *Wr.* hā-fhi-ēn'da¹ [A landed estate].

hack, hack'le, hack'ney, had, had'dock: In all these words pronounce the *a* as in "fat." See A.

Hacupha: hā-kū'fā¹; hā-cū'fa² [Douai Bible].—**Hadad:** hē'dad¹; hā'dād² [Bible].—**Hadad-ezer:** had'ad-i'zer¹; hād'ād-ē'zer² [Bible].—**Hadad-rimmon:** hē'dad-rim'on¹; hā'dād-rim'on² [Bible].—**Hadaia:** had'ā-i'ā¹; hād'ā-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hadar:** hē'dar¹; hā'dar² [Bible].—**Hadarezer:** had'ar-i'zer¹; hād'ar-ē'zer² [Bible].—**Hadashah:** hē-dash'ā¹; hā-dāsh'ā² [Bible].—**Hadassah:** hē-das'ā¹; hā-dās'ā² [Bible].—**Hadattah:** hā-dat'ā¹; hā-dāt'ā² [Bible].

Haden: hē'den¹; hā'dēn² [Eng. etcher (1818-1910)].

Hadersleben: hā'dārs-lē'ben¹; hā'dērs-lē'bēn² [Prus. town].

Hades: hē'diz¹; hā'dēs² [Bible].—**Hadid:** hē'did¹; hā'did² [Bible].

Hading: ā'dān'¹; ā'dān'²; *not*, as frequently mispronounced, hē'din¹ [Stage name of Jeanne Tréfour, Fr. actress (1859-)].

Hadith: had'ith¹; hād'ith² [Mohammedan traditional law].

hadji: haj'ti¹; hādji² [A Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca].

Hadlai: had'lai¹; hād'la-i² [Bible].—**Hadoram:** hā-dō'rām¹; hā-dō'ram² [Bible].—**Hadrach:** had'rak¹; hād'rāc² [Bible].

Hadrian: hē'dri-ən¹; hā'dri-an² [Rom. emperor (117-138)].

Hadriel: hē'dri-el¹; hā'dri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

hæccelty: hek-sī'i-ti¹; hēc-çē'i-ty² [A term in ancient philosophy].

Haeckel: hek'el¹ or (*Ger.*) hā'kl¹; hēk'ēl² or (*Ger.*) hā'kl² [Ger. biologist (1834-)].

Haelen: hā'len¹; hā'lēn² [Belg. village].

haema- (*prefix*): hem'a-¹; hēm'a-², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* hī'ma-¹ [From Gr. *αἷμα*, blood: combining form in zoological and botanical names]. See also HEMA-, HEMO-.

haemo- (*prefix*): hem'o-¹; hēm'o-², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., & W.* hī'mo-¹. See HEMO-.

haft: haft¹, hāft² [A handle].—**hag:** hag¹, hāg². See A. [An ugly, malicious old woman].

Hagab: hē'gab¹; hā'gāb² [Bible].—**Hagaba:** hag'a-ba¹; hāg'a-ba² [Bible].—**Hagabab:** hag'a-bā¹; hāg'a-bā² [Bible].—**Hagar:** hē'gar¹; hā'gar² [Bible].—**Hagarenes:** hē'gar-inz¹; hā'gar-ēnz² [Bible].—**Hagerite:** hē'gar-ait¹; hā'gēr-it² [Bible].—**Haggai:** hag'i-ai¹; hāg'a-i² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll, mē, gēt, prēy, fērn, hīt, īce, ī=ē; ī=ē, gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Haggard: hag'ərd¹; hăg'ard² [Eng. novelist (1856-1925)].

Haggedolim: hag'i-do-lim¹; hăg'e-do-lim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haggeri:** hag'rai¹; hăg'e-ri² [Bible].—**Haggi:** hag'ai¹; hăg'i² [Bible].—**Haggia:** ha-gai'a¹; ha-gi'a² [Bible].—**Haggiah:** ha-gai'a¹; hă-gi'a² [Bible].—**Haggites:** hag'ait¹; hăg'i-ait² [Bible].—**Haggith:** hag'ith¹; hăg'ith² [Bible].—**Hagia:** hē'gi-a¹; hă'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

hagiarchy: hē'ji-ūr'ki¹ or hag'i-ūr'ki¹; hă'gi-ār'ey² or hăg'i-ār'ey² [Government by priests or clergy].

hagiocracy: hē'ji-ek'rə-si¹; hă'gi-ōe'ra-çy², *Standard*; C., I., & Wr. hē-ji-ek'rə-si¹; E. & M. hag-i-ek'rə-si¹; W. hag'i-ek'rə-si¹ [Government by priests or clergy].

Hagiographa: hē'ji-eg'rə-fə¹; hă'gi-ōg'ra-fə² [A division of the Old Testament].

hagiographer: hē'ji-eg'rə-fər¹; hă'gi-ōg'ra-fər². Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), hag-i-eg'rə-fər¹ [A writer of sacred words].

hagiography: hē'ji-eg'rə-fi¹; hă'gi-ōg'ra-fy², *Standard*, C., I., & Wr. hē-ji-eg'rə-fi¹; E. & M. hag-i-eg'rə-fi¹; St. hag'i-eg'rə-fi¹; W. hag'i-eg'rə-fi¹ [Sacred writings].

Hagri: hag'rai¹; hăg'ri² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hagrites: hag'raits¹; hăg'rits² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hague (The): hēg¹; hăg² [Capital of Netherlands].

ha-ha: hā'hā¹; hă'hă², *Standard*, I., Sheridan (1784), and Knowles (1835); C., W., Wr., Maunder (1830), and Smart (1840), ha'hă¹ [A sunken fence].

Hal: hē'ai¹; hă'ti² [Bible].

Haldee: hai-di¹; hī-dē² [A Greek maiden in Byron's "Don Juan"]

Haigh: hēg¹; hăg² [A Scottish family name].

hail: hēl¹; hāl²—not the diphthongal sound of ai as in "aisle" frequently heard in London and its vicinity. See I.

Hainan: hoi'nān¹; hī'nān² [Island off China].

hair: hār¹; hār²; not hē'yər¹. Compare HARE.

Haiti: hē'ti¹; hă'ti² [West-Indian island].

Hajehudjah: hē'ji-hiū'di-jā¹; hă'ji-hū'di-jā² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

hake: hēk¹; hăk² [An Am. food-fish].

Hakkatan: hak'ə-tan¹; hăk'a-tān² [Bible].—**Hakkoz:** hak'oz¹; hăk'ōz² [Bible].

Hakluyt: hak'lūt¹; hăk'lūt² [Eng. historian (1553-1616)].

Hakupha: hē-kiū'fə¹; ha-kū'fa² [Bible].

Halaa: hal'i-a¹; hăl'a-a² [Douai Bible].

halacha: hē-lō'ka¹ or hē-lak'a¹; ha-lā'ea² or ha-lāe'a². C. ha-lak'a¹; E. hē-lō'ka¹ [Jewish traditional law].

Halah: hē'lā¹; hă'lā² [Bible].

Halak: hē'lak¹; hă'lāk² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

halberd: hal'berd¹; hāl'berd²; *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., Jameson, & Smart; I. hōl'būrd¹; Wr. hōl'berd¹*—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) [A pike and battle-ax used as a weapon].

halcyon: hal'si-on¹; hāl'cy-on², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I. & St. hal'si-on¹; Wr. hal'shu-on¹*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) indicated the first; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted the third, while Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded hal'shen¹ [The kingfisher].

Halcyone: hal-sui'o-ni¹; hāl-gy'o-nē². Same as ALCYONE.

Haldane: hēl'dēn¹; hāl'dān²; *not* hāl'dēn¹ [Brit. statesman (1856-1928)].

Haldeman: hēl'də-mən¹; hāl'de-man²; *not* hāl'də-mən¹ [Am. philologist (1812-80)].

Halévy: ā'lē'vī¹; ä'lē'vvy² [1. Fr. composer (1799-1862). 2. Fr. dramatist (1834-1908)].

half: haf¹; hāf²—the *l* is silent, but some speakers still persist in pronouncing it and succeed in making themselves ridiculous when they do so. See ASK, CALF, and CONDEMN. [One of two equal parts into which something is divided].

halfpenny: hē'pen-i¹; hā'pēn-y², *I., M., W., & Wr.; Standard* hā'pen¹, hē'pen¹, or hap'en-i¹; hā'pēn-y², hā'pēn-y², or hāp'en-y²; *C. hā'pen¹; E. hā'pen¹; St. hā'pēn-i¹*. The popular pronunciation of this word is now generally accepted as correct, and why not since it has been in use now nearly two centuries? Fenning (1760) noted: "*Halfpenny*, s. [pronounced *ha'pe-ni*, plural *halfpence*, pronounced *ha'pence*]," and this pronunciation was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1797), who bewailed the fact that "this word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted," and added "sounding the *a* as in *half* is provincial and rustic"; by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1809), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and by Craig (1849). Knowles (1835), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich (1847) noted hap'pen-i¹ or hāf'pen-i¹.

halfpennyworth: hē'pərth¹; hā'porth²—a contraction (*ha'porth*) which has been in use in English speech and literature since 1631 and which is surely entitled to acceptance as good English, inasmuch as it is seldom or never pronounced hāf'pen-i-wūth¹ in Great Britain.

Halhul: hal'hul¹; hāl'hūl² [Bible].—**Hall:** hē'lai¹; hā'li² [Bible].

hallbut: hal'i-but¹ or hēl'i-but¹; hāl'i-būt² or hā'i-būt². *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) indicate the first; *Standard, C., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* note the second, which was favored by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). The first was supported by Perry (1805), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864).

Halicarnassus: hal'i-kar-nas'us¹; hāl'i-eār-nās'ūs² [City in Asia Minor].

hallography: hal'i-eg'rā-fi¹ or hē'l-eg'rā-fi¹; hāl'i-ōg'rā-fy² or hā'li-ōg'rā-fy² [A description of the sea].

halite: hal'ait¹ or hē'lait¹; hāl'it² or hā'lit² [Rock salt].

hall: hēl¹; hāl² [A large building used as a residence or official headquarters].

Hallé: hāl'ā¹; hāl'e² [Fr. physician (1754-1822)].

halleluiah, hallelujah: hāl'i-lū'ya¹; hāl'e-lū'ya² [Heb., praise ye the Lord (Jehovah)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

hallo: ha-lō¹; hā-lō² [An exclamation to attract attention]. Compare HALLO.

Halloesh: ha-lō'esh¹; ha-lō'esh² [Douai Bible].

Hallohesh: hā-lō'hesh¹; ha-lō'hesh² [Bible].

hallucination: ha-liu'si-nē'shon¹; hā-lū'gi-nā'shon². *E. & St.* ha-lū-sin-ē'shon¹ [A mistaken notion; delusion].

halo: hē'lo¹; hā'lo². Compare HALLO [A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage].

Halohesh: hā-lō'hesh¹; ha-lō'hesh². Same as HALLOHESH.

halotrichite: hā-lō'tri-kait¹ or hāl'o-tri-kait¹; ha-lō'tri-eit² or hāl'o-tri-eit² [An iron-aluminum sulfate].

Halsbury: hēlz'bər-1; hāls'ber-y²; not hals'bər-1 [Eng. earldom].

Halsey: hēl'si¹; hāls'y²; not hāl'si¹ [Am. author (1851-1919)].

halt: hēlt¹; hālt²; not hālt¹ [1. Cessation of movement; as, the halt of troops. 2. Lamentation].

haluka: ha-lū'ka¹; hā-lū'kā² [A Jewish bequest]. Spelt also CHALUKA, but pronounced in the same way].

halve: hav¹; hāv². See ASK [To divide into two equal parts].

Halys: hē'ls¹; hā'lys² [River in Asia Minor].

Ham: ham¹; hām² [Bible].—**Haman:** hē'mən¹; hā'man² [Bible].—**Hamath:** hē'math¹; hā'māth² [Bible].—**Hamathite:** hē'math-ait¹; hā'māth-it² [Bible].—**Hamath-zobah:** hē'math-zō'bā¹; hā'māth-zō'bā² [Bible].

Hamilear: ha-mil'kar¹; hā-mil'cār² [Carthaginian general (-229 B. C.); father of Hannibal].

Hamital: ham'i-tal¹; hām'i-tāl² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammah-lekoth:** ham'o-lī'kef¹; hām'ā-lē'kōth² [Bible].—**Hammath:** ham'ēth¹; hām'ath² [Bible].—**Hammeah:** ham'i-ā¹; hām'e-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammedatha:** ham'i-dē'fai¹; hām'e-dā'fai² [Bible].—**Hammelech:** ham'i-lek¹; hām'e-lēē² [Bible].—**Hammelzar:** ha-mel'zar¹; hām'el'zār² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hamphiphkad:** ha-mif'kad¹; hām'if'kād² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammochech:** ha-mel'kef¹ or ham'o-lī'kef¹; hām'el'e-ēth² or hām'o-lē'ēth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammon:** ham'en¹; hām'on² [Bible].—**Hammoth-dor:** ham'ēth-dōr¹ or ham'ōth-dōr¹; hām'ōth-dōr² or hām'ōth-dōr² [Bible].—**Hammucl:** ham'iu-el¹; hām'yu-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamonah:** ha-mō'nā¹; ha-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Hamon-gog:** hē'men-gog¹; hām'ōn-gōg² [Bible].—**Hamor:** hē'mer¹; hām'ōr² [Bible].—**Hamran:** ham'ran¹; hām'ran² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamuel:** ham'yu-el¹ or ha-mū'el¹; hām'yu-ēl² or ha-mū'ēl² [Bible].—**Hamul:** hē'mul¹; hām'ul² [Bible].—**Hamulites:** hē'mul-ait¹; hām'ul-its² [Bible].—**Hamutal:** ha-mū'tal¹; hām'utāl² [Bible].—**Hanameel:** han'a-mil¹ or hanam'el¹; hān'a-mēl² or han'ān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hanamet:** han'a-met¹; hān'a-mēt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanan:** hē'nan¹; hā'nan² [Bible].—**Hananeel:** han'a-nil¹ or hanan'el¹; hān'a-nēl² or han'ān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hananel:** han'a-nel¹; hān'a-nēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanani:** ha-nē'nai¹; hā-nā-ni² [Bible].—**Hananita:** han'a-nai¹; hān'a-ni² [Bible].—**Hananiah:** han'a-nai¹; hān'a-ni² [Bible].—**Hanathon:** han'a-then¹; hān'a-thōn² [Douai Bible].

hand: hand¹; hānd². When this word is used as the first element of a compound word, as in *hand-ball*, *hand-barrow*, *hand-bill*, *hand-book*, *handcuff*, *handful*, etc., there is a tendency to drop the *d*, which should be discouraged. The letter should always be carefully pronounced. But see HANDKERCHIEF and HANDSOME.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Handel: han'del¹ or (*Ger.*) hen'del¹; hǎn'děl² or (*Ger.*) hěn'děl² [*Ger.-Eng.* composer (1685-1759)].

Hanau: hā'nau¹; hǎ'nou² [*Prus. town*].

handkerchief: han'ker-chif¹; hǎn'ker-chif², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. hand'kur-chif¹; I. hand'kūr-chif¹; St. han'kūr-chif¹*. The *ie* in this word once pronounced as in "*chief*," *belief*, *brief*, *fief*, *grief*, etc., is now weakened to *i*, as in "*habit*."

handsome: han'səm¹; hǎn'som²; *I. & St. hand'sum¹*.

In English usage the *d* is usually silent; Dr. Murray indicates it above the line han'd'sum¹ to show that it is vanishing. In American speech it is always silent, but in Scottish it is commonly pronounced.

Hanes: hē'niz¹; hǎ'nēs² [*Bible*].

hang: han¹; hǎng². See *Introductory*, pp. xix-xx.

hangar [*Fr.*]: hān'gūr¹ or (*Anglice*) hǎn'gūr¹; hǎn'gār² or (*Anglice*) hǎn'gār². Altho *h* is silent in most *Fr.* words it is aspirated in this word. Frequently heard, han'gar¹ [*A. shelter or shed*].

hanger: han'ar¹; hǎng'er²; *not* han'gūr¹. See *Introductory*, pp. xix-xx.

hanging: han'ing¹; hǎng'ing²; *not* han'ın¹.

Haniel: han'i-el¹; hǎn'i-ěl² [*Bible*].

Hannah: han'ā¹ or han'ə¹; hǎn'ā² or hǎn'a² [*Bible*].

Hannathon: han'ə-then¹; hǎn'a-thōn² [*Bible*].

Hannibal: han'i-bal¹; hǎn'i-bal² [*A masculine personal name*]. *F. a'nī"-bāl¹; ā'nī"bāl²; It. Annibale: ān-nī"ba-lé¹; ān-nī"bā-lé²; Sp. Anibal: a-nī"bal¹; ā-nī"bāl²*.

Hanniel: han'i-el¹; hǎn'i-ěl² [*Bible*].

Hanoeh: hē'nek¹; hǎ'nōe² [*Bible*].

Hanoehites: hē'nek-aits¹; hǎ'nōe-its² [*Bible*].

Hansa: hān'sə¹; hǎn'sa² [*In Hindu myth, the "swan of eternity"*].

hanse: hans¹; hǎns². *M.* gives han'zə¹ as alternative [*A confederacy of merchants or of commercial towns*].

Hanukka: hā'nū-ka¹; hǎ'nū-kā² [*A Jewish festival*]. Spelt also CHANUCA but pronounced the same way.

Hanun: hē'nun¹; hǎ'nūn² [*Bible*].—**Haphraim:** haf"ə-rē'im¹; hǎf"ə-rā'im² [*Bible (R. V.)*].—**Haphraim:** haf-rē'im¹; hǎf-rā'im² [*Bible*].—**Haphsiba:** haf'si-ba¹; hǎf'si-ba² [*Douai Bible*].—**Happizzez:** hap'i-zez¹; hǎp'i-zéz² [*Bible (R. V.)*].

Hapsburg: haps'bürg or (*Ger.*) hāps'burn¹; hǎps'bürg or (*Ger.*) hāps'burn² [*Ancient Austrian imperial family*].

Hara: hē'rā¹; hǎ'rā² [*Bible*].

Haradah: hā-rē'dā¹ or har'ə-də¹; hā-rā'dā² or hǎr'a-da² [*Bible*].

hara-kiri [*Jap.*]: hā'rō-ki'rī¹; hǎ'rā-ki'rī² [*A method of suicide*]. Sometimes erroneously *hara-kari*.

Haran: hē'rān¹; hǎ'rān² [*Bible*].

harangue: hā-ran¹; hā-rāng² [*A public address, usually a tirade*].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

Hararite: hē'ra-raɪt¹; hā'ra-rīt² [Bible].

harass: har'əs¹; hār'as² [To trouble or vex with cares, etc].

harbinger: hār'bin-jər¹; hār'bin-ger²; *not* hār'bin-ər¹—the *g* as in "gem," *not* as in "go" [A forerunner].

Harbona: har-bō'nə¹; hār-bō'na² [Bible].

Harbonah: har-bō'nā¹; hār-bō'nā² [Bible].

harbor: hār'bor¹; hār'bor²; *not* hār'bēr¹. See O [A port or place of shelter [for ships].]

Hardcastle (Kate): hārd'kas-l¹; hārd'eas-l² [The heroine of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"]. See ASK.

Hardinge: hār'dɪŋ¹; hār'ding² [Eng. general (1785-1856)].

hare: hār¹; hār². Compare HAIR [A rabbit-like quadruped].

harem: hē'rem¹; hā'rēm². *M. hār'əm¹. C. & Wr. note hū'rem¹ as alternative, which was preferred by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849). By Smart (1857) and Cooley (1863) hā'rem¹—the *a* as in "fare"; by Dr. Thomas P. Hughes ("Dict. of Islam," 1885) hā'rūm or hā'reem [An apartment assigned to the female members of a family in Mohammedan countries].*

Ha-ram', with the accent on the last syllable, is the form affected by some modern writers; but the other is the long-established English adaptation.

SMART *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [London, 1857.]

Hareph: hē'ref¹; hā'rēf² [Bible].—**Hareth:** hē'reth¹; hā'rēth² [Bible].—

Harhas: hār'hes¹; hār'has² [Bible].—**Harhur:** hār'hur¹; hār'hūr² [Bible].

haricot [Fr.]: har'ī-kō¹ or (Fr.) hā'rī'kō¹; hār'ī-eō² or (Fr.) hā'rī'eō²; *not* ār'ī'kō¹. Contrary to the general rule, the *h* in this word is aspirated [1. A ragout of meat and beans. 2. A French bean].

Harim: hē'rim¹; hā'rim² [Bible].

Hariph: hē'rif¹; hā'rif² [Bible].

Harlech: hār'leɪ¹; hār'lēɪ² [Welsh town].

Harleian: hār'li-ən¹; hār'le-ən² [Belonging to Robert and Edward Harley (1660-1741), who founded a collection of manuscripts and books in the British Museum, London].

harlequin: hār'li-kwɪn¹ or hār'li-kɪn¹; hār'le-kwɪn² or hār'le-kɪn². Of the modern dictionaries the Century and Worcester alone prefer the second, which was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *qu* is described as pronounced *not* unlike *cu* excepting in *quoit*, and judging from this they indicate hār'le-kwɪn¹, which is the pronunciation noted also by Perry (1777). [A character in It. comedy and Eng. pantomime].

Har-Magedon: hār'ma-ged'ən¹; hār'ma-gēd'on² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harmon:** hār'man¹; hār'mon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harnapher:** hār'na-fer¹; hār'na-fer² [Douai Bible].—**Harnepher:** hār'na-fer¹ or har-nī'fer¹; hār'ne-fer² or hār-nē'fer² [Bible].—**Harod:** hē'red¹; hā'rōd² [Bible].—**Harodi:** hā-rō'dai¹; hā-rō'di² [Douai Bible].—**Harodite:** hē'red-aɪt¹; hā'rōd-it² [Bible].—**Haroen:** hā-rō'e¹; hā-rō'ē² [Bible].

Harold: har'əld¹; hār'old² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Harald:** hār'ald¹; hār'ald²; D. **Herold:** hē'rōlt¹; hē'rōlt²; F. **Harold:** a'rōld¹; ā'rōld²; It. **Araldo:** a-rāl'do¹; ā-rāl'do²; L. **Haroldus:** hā-rel'dus¹; hā-rōl'dūs².

2: wɒlf; dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*; police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Haromaph: *hə-rō'maf¹*; *ha-rō'mäf²* [Douai Bible].—**Harorite:** *hē'ro-roit¹*; *hā'ro-rīt²* [Bible].—**Haroseth:** *hə-rō'seth¹*; *ha-rō'sēth²* [Douai Bible].—**Haroseth:** *hə-rō'shefth¹*; *ha-rō'shēth²* [Bible].

harquebus: *hūr'kwī-bus¹*; *hār'kwe-būs²* [*Harquebuz*. A hand Gun. BULLOKAR, "An English Expositor," London, 1616].—**harquebusier:** *hār'kwī-bus-ir¹*; *hār'kwe-būs-ēr²*.

harrier: *har'i-ər¹*; *hār'i-er²* [A breed of small hound used in hunting hares].

Harriet: *har'i-et¹*; *hār'i-ēt²* [A feminine personal name]. Variant forms **Harriot**, **Harriott**, but pronounced the same way.

Harsha: *hūr'shə¹*; *hār'sha²* [Bible].

Harsith: *hūr'sīth¹*; *hār'sith²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Harthacnut: *hūr'thə-knūt¹*; *hār'tha-enūt²* [Dan. king of England (1018?—

Harum: *hē'rum¹* or *hār'um¹*; *hā'rūm²* or *hār'ūm²* [Bible].

Harumaph: *hə-rū'maf¹*; *ha-rū'mäf²* [Bible].

Haroun=al=Raschid, Harun=al=Raschid: *ha-rūn'=al-rā'shīd¹*; *hā-rūn'=āl-rā'shīd²* [Saracen calif (765-809)].

Haruphite: *hə-rū'fait¹*; *ha-rū'fit²* [Bible].

haruspex: *hə-rus'peks¹*; *ha-rūs'pēks²* [Rom. soothsayer].

haruspice: *hə-rus'pīs¹*; *ha-rūs'pīc²* [Anglicized form of **HARUSPEX**].

Haruz: *hē'ruz¹* or *hār'uz¹*; *hār'üz²* or *hār'üz²* [Bible].

Harwich: *har'ij¹* or *har'īch¹*; *hār'ij²* or *hār'ich²*; *not* *hār'wich¹*—the *w* is silent [Eng. spt.].

Harz: *hārts¹*; *hārts²* [Ger. mountains].

Hasaba: *hə-sē'ba¹*; *ha-sā'ba²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasabia:** *has'a-bai'ə¹*; *hās'a-bī'ā²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasabias:** *has'a-bai'es¹*; *hās'a-bī'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasadiah:** *has'a-dai'ā¹*; *hās'a-dī'ā²* [Bible].—**Hasadiah:** *has'a-dai'es¹*; *hās'a-dī'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasadibas:** *hə-sad'i-bas¹*; *ha-sād'i-bas²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsual:** *hē'sar-sū'al¹*; *hā'sār-sū'al²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasarusim:** *hē'sar-sū'sim¹*; *hā'sār-sū'sim²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasbadana:** *has-bad'a-nā¹*; *hās-bād'a-na²* [Douai Bible].

has-been: *haz'=bin¹* or *haz'=bīn¹*; *hās'=bīn²* or *hās'=bēn²*. *Standard, St., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & M.* give the second.

Hasdrubal: *haz'dru-bāl¹*; *hās'drū-bal²* [The name of several Carthaginian generals (B. C. 250-203)].

Hasebia: *has'i-bui'ə¹*; *hās'e-bī'ā²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasebias:** *has'i-bui-es¹*; *hās'e-bī'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasebnia:** *has'eb-nai'ə¹*; *hās'ēb-nī'ā²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasebonia:** *has'i-bo-nai'ə¹*; *hās'e-bo-nī'ā²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasenuah:** *has'i-niū'ā¹*; *hās'e-nū'ā²* [Bible].—**Haserim:** *hə-sī'rim¹*; *ha-sē'rim²* [Douai Bible].—**Haseroth:** *hə-sī'reth¹*; *ha-sē'rōth²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasersual:** *hē'ser-siū'al¹*; *hā'ser-sū'al²* [Douai Bible].—**Hasersusa:** *hē'ser-siū'sē¹*; *hā'ser-sū'sa²* [Douai Bible].

Hashabiah: *hash'a-bui'ā¹*; *hāsh'a-bī'ā²* [Bible].—**Hashabnah:** *hə-shab-nā¹*; *ha-shāb-nā²* [Bible].—**Hashabneiah:** *hash'eb-ni'ā¹*; *hāsh'ēb-ne-ī'ā²* [Bible].—**Hashabniah:** *hash'eb-nai'ā¹*; *hāsh'ēb-nī'ā²* [Bible].—**Hashbadana:** *hash-bad'a-nā¹*; *hāsh-bād'a-na²* [Bible].—**Hashbaddanah:** *hash-bad'a-nā¹*; *hāsh-bād'a-nā²* [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashem:** *hē'shem¹*; *hā'shēm²* [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

hashish: haʃʰiʃh¹ or hū-shiʃh¹; haʃʰiʃh² or hā-shiʃh². *E.* haʃʰiʃh¹ [Indian hemp].

Hashmonah: haʃ-mō'nā¹; haʃ-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Hashub:** hē'shub¹ or haʃʰub¹; hā'shub² or haʃʰub² [Bible].—**Hashubah:** hā-shū'bā¹; ha-shū'bā² [Bible].—**Hashum:** hē'shum¹ or haʃʰum¹; hā'shum² or haʃʰum² [Bible].—**Hashupha:** hā-shū'fā¹; ha-shū'fā² [Bible].

haslet: ha'slet¹; hās'let², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E.* haz'let¹; *M.* hēs'let¹; *Wr.* hās'let¹. Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) note the second; Walker (1791) gives the third; and Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) record the fourth of the pronunciations noted above [The heart, liver, lights, etc., of a beast used as food].

Hasmaah: ha'smī-ā¹; hās'mā-ā² [Bible].—**Hasrah:** ha'srū¹ or haz'rū¹; hās'ra² or hās'ra² [Bible].—**Hassemon:** ha's-men¹; hās'e-mōn² [Douai Bible].—**Hassenaah:** ha'sī-nē'ā¹; hās'e-nā-ā² [Bible].—**Hassenuah:** ha'sī-nū'ā¹; hās'e-nū'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hasshub:** haʃʰub¹; haʃʰub² [Bible].—**Hassophereth:** ha's'o-fī'rēth¹; hās'o-fē'rēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

haste: hēs't¹; hāst². Compare HASTEN [To move rapidly].

hasten: hēs'n¹; hās'n²; *not* hēs'tən¹ [To be quick]. Compare LISTEN.

No one thinks of pronouncing [the letter t] in . . . certain verbs having the ending -en, such as *fasten, hasten, listen*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. III, p. 183. [H. '04.]

Hasupha: hā-sū'fā¹; ha-sū'fā² [Bible].

Hatach: hē'tak¹; hā'tāe² [Bible].

hatchel: ha'ch'el¹; hāch'ēl²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ha'k¹ [An implement for cleaning flax].

Hathach: hē'chak¹; hā'thāe² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hathath: hē'chafh¹; hā'thāth² [Bible].

[of love].

Hathor: hā'cher¹; hā'thōr²; *not* hē'cher¹ [In Egyptian myth, the goddess

Hatipha: hā-tai'fā¹ or ha'tī-fā¹; ha-tī'fā² or hātī-fā² [Bible].—**Hatita:** hā-tai'tā¹ or ha'tī-tā¹; ha-tī'tā² or hātī-tā² [Bible].—**Hattaavah:** ha'tā'e-vā¹; hāt-tā'a-vā² [Bible].—**Hattil:** ha'til¹; hāt'il² [Bible].—**Hattush:** ha'tush¹; hāt'ush² [Bible].

hauberk: hē'bark¹; ha'berk² [A medieval coat of mail].

Hauck: hauk¹ or hōk¹; houk² or ha'k² [German prima donna in U. S. (1852-1929)].

haughty: hō'tī¹; ha'ty² [Proud and arrogant].

haul: hāl¹; ha'l² [To drag or pull along].

haunch: hānch¹ or hōnch¹; hānch² or hanch². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as British [That part of the body of man or animal lying between the ribs and the thigh].

haunt: hānt¹ or hōnt¹; hānt² or hant². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as the usage of Great Britain. The earlier lexicographers Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

hānt¹; Sheridan (1780), hant¹, and Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), hēnt¹. In his "Elements of English Orthoepy," page 51, Nares (1784) pointed out that "the proper sound of this diphthong [au] is the same as that which we have called the broad sound of a; as in *all*, *talk*, etc.," but indicated that in *gaunt*, *haunt*, etc., it has the sound of open a, which on page 12 he noted was represented by *au* in *laugh*, *paunch*, etc. Compare ANT and AUNT.

Haupt: haupt¹; haupt² [Ger. Semitic and Bible scholar (1858-)].

Hauran: hē'rən¹; ha'ran² [Bible].

Hauser: hau'zər¹; hou'ser² [Ger. foundling (1812?-1833)].

hausse [Fr.]: hōs¹; hōs², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*; *E.* & *I.* hōs¹; *M.* & *W.* hōs¹. A Fr. word in which the *h* is aspirated [A cannon-sight attached near the breech].

Hausmann: ōs'mān¹; ōs'mān² [Fr. baron and senator (1809-91) who rebuilt Paris].

Hausmannize: haus'man-aiz¹; hous'man-iz² [To rebuild and improve a [city].

hautboy: hō'bei¹; hō'bōy² [An oboe].

hauteur [Fr.]: hō-tūr¹; hō-tūr²—the *h* is aspirated [Haughtiness].

have: hav¹; hāv²; not hēv¹ [To hold as owner; possess].

Haverhill: hav'ər-il¹; hāv'ēr-īl² [Eng. town].

Haverhill: hē'vər-il¹; hā'vēr-īl² [A city in Mass.].

Haversian: hā-vūr'shən¹ or hā-vūr'si-ən¹; hā-vēr'shan² or hā-vēr'si-an². *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* record the second as usage in Great Britain. *C.* gives hā-vūr'zian¹ [Pert. to Clopton Havers (circa 1690), Eng. anatomist].

Havilah: hav'i-lā¹ or hā-vai'lā¹; hāv'i-lā² or hā-vī'lā² [Bible].

havildar: hav'il-dār¹; hāv'il-dār². *E.* hēv-il-dār¹ [A sepoy non-commissioned officer].

Havoth-jair: hē'vōth-jē'ir¹; hā'vōth-jā'ir² [Bible].

Havre (Le): lə hā'vr¹; le hā'vr² [Fr. port].

Havre de Grace: hav'ər də grās¹; hāv'ēr de grāç² [City in Md.].

Hawaii: ha-wai'ī¹; hā-wī'ī² [Am. Territory in North Pacific Ocean]. — **Hawaiian:** ha-wai'yen¹; hā-wī'yan² [Pert. to Hawaii].

Hawarden: hār'den¹; hār'dēn² [Welsh town]. See ALCESTER.

Hawarden: hē'war-den¹; hā'wār-dēn² [A town in Iowa].

Haweis: hō'is¹; ha'is² [Eng. divine (1838-1901)].

Hawes: hōz¹; haç² [Eng. humanitarian (1736-1808)].

hawse: hōz¹; haç². *I.* & *Wr.* hōs¹ [That part of a ship's bow where the hawser-holes are].

hawser: hō'zər¹ or hō'sər¹; ha'çer² or ha'ser². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* record the second [A ship's cable].

Haydn: hē'dn¹ or (Ger.) hai'dn¹; hā'dn² or (Ger.) hȳ'dn² [Austrian composer (1732-1809)].

Hayes: hēz¹; haç² [Am. statesman and President (1822-93)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Haynes: hēnz¹; hānz² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Hayti: hē'tɪ¹; hā'ti². Same as HAITI.

Hazael: haz'ɪ-el¹ or hā-zē'el¹; hāz'a-əl² or ha-zā'əl² [Bible].—**Hazalah:** hā-zē'yā¹ or ha-zā'ɪ¹; hā-zā'yā² or ha-zā'ɪ² [Bible].—**Hazar-addar:** hē'zar-ad'ar¹; hā'zār-ad'ar² [Bible].—**Hazar-enan:** hē'zar-i'nan¹; hā'zār-e'nān² [Bible].—**Hazar-gaddah:** hē'zar-gad'ā¹; hā'zār-gād'ā² [Bible].—**Hazar-hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'ɪ-kən¹; hā'zār-hāt'ɪ-cōn² [Bible].—**Hazar-maveth:** hē'zar-mē'veth¹; hā'zār-mā'veth² [Bible].—**Hazar-shual:** hē'zar-shū'el¹; hā'zār-shū'al² [Bible].—**Hazar-susah:** hē'zar-sū'sā¹; hā'zār-sū'sā² [Bible].—**Hazar-susim:** hē'zar-sū'sim¹; hā'zār-sū'sim² [Bible].—**Hazazon-tamar:** hāz'ə-zōn-tē'mar¹; hāz'a-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'ɪ-lēl-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'ni² [Bible].—**Hazer-Hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'ɪ-kən¹; hā'zer-hāt'ɪ-cōn² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazerim:** hā-zī'rɪm¹; ha-zē'rɪm² [Bible].—**Hazereth:** hā-zī'reth¹; ha-zē'rōth² [Bible].—**Hazezon-tamar:** hāz'ɪ-zōn-tē'mar¹; hāz'e-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Hazia:** hā-zā'ɪ¹; ha-zā'ɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Hazel:** hē'zu-el¹; hā'zi-əl² [Bible].—**Hazo:** hē'zo¹; hā'zo² [Bible].—**Hazor:** hē'zer¹; hā'zōr² [Bible].—**Hazor-Hadattah:** hē'zer-ha-dat'ā¹; hā'zōr-ha-dāt'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazubah:** hā-zū'bā¹; ha-zū'bā² [Bible].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'ɪ-lēl-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'ni² [Bible (R. V.)].

he: hɪ¹; hē². See E.

head: hed¹; hēd². See E.

heal: hɪl¹; hēl². See E.

health: helth¹; hēlth². See E.

heap: hɪp¹; hēp². See E.

hear: hɪr¹; hēr². See E.

heard: hɜrd¹; hērd².

We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heared* . . . ; the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1798).

The pronunciation riming *heard* with "*feared*" is provincial. It was recorded as preferred by Webster, and may still be heard in several Eng. counties (Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derby, etc.) and Canadian provinces.

heart: hārt¹; hārt². See E.

hearth: hārth¹; hārth². By Milton the word was rimed with "*birth*" and "*mirth*" ("*Il Penseroso*," circa 1632), and this pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), and Elphinstone (1786). Dr. Townsend Young, in the edition of Walker's "*Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*" which he edited in 1859, noted that "*The popular pronunciation in the South and West of Ireland is herth*," and this, though we are wont to deem it vulgar, is supported by Elphinstone, one of the most profound of English orthoëpists." But Dr. Johnson, Elphinstone's contemporary, judged him to have "*the most inverted understanding of any man*" whom he had ever known (Boswell's "*Life of Johnson*," vol. ii, p. 171).

heat: hɪt¹; hēt². See E.

heath: hɪth¹; hēth². See E and compare HEATHER [Open land covered

heathen: hɪ'thɪn¹; hē'thɪn². In British usage the second syllable is not slurred. *E., I., M., & St.* indicate hɪ'thən¹ [An unbeliever].

heather: beth'ərɪ; hēth'er² [A hardy evergreen shrub]. Compare HEATH.

heave: hɪv¹; hēv² [To rise or fall alternately, as the bosom in labored breathing]. See E.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

heaven: hev'n¹; hēv'n². See E [The region of space above the clouds or the visible sky; as, the *Heavens* declare the glory of God].

Hebe: hī'bī¹; hē'be² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of youth].

Hebel: hī'bel¹; hē'bēl² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Heber: hī'bār¹; hē'ber² [Bible].

Heberites: hī'bār-its¹; hē'bēr-its² [Bible].

Hébert: ē'bār¹; ē'bēr² [Fr. revolutionist (1755-94)].

hebetude: heb'ī-tiūd¹; hēb'e-tūd² [Stupidity; lethargy].

Hebraism: hī'brī-izm¹; hē'bra-izm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) the stress was placed after the *b*—heb'ra-izm¹; but by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1790), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the word was pronounced as it is to-day [A characteristic of the Hebrews].

Hebraist: hī'brī-ist¹; hē'bra-ist²—the modern pronunciation and that indicated by Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), hī-brē'ist¹, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) the *e* was given short and the stress placed after the *b*—heb'ra-ist [One versed in Hebrew].

Hebrew: hī'brū¹; hē'brū²; *not* hī-briū¹ [A member of a branch of the Semitic family; a Jew].

Hebrides: heb'ri-diz¹; hēb'ri-dēs² [Scot. islands].

Hebron: hī'brān¹; hē'brān² [Bible].

Hebrona: hī-brō'nā¹; hē-brō'nā² [Douai Bible].

Hebroni: hī-brō'nī¹; hē-brō'nī² [Douai Bible].

Hebronites: hī'brāp-its¹; hē'brān-its² [Bible].

Hecate: hek'a-tī¹ or hek'it¹; hēe'a-tē² or hēe'at² [Gr. goddess].

hecatomb: hek'a-tūm¹ or hek'a-tōm¹; hēe'a-tōm² or hēe'a-tōm². *Standard, E., & W.* indicate the first, as did also Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The second is noted by *C., I., M., S., & W.*, and was recorded by Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) [A great public sacrifice among the ancient Greeks and Romans].

hectare: hek'tār¹; hēe'tār²; *not* hek'tūr², but as *Fr.* ek'tār¹ [The French unit of land-measure].

Hector: hek'tēr¹; hēe'tōr² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* ek'tōr¹; ēe'-tōr²; *Gr.* **Hektor:** hek'tōr¹; hēk'tōr²; *It.* **Èttore:** et-tō'rē¹; ēt-tō'rē².

Hecuba: hek'yu-bā¹; hēe'yu-bā² [In Iliad, wife of Priam, king of Troy].

Heddai: hed'ī-ai¹; hēd'a-i² [Douai Bible].

hedonism: hī'dān-izm¹ or hed'ān-izm¹; hē'don-izm² or hēd'on-izm². The pronunciation hed'o-nizm¹, noted by *W.* (1859) and by Noah Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1884-1889) and the International (1890-1908), is based on an error of enunciation which the writer has not been able to trace back to any lexicographer earlier than Worcester—the word was first used in English literature by Seelye in 1856. It is derived from the Greek *ἡδονή*, which means "pleasure."

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn, hīf, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

Hegai: heg'i-ai¹ or hī'gai¹; hēg'a-i² or hē'gī² [Bible].

Hege: hī'ge¹; hē'gē² [Bible]. Same as **HEGAI**.

Hegel: hē'gel¹; hē'gēl² [Ger. philosopher (1770-1831)].

hegemony: hī'ji-mo-ni¹; hē'ge-mo-ny², *Standard*; C. hī'ji-mo-ni¹; E. hegem'u-ni¹; I. hej'e-mo-ni¹; M. & W. hi-jem'a-ni¹; St. hī'je-men-i¹; W. hī-jem'o-ni¹ [Leadership].

hegira: hej'i-ra¹; hēg'i-ra². This, the correct pronunciation of the word as indicated by all modern authorities, was noted first by Bailey (1732), then Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Rees (1826), and Smart (1840). On an erroneous pronunciation, noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), is still noted as alternative by *Standard*, *Stormonth*, & *Webster*, but as preferred by *Worcester*—hi-jai'ra. Transliterated the Arabic word is *hijrah*. It means departure and is specifically applied to the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622.

Heidelberg, hai'dl-būrg¹ or (Ger.) hai'del-beru¹; hī'dl-bērg² or (Ger.) hī'däl-bēra² [City in Baden].

heigh=ho: hai'hō¹; hī'hō². M. hē'ho¹ [An exclamation denoting weariness or disappointment].

height: hait¹; hit². Altho Walker noted that "height is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable people" (note 253), he added, under the word itself, "Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*." Vulgarly mispronounced, *haith*.

Heim: han¹; hān²—an exception to the rule that in Fr. the *h* is generally silent [Fr. painter (1787-1865)].

Heine: hai'nē¹; hī'na² [Ger. poet (1799-1856)].

heinous: hē'nus¹; hē'nūs². By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hī'nus¹ [Extremely wicked; highly criminal].

heir: ār¹; ēr²—One of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives *heir'dom*, *heir'ess*, *heir'less*, *heir'loom*. See H, HONEST, HONOR, HOUR.

Helah: hī'lā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helam:** hī'lām¹; hē'lām² [Bible].—**Helbah:** hel'bā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helbon:** hel'bōn¹; hē'lōn² [Bible].—**Helchiah:** hel-ka'i'a¹; hēl-e'f'a² [Apocrypha].—**Helchias:** hel-ka'i'a¹; hēl-e'f'a². Same as **HELCHIAH**.—**Helcia:** hel-sai'a¹; hēl-cī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Helcias:** hel-sai'a¹; hēl-cī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Helclai:** hel'dai¹; hēl'da-i² or hēl'dī² [Bible].—**Heleb:** hī'leb¹; hē'lēb² [Bible].—**Heled:** hī'led¹; hē'lēd². Same as **HELEB**.—**Helek:** hī'lek¹; hē'lēk² [Bible].—**Helekites:** hī'lek-its¹; hē'lēk-its² [Bible].—**Helem:** hī'lem¹; hē'lēm² [Bible].

Helen: hel'en¹; hēl'ēn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Helena:** hē-lē-na¹; hē-lē-nā²; Fr. **Hélène:** ē'lān¹; ē'lēn²; G. **Helene:** hē-lē-na¹; hē-lē-ne²; Gr. **Helenē:** Ir. **Aileen, Eileen:** ai'līn¹; ī'lēn²; It. **Elena:** ē'lē-na¹; ē'lē-nā²; L. **Helena:** hel'i-na¹; hē'lē-na²; Sp. **Elena:** ē-lē-na¹; ē-lē-nā².

Helena: hel'i-nā¹; hē'lē-na² [In Gr. myth, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris, which caused the ten years' Trojan war].

Heleph: hī'lef¹; hē'lēf² [Bible].

Helez: hī'lez¹; hē'lēz² [Bible].

Helgoland: hel'go-lānt¹; hēl'gō-lānt² [Island in the North Sea].

Heli: hī'lai¹; hē'lī² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; go, gem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *fâre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; burst, *bŭrn*;

heliacal: *hi-lai'ə-kəl*¹; *he-lī'a-eal*² [Pert. to the sun].

Helias: *hi-lai'əs*¹; *he-lī'as*² [Apocrypha].

Helicon: *hel'i-kən*¹; *hēl'i-eōn*² [In Gr. myth, a mountain range in S. W. Bœotia; the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses].

Heligoland: *hel'i-go-land*¹; *hēl'i-ġo-lānd*²; *not* *hel'i-go-lānt*¹. Same as HELGOLAND. [graph in natural colors].

heliochrome: *hī'li-o-krōm*¹; *hē'li-o-erōm*²; *not* *hel'i-o-krōm*¹ [A photo-

Hellodorus: *hī'li-o-dō'rus*¹; *hē'li-o-dō'rūs*² [Gr. romancist of the 4th cent.]

Hellogabalus: *hī'li-o-gab'ə-lus*¹; *hē'li-o-ġāb'a-lūs*². Same as ELAGABALUS.

hellogravure: *hī'li-o-grā-viūr*¹ or *hī'li-o-grē'viur*¹; *hē'li-o-ġrā-vūr*² or *hē'li-o-ġrā'vūr*². The *Standard* and *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* note the second. Compare GRAVURE [Photo-engraving].

Heliopolis: *hī'li-op'o-lis*¹; *hē'li-ōp'o-līs*² [Egypt. city].

Helios: *hi'li-es*¹; *hē'li-ōs*² [In Gr. myth, the sun-god].

hellotrope: *hi'li-o-trōp*¹; *hē'li-o-trōp*² [A fragrant shrubby flowering plant]. [photo-engraving].

hellotype: *hī'li-o-taip*¹; *hē'li-o-tȳp*² [A printing surface produced by

hellotypy: *hī'li-o-tai'p*¹; *hē'li-o-tȳ'py*² [A process of photo-engraving].

helium: *hī'li-um*¹; *hē'li-ūm*² [A colorless gaseous element].

helix: *hī'liks*¹; *hē'liks*², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *M.* & *St.* *hel'iks*¹ [A spiral]. Plural **helices:** *hel'i-siz*¹; *hēl'i-ċēs*².

Helkai: *hel'kai*¹ or *hel'kai*¹; *hēl'ka-i*² or *hēl'kī*² [Bible]. — **Helkath:** *hel'kəth*¹; *hēl'kəth*² [Bible]. — **Helkath-hazzurim:** *hel'kəth-haz'yurim*¹; *hēl'kəth-hāz'yurim*² [Bible]. — **Helkias:** *hel'kai-es*¹; *hēl'kī-as*² [Apocrypha].

Hellas: *hel'əs*¹; *hēl'as*² [Greece].

hellebore: *hel'i-bōr*¹; *hēl'e-bōr*² [A plant with poisonous and medicinal [properties].

Hellene: *hel'in*¹; *hēl'en*² [A Greek: so called from **Hel'en**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reputed ancestors of the *Hellenes* or Greeks].

Hellenic: *he-len'ik*¹; *hē-lēn'ie*², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *I.* *he-lin'ik*¹; *M.* & *St.* *hel'nik*¹; *Wr.* *hel'n-ik*¹. But for the fact that in some parts of England the pronunciation first indicated is frequently heard, the differences noted above might be characterized as national. In the United States to-day the stress is put on the penult and its *e* indicated short, as in "get"; in Great Britain, the stress is placed after the *n*, or after the second *e*, the sound of which is indicated as long—*e* as in "mete"—in harmony with the Greek original (see *E.*). Formerly the British lexicographers, Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), indicated *hel'i-nik*¹; Smart (1840), *he-lin'ik*¹, and Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), *hel-len'ik*¹ [Pert. to the Greeks].

Hellespont: *hel'es-pent*¹; *hēl'ēs-pōnt*² [The Dardanelles].

Hellespontine: *hel'es-pen'tin*¹; *hēl'ēs-pōn'tin*², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *I.* *hel-es-pen'tain*¹; *M.* *hel-es-pen'tain*¹ [Pert. to the Hellespont].

Helmon-deblathaim: *hel'men-deb'la-thē'im*¹; *hēl'mōn-dēb'la-thā'im*² [Douai Bible].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *u* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

helmsman: helmz'mən¹; hēlms'man² [The man who controls the steering apparatus of a ship].

Héloise: ē'lō'iz¹; ē'lō'is² [Fr. abbess (1101?-64)].

Helon: hī'lōn¹; hē'lōn² [Bible].

helot: hel'ot¹; hēl'ot². *C.* & *I.* hī'let¹, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, M., St., & W.* [A Spartan slave].

Helvetia: hel-vī'shi-ə¹; hēl-vē'shi-a² [Switzerland; its ancient Latin name].
—**Helvetic**: hel-vet'ik¹; hēl-vēt'ie² [Pert. to Helvetia].

Helvetius: hel-vī'shi-us¹ or (*Fr.*) el'vē'sī'ūs¹; hēl-vē'shi-ūs² or (*Fr.*) ēl'vē'sī'ūs² [Fr. philosopher (1715-71)].

hem-, hema- (*prefix*): hem-¹, hēm-²; hem'-ə¹, hēm'-a² [From Gr. *αἷμα*, *haima*, blood: used as combining forms in scientific terminology]. See **HÆM-**, **HÆMA-**.

Heman: hī'mən¹; hē'man² [Bible].

Hemans: hem'ənz¹; hēm'an²; but far more frequently pronounced hī'mənz¹ [Eng. poet (1793-1835)].

Hemath: hī'ma'h¹; hē'māth² [Bible].

hematin: hem'-ə-tin¹; hēm'a-tin², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E., I., & W.* hī'mə-tin¹ [A brown pigment].

hemato- (*prefix*): hem'-ə-to-¹; hēm'a-to-², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* hīm'-ə-to-¹; *I. & St.* hī'ma-to-¹ [See **HÆMA-**].

hematose: hem'-ə-tōs¹; hēm'a-tōs², *Standard & C.*; *E.* hīm'-ə-tōs¹; *I., M., St., & W.* hī'mə-tōs¹ [Overcharged with blood].

Hemdan: hem'dən¹; hēm'dan² [Bible].

hemi- (*prefix*): hem'-i-¹; hēm'i-² [*L.*, half].

hemic, hæmic: hem'ik¹ or hī'mik¹; hēm'ie² or hē'mie² [Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemic* disease]. [body].

hemiplegia: hem'ī-plī'jī-ə¹; hēm'ī-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of one side of the

hemiplegy: hem'ī-plī-jī¹; hēm'ī-plē-gy². Same as **HEMIPLEGIA**.

hemisphere: hem'ī-sfir¹; hēm'ī-sfēr² [One half a sphere; as, the continents of the Western Hemisphere—the western half of the world].

hemistich: hem'ī-stik¹; hēm'ī-stīē². *I.* he'mi-stik¹; *Wr.* hem'is-tik¹, and also indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), hī-mis'tik¹, Bullock (1841), Cockeram (1842), Blount (1856), Coles (1717), Bailey (1732), record the word *hemistick*, but do not indicate the stress [Half a line in poetry].

hemitis: hī-moi'tis¹ or -mī'tis¹; he-mī'tis² or -mī'tis² [A condition of the blood due to inflammation].

hemitropy: hem'ī-tro-pī¹; hēm'ī-tro-py², *Standard*; *C.* hem'ī-trō-pī¹; *E., I., M., St., & W.* hī-mī'tre-pī¹; *W.* hī-mī'tro-pī¹ [Twin crystallization].

hemo- (*prefix*): hem'-o-¹; hēm'o-², *Standard & C.*; *M., E., I., St., & W.* hī'mo-¹ [Same as **HÆMO-**].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

hemoglobin: hem^o-glō^{bin}¹; hēm^o-glō^{bin}², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī^{mō}-glō^{bin}¹; *St.* hī^{mō}-glō^{bin}¹; *W.* hī^{mō}-glō^{bin}¹ [A substance that forms the coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles].

Hena: hī^{nā}¹; hē^{na}² [Bible].

Henadad: hen^ā-dad¹; hēn^ā-dād² [Bible].

henceforth: hens^fōrth¹; hēn^gōrth²; *not* hens^fōrth¹, now a pronunciation seldom met except in dictionaries, but one frequently heard formerly.

Heneage: henⁱj¹; hēn^{ig}² [An Eng. family name].

Hengest: hen^gest¹; hēn^gēst² [Saxon chief (-488?)]. Variant **Hengist:** hen^gist¹; hēn^gist².

Henle: hen^{lā}¹; hēn^{le}² [Gr. anatomist (1809-85)].

Henley: hen^{lī}¹; hēn^{ly}² [Eng. family and place-name].

Henlopen: hen^{lō}-pen¹; hēn^{lō}-pēn² [A cape at entrance of Delaware Bay].

Hennessey: hen^ā-sī¹; hēn^ē-sy² [Ir. family name].

Henoch: hī^{nēk}¹; hē^{nōe}² [Bible].

Henri: See under HENRY.

Henrietta: hen^{ri}-et^ā¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^ā² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* Henriette: hen^{ri}-et^ā¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^ā²; *Sw.* Henrietta: hen^{ri}-et^ā¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^ā²; *F.* Henriette: ān^{ri}-et^ā¹; ān^{ri}-ēt^ā²; *G.* Henriette: hen^{ri}-et^ā¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^ā²; *It.* Enri-gietta: en^{ri}-get^ā¹; ēn^{ri}-gēt^ā²; *Pg.* Henriqueta: en^{ri}-kē^ā¹; ēn^{ri}-kē^ā²; *Sp.* Enriqueta: en^{ri}-kē^ā¹; ēn^{ri}-kē^ā².

Henriot: ān^{ri}-ō¹; ān^{ri}-ō² [Fr. revolutionist (1761-94)].

Henry: hen^{ri}¹; hēn^{ry}² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* D. Hendrik: hen^{drik}¹; hēn^{drik}²; *F.* Henri: ān^{ri}¹; ān^{ri}²; *G.* Heinrich: hain^{ri}¹; hīn^{ri}²; *It.* Enrico: en^{ri}-kō¹; ēn^{ri}-cō²; *Pg.* Henrique: en^{ri}-kē¹; ēn^{ri}-kē²; *Sp.* Enrique: en^{ri}-kē¹; ēn^{ri}-kē²; *Sw.* Henrik: hen^{rik}¹; hēn^{rik}².

hepatic: hī^{pat}ik¹; he^{pāt}ie² [Pert. to the liver].

hepatite: hep^ā-tāt¹; hēp^ā-tīt², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī^{pa}-tāt¹ [A mineral].

hepatitis: hep^ā-tāⁱtis¹; hēp^ā-tīⁱtis² [Inflammation of the liver].

hepatize: hep^ā-tāiz¹; hēp^ā-tīz², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* hī^{pa}-tāiz¹; *I.* hī^{pat}-āiz¹ [To transform into a substance like liver].

Hepburn¹: hep^būrⁿ¹; hēp^būrⁿ² [Am. family name of Scottish origin].

Hepburn²: heb^ārn¹; hēb^āurn² [Eng. family name].

Hephæstion: hī^{fes}ti-en¹; he^{fēs}ti-ōn² [150 A. D.].

Hephæstus: hī^{fes}tus¹; he^{fēs}tūs² [Gr. god]

Hepher: hī^{fār}¹; hē^{fēr}² [Bible].

Hepherites: hī^{fār}-aits¹; hē^{fēr}-īts² [Bible].

Hephzibah: hef^{zī}-bā¹; hēf^{zī}-bā² [Bible].

heptagon: hep^{tā}-gen¹; hēp^{tā}-gōn² [A seven-sided figure]. — **heptagonal:** hep^{tag}-ō-nal¹; hēp^{tāg}-ō-nal² [Seven-sided].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Heptameron: hep-tam'er-en¹; hēp-tām'er-ŏn² [A work recording the events of seven days; as, the *Heptameron* of the Queen of Navarre].

Heptateuch: hep'tə-tiūk¹; hēp'ta-tūe² [The first seven books of the Old Testament].

heptavalent: hep'tə-vē'lent¹; hēp'ta-vā'lēnt². C. hep-tav'a-lant¹.

her: hūr¹; hēr².

Hera: hī'rə¹; hē'ra² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the gods].

Heraclea: her'ə-klī'ə¹; hēr'a-elē'a² [The city of Heracles]

Heracles: her'ə-kliz¹; hēr'a-elēs². Same as HERCULES.

Heracleum: her'ə-klī'um¹; hēr'a-elē'um² [A genus of herbs of the parsley family].

Heraclides: her'ə-klai'diz¹; hēr'a-elī'dēs² [Gr. philosopher of 4th century].

Heraclitus: her'ə-klai'tus¹; hēr'a-elī'tūs² [Gr. philosopher (about 535-475 B. C.)].

heraldic: hī-rāl'dik¹; he-rāl'die² [Pert. to heraldry].

heraldry: her'əld-rī¹; hēr'ald-ry² [The science of armorial bearings].

Herat: hī-rāt¹; he-rāt²—more frequently heard hī-rat¹ [Afghan city].

herb: hūrb¹ or ūrb¹; hērb² or ērb². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, and was noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863); the second is preferred by *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, and was indicated by Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). See *H.* The tendency to-day is to articulate the *h* [A seed-plant without woody stem].

The *h* was mute till the 19th century, and is still so treated by many.

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herbaceous: hār-bē'shūs¹; her-bā'shūs².

herbage: hūrb'ij¹ or ūrb'ij¹; hērb'ag² or ērb'ag². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, & *Cooley*, and by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); *I.* hūrb'ej¹; *M.* hūrb'ij¹; *St.* hūrb'ej¹. The second is noted by *C.*, *W.*, & *Cull*, and by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849).

herbal: hūrb'al¹ or ūrb'al¹; herb'al² or ērb'al².

herbarium: hār-bē'ri-um¹; her-bā'ri-ūm².

herbary: hūrb'a-rī¹; hērb'a-ry² [A garden devoted to herbs].

Herbert: hūr'bert¹; hēr'bert² [A masculine personal name]. F. er'ber¹; ēr'bēr²; Ger., Sw. her'bert; hēr'bert; It. **Erberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; Pg. **Herberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; Sp. **Heberto:** hē-ber'to¹; hē-bēr'to².

herbicide: hūr'bi-said¹; hēr'bi-ċid² [A weed-destroyer].

herbivorous: hār-biv'o-rus¹; her-biv'o-rūs² [Feeding on herbs].

herby: hūrb'ī¹ or ūrb'ī¹; hērb'y² or ērb'y². *Standard*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate the first; *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* note the second. *M.* & *St.* give hūrb'ī¹.

Herculaneum: hūr'kiu-lē'ni-um¹; hēr'eū-lā'ne-ūm² [Rom. city].

herculean: hār-kiū'h-en¹; her-eū'le-an² [Having the strength of Hercules].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Hercules: *hūr'kiu-liz*¹; *hēr'eū-lēs*² [1. Gr. demigod. 2. A masculine personal name]. **F. Hercule:** *er'kü'l*¹; *ēr'eul*²; Ger. *her'ku-lēs*¹; *hēr'eu-lēs*²; It. **Ercole,** *er'ko-lē*¹; *ēr'co-lē*².

Here: *hī'rī*¹; *hēr'rā*². Same as HERA.

here: *hīr*¹; *hēr*² [In this place].

hereditament: *her'i-dit'a-ment*¹; *hēr'e-dīt'a-mēnt*². *I. hi-red'i-ta-ment*¹; *St. her'e-dit'a-ment*¹. The pronunciation of this word separated the earlier lexicographers into three camps. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) indicated *hi-red'i-ta-ment*¹; Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) noted *her'i-di-ta-ment*¹, while Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Perry (1805) gave *her-i-dit'a-ment*¹. Thomas Wright (1855) favored *hi-ri-dit'a-ment*¹ [That which is capable of inheritance].

hereof: *hīr-ōv*¹; *hēr-ōv*²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835). By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the *f* was given its own value—*hīr-of*¹. Fenning (1760) noted *hīr-of*¹ [On account of this].

Heres: *hī'rīz*¹ or *hī'res*¹; *hēr'rēs*² or *hēr'rēs*² [Bible].

Heresh: *hī'resh*¹; *hēr'rēsh*² [Bible].

heresiarch: *her'i-si-ārki*¹ or *hī-rī'si-ārki*¹; *hēr'e-si-äre*² or *he-rē'si-äre*². *Standard, C., M., S., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [A chief heretic].

Hereth: *hī'refh*¹; *hēr'rēth*² [Bible].

hereunto: *hīr'un-tū*¹; *hēr'ün-tō*², *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary on the first syllable. All modern lexicons put the chief stress on the ultima [To this].

herewith: *hīr-with*¹; *hēr-wīth*². *I. & Walker*, *hīr-wīth*¹, which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.* [With this].

Herkomer: *hūr'ko-mär*¹; *hēr'ko-mer*² [Anglo-Ger. painter (1849-1914)].

Herman: *hūr'män*¹; *hēr'män*² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. G. Hermann:** *her'män*¹; *hēr'män*²; **D. Sw. Herman:** *her'män*¹; *hēr'män*²; **F. Armand:** *ar'män*¹; *är'män*²; **G. Armin:** *ar-mīn*¹; *är-mīn*²; **It. Ermanno:** *er-män*¹; *ēr-män*²; **L. Arminius:** *ar-mīn*¹; *är-mīn*².

hermaphrodite: *hūr-maf'ro-dait*¹; *hēr-mäf'ro-dīt*² [Bisexual organism].

Hermas: *hūr'mäs*¹; *hēr'mas*² [Bible].

hermeneutics: *hūr'mu-niū'tiks*¹; *hēr'me-nū'ties*² [The interpretation of the Scriptures].

Hermes: *hūr'mīz*¹; *hēr'mēs*² [Gr. god of commerce, invention, and athletics].

Hermione: *här-mai'o-nī*¹; *her-mī'o-nē*² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Menelaus and Helen].

Hermogenes: *här-moj'i-nīz*¹; *her-mög'e-nēs*² [Bible].—**Herman:** *hūr'män*¹; *hēr'män*² [Bible].—**Hermonim:** *her-mō'mi-im*¹; *her-mō'ni-im*² [Douai Bible].—**Hermonites:** *hūr'män-aits*¹; *hēr'mon-its*² [Bible].

Hernandez: *er-nän'deth*¹; *ēr-nän'dēth*² [Sp. writer (1514-78)].

hero: *hī'ro*¹; *hēr'ro*²; *not hī'er-o*¹ as frequently heard [A man noted for his valor].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪŋ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Hero: hī'ro¹; hē'ro² [In Gr. myth, a priestess of Aphrodite, beloved by Leander].

Herod: her'əd¹; hēr'od² [Any one of three kings of Judea].—**Herodian:** hī-rō'di-ən¹; he-rō'di-an² [Pert. to Herod].

Herodias: hī-rō'di-əs¹; he-rō'di-as² [Bible].

Herodion: hī-rō'di-ən¹; he-rō'di-on² [Bible].

Herodotus: hī-red'o-tus¹; he-rōd'o-tūs² [Gr. historian (490–409 B. C.)].

heroin, heroine: hī-rō'in¹ or -in¹; he-rō'in² or -in² [A derivative of morphin]. Distinguish from **HEROINE**.

heroine: her'o-in¹; hēr'o-in²—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), hī'rō-in¹; I. hē'rō-in¹ [A woman conspicuous for bravery].

herolism: her'o-izm¹; hēr'o-izm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash, (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855), hī'ro-izm¹, but all other of the earlier lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate the first pronunciation given above. *M.* her'o-iz'm¹. [356 B. C.].

Herostratus: hī-res'trə-tus¹; he-rōs'tra-tūs² [Gr. incendiary; lived about

herring: her'ɪŋ¹; hēr'ing²—pronounce the final *ng*. See Introductory, pp. xix–xx [A common food-fish].

Hertford: hert'fərd¹; hārt'fərd¹, or hār'fərd¹; hērt'ford², hārt'ford², or hār'ford² [Eng. town].

Hertford: hār'fərd¹; hār'ford² [A college in the University of Oxford].

Hervey: hūr'vɪ¹; hār'vy² [An Eng. family name derived from Fr. *Hervé*].

Herzegovina: her'tse-go-vī'na¹; hēr'tsē-ġo-vī'nā² [Austrian district].

Hesebon: hes'i-ben¹; hēs'e-bōn² [Douai Bible].

Heshmon: hesh'men¹; hēsh'mōn² [Bible].

Hesiod: hī'si-ed¹; hē'si-ōd² [Gr. poet of the 8th century B. C.].

Hesione: hī-sai'o-nī¹; he-sī'o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Laomedon, rescued by Hercules].

hesitate: hez'i-tēt¹; hēs'i-tāt². *C.* notes hes'i-tēt¹ as alternative.

Hesmona: hes-mō'na¹; hēs-mō'na² [Douai Bible].

Hesperides: hes-per'i-diz¹; hēs-pēr'i-dēs² [In Gr. myth, the sisters who guarded the golden apples].

Hesrai: hes'ri-ai¹; hēs'ra-i² [Douai Bible].—**Hesron:** hes'rən¹; hēs'ron² [Bible].—**Hesronites:** hes'rən-ait¹; hēs'ron-its² [Bible].

Hesse: hes'ə¹; hēs'e² [Ger. state].

Hesse: es¹; ēs² [Fr. painter (1795–1869)].

hetæra: hī-tī'ra¹; he-tē'ra² [Gr. courtesan].

hetærlism: hī-tī'rizm¹; he-tē'rism² [Promiscuous concubinage].

hetaira: hī-tai'ra¹; he-ti'ra². Same as **HETÆRA**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

hetairism: hi-tai'rizm¹; he-ti'rīsm². Same as HETÆRISM.

hetairæ: hi-tai'rī¹; he-ti'rē² [Pl. of HETAIRA].

heterochromous: het'ar-o-krō'mus¹; hēt'er-o-erō'mūs². I. he-te-rēk'-rō-mus¹; Smart (1857), het'ar-ek'ro-mus¹ [Of two different colors].

heteroclit: het'ar-o-kloit¹; hēt'er-o-elit². Fenning (1760) and Entick (1731), het-a-rō'kloit¹, Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1737), and Sheridan (1783) indicate a stress on the first and on the last syllable, giving the i the diphthongal value of ai in "aisle," which Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807) indicate as i in "hit." Johnson (1755), het'ero'clite [Irregularly inflected, as some Latin nouns].

heterodox: het'ar-o-dōks¹; hēt'er-o-dōks² [Varying from established standard in doctrine].

heterogamous: het'ar-eg'a-mus¹; hēt'er-ōg'a-mūs² [Bearing flowers sex-

heterogeneous: het'ar-o-jī'ni-us¹; hēt'er-o-gē'ne-ūs². Fulton & Knight (1832) and Enfield (1807), het-i-ro-jī'nyas¹; Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1857), het-i-ro-gī'nyas¹ [Unlike].

Who would think now of pronouncing the *g* hard in such words as . . . *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*? Yet this was not unusual in the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. III, p. 247. [H. '04.]

Fenning (1760) noted that "the *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, is sounded soft," and Walker (1791) remarked: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard."

heterogenous: het'ar-ēj'i-nus¹; hēt'er-ōg'e-nūs² [Capable of spontaneous generation].

heteronomy: het'ar-en'o-mi¹; hēt'er-ōn'o-my² [Subject to the authority of another, or to the law]. Distinguish from HETERONYMY.

heteronymy: het'ar-en'i-mi¹; hēt'er-ōn'y-my² [The use of different names for the same thing]. See HETERONYMY.

heterophemy: het'ar-o-fī'mi¹ or het'ar-ef'i-mi¹; hēt'er-o-fē'my² or hēt'-ēr-ō'e-my². Wr. het-a-ref'i-mi¹ [A form of apahsia].

heterophyllous: het'ar-o-fil'us¹; hēt'er-o-fyl'ūs², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; E. het-ar-ēf'i-lus¹; I. he-te-ref'il-us¹; St. het'er-ō-fil'us¹ [Having more than one form of leaves].

heterosclan: het'ar-ōsh'i-an¹; hēt'er-ōsh'i-an², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; I. he-te-rēsh'i-an¹; St. het'er-ōsh'i-an¹ [One of two races living on opposite sides of the equator].

Heth: hēth¹; hēth² [Bible].—**Hethalon:** hēth'a-lēn¹; hēth'a-lōn² [Douai Bible].—**Hethlon:** hēth'len¹; hēth'lōn² [Bible].—**Hevila:** hev'i-lē¹; hēv'i-lē² [Douai Bible].—**Hevilath:** hev'i-lath¹; hēv'i-lāth² [Douai Bible].

hexameter: heks-am'i-tēr¹; hēks-ām'e-ter²; not heks'ā-mī'tēr¹ [In prosody, a verse of six feet].

heyday: hē'dē¹; hē'dā² [The prime of life].

Heyden: hoi'den¹; hī'dēn² [Ger. poet (1789-1851)].

Heyne: hoi'nē¹; hī'ne² [Ger. scholar (1729-1812)].

Heyse: hoi'zē¹; hī'zē² [Ger. dramatist (1830-1914)].

Heywood: hē'wud¹; hē'wōd² [Eng. dramatist (1497-1565)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hezechiel: hi-zī'ki-el¹; he-zē'ei-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecl:** hez'ī-sai¹; hēz'e-tē² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecia:** hez'ī-sai'at; hēz'e-qī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecl:** hez'ī-sai'at; hēz'e-qī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Hezekiah:** hez'ī-kai'at; hēz'e-kī'a² [Bible].—**Hezeki:** hez'ī-kai; hēz'e-kī² [Bible].—**Hezir:** hī'zar¹; hē'zir² [Bible].—**Hezrai:** hez'ī-ai¹ or hez'rai; hēz'ra-i² or hēz'ri² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hezro:** hez'ro¹; hēz'ro² [Bible].—**Hezron:** hez'ran¹; hēz'ron² [Bible].—**Hezronites:** hez'ran-its¹; hēz'ron-its² [Bible (R. V.)].

hiatus: hai-ē'tus¹; hī-ā'tūs² [A gap or break].

Hiawatha: hai'ə-wā'fhə¹; hī'a-wā'tha²; not hī'ə-wā'fhə¹.

HIAWATHA (*Haio''hwa'tha*, 'he makes rivers'). A name and a title of a chieftainship hereditary in the Tortoise clan of the Mohawk tribe; it is the second on the roll of federal chieftainships of the Iroquois confederation. FREDERICK W. HODGE *Handbook of American Indians* vol. 1, p. 546. [GOVT. PTG. OFF., '07.]

hibernacle: hai-būr'nə-kl¹; hī-ber'na-el², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C. & M.* hai'bur-nə-kl¹; *W.* hai'bar-na-k'l¹ [A winter shelter].

hibernate: hai'bər-nēt¹; hī'ber-nāt², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* hai-būr'nēt¹; *I.* hai-būr'nēt¹ [To live during the winter in a secluded place, as some animals].

hiccup, hiccough: hik'up¹; hī'e'up². Butler (1612-80) rimed the word with "up"—
Quoth he to bid me not to love
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to hiccup.

By Bailey (1732) the word was given in three different forms. (1) *hicket*, (2) *hiccup*, and (3) *hiccough*. Fenning (1760) gives "*hiccup* . . . a corruption of *hiccough*," which is erroneous, as *hiccup* (1580) and *hikup* (1621) were the earliest forms of the word. Ash (1775) notes *hiccough* as preferred, and gives *hiccup* as "substantive from *hiccough*"; Perry (1777) gave *hiccup* alone, but in 1805 gave hik'kef¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), hik'kup¹, but in 1857 Smart gave hik'kef¹. Modern lexicographers agree on hik'up¹. Dr. Murray pointing out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 266) that *hiccough* is an error [A convulsion of the stomach].

hidalgo: hi-dal'go¹ or (*Sp.*) i-thāl'go¹; hi-dāl'go² or (*Sp.*) i-thāl'go² [Span. noble].

Hiddai: hid'ī-ai¹ or hi-dē'ai¹; hīd'a-i² or hi-dā'i² [Bible].

Hiddekel: hid'ī-kel¹; hīd'e-kēl² [Bible].

hideous: hid'ī-us¹; hīd'e-ūs². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hid'yus¹ [Appalling; horrible].

Hiel: hai'el¹; hī'ēl² [Bible].

Hierapolis: hai'ər-ap'o-lis¹; hī'ər-āp'o-līs² [Bible].

hierarchy: hai'ər-ār'kī¹; hī'ər-ār'ey² [A body of ecclesiastical rulers].

Hiereel: hai-er'ī-el¹; hī-ēr'e-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Hieremoth:** hai-er'ī-meth¹; hī-ēr'e-mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Hierielus:** hai-er'ī-i'lus¹; hī-ēr'ī-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hiermas:** hai-ūr-mas¹; hī-ēr-mas² [Apocrypha].

hiero-: hai'ər-o¹; hī'er-o² [A combining form, derived from the Gr. *iepos*, sacred, and used in connection with ecclesiastical subjects].

hieroglyph: hai'ər-o-glīf¹; hī'er-o-glīf² [A sacred (or picture) writing].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʌl, ɔf, bʊt, bʊm; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

hieroglyphist: *hai'ər-əg'li-fist*¹; *hi'er-əg'ly-fist*², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. hai'ūr-o-glif-ist*¹. The pronunciation *hai'ər-o-glif'ist*¹ is indicated by eleven members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings.

hieromonach: *hai'ər-əm'o-nak*¹; *hi'er-əm'o-næ*². *C. hai-ə-rəm'o-nak*¹; *M. hai-ər-o-mən'ək*¹ [In the Gr. Church, a monk who is also a priest].

Hieronymus: *hai'ər-ən'1-mus*¹; *hi'er-ən'y-müs*² [Gr. historian who lived about 300 B. C.].

hierophant: *hai-er'o-fant*¹; *hi-ēr'o-fant*², *Standard & Wr.*, also Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775)—the word is not in the edition of 1732—Walker (1791). By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), as well as by *C., I., M., S., & W.*, *hai'ər-o-fant*¹ [A chief priest in the ancient Greek mysteries].

Higgaion: *hi-gē'yōn*¹; *hi-gā'yōn*² [Bible].

high: *hai*¹; *hi*²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See **GH**.

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours, who utter these letters, especially when followed by *t*, with a sound which we cannot readily imitate. For this reason *gh* is wholly silent with us in general, as in *daughter, dough, hagh*, &c.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, p. 105 [1784].

hilarious: *hai-lē'ri-us*¹; *hi-lā'ri-ūs*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., M., & St. hi-lē'ri-us*¹. Compare **HILARITY**.

hilarity: *hai-lar'1-ti*¹; *hi-lār'1-ty*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St. hi-lar'1-ti*¹, which is recommended by thirteen members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings and which, while the British pronunciation, is recommended to the serious consideration of American speakers as less strident and, therefore, preferable [Boisterous mirth].

Hilary: *hil'ə-rī*¹; *hīl'a-ry*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. D. G. **Hilarius:** *hi-lā'ri-us*¹; *hi-lā'ri-ūs*²; F. **Hilaire:** *i'lār'*¹; *i'lār'*²; It. **Ilario:** *i-lā'ri-o*¹; *i-lā'ri-o*²; L. **Hilarius:** *hi-lē'ri-us*¹; *hi-lā'ri-ūs*²; Pg. Sp. **Hilario:** *hi-lā'ri-o*¹; *hi-lā'ri-o*².

Hilen: *hai'len*¹; *hī'len*² [Bible].—**Hilkiah:** *hil-kai'ə*¹; *hīl-kī'a*² [Bible].—**Hillel:** *hil'el*¹; *hīl'el*² [Bible].

Hilo: *hi'lo*¹; *hī'lo*² [Hawaiian district and seaport].

Himalaya: *hi-mā'lə-yə*¹; *hi-mā'la-ya*²; also frequently heard *him-ə-lē'yə*¹, especially in England [Mountain range of British India]. See **HIMALAYAN**.

Himalayan: *hi-mā'lə-yən*¹; *hi-mā'la-yan*². *E. & I. him-ə-lē'yan*¹, which Dr. Murray stigmatizes as incorrect, but which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.*; *Wr. him'ə-lai'ən*¹.

hind: *hoind*¹; *hind*² [Belonging to the rear].

hinder (*v.*): *hin'dər*¹; *hīn'dər*² [To impede; delay].

hinder (*a.*): *hoind'ər*¹; *hīnd'er*² [Constituting the rear or back part]. See **HIND**.

Hindī: *hin'dī*¹; *hīn'dī*² [A modern language of India].

Hindu: *hin'dū*¹; *hīn'dū*², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. hin-dū*¹ [A member of the native Aryan race of India].

Hindustani: *hin'du-stā'nī*¹; *hīn'du-stā'nī*²—more frequently heard *hin'du-stan'1* [A language of Brit. India].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Hinnom: hin'am¹; hīn'om². Same as GEHINNOM.

Hippocrates: hi-pek'ra-tīz¹; hī-pō'e'ra-tēs² [Gr. physician (460-357 B. C.)].

Hippocrene: hip'o-krīn¹ or hip'o-krī'nī¹; hīp'o-erēn² or hīp'o-erē'nē².

Standard, C., E., M., & W. prefer the first; I. indicates the second.

Hippolyta: hi-pel'i-ta¹; hī-pōl'y-ta² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons and daughter of Mars]. [and Hippolyta].

Hippolytus: hi-pel'i-tus¹; hī-pōl'y-tūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Theseus]

Hippomenes: hi-pem'i-nīz¹; hī-pōm'e-nēs² [In Gr. myth, the husband of Atalanta].

hippophagi: hi-pef'a-jai¹; hī-pōf'a-ġī² [Eaters of horse-flesh].

Hippopotamus: hip'o-pet'a-mus¹; hīp'o-pōt'a-mūs², *Standard & W.; C., E., M., & W. hip-o-pet'a-mus¹; I. hip-pōt'a-mus¹; St. hip'ō-pet'a-mus¹.*

Hirah: hai'rā¹; hī'rā² [Bible].—**Hircanus:** hēr-kē'nus¹; hīr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hirom:** hai'rēm¹; hī'rōm² [Bible].—**Hirsemes:** hūr-sī'mīz¹; hīr-sē'mēs² [Douai Bible].

hirsute: hūr-siūt¹; hīr-sūt²; *not* hūr'sūt¹. *M. & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable, as did Ash (1775); Standard, C., E., I., St., & W. place it on the last, as did Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Walker (1791).*

hirundine: hi-run'din¹; hī-rūn'dīn², *Standard, C., W. (1890-1908), & W.;* *E. hai-run'dain¹; I., M., & W. (1909) hi-run'dain¹.* The first pronunciation indicated is that accepted as American standard; the second is the pronunciation used in Great Britain [Pertaining to the swallow].

his: hiz¹; hīs² [Belonging to him]. Compare HISS. [for Haiti].

Hispaniola: his'pa-nyō'la¹; hīs'pā-nyō'lā²; *not* his-pan-yō'la¹ [Sp. name]

hiss: his¹; hīs² [A sharp spirant sound such as is emitted by geese]. Compare HISS.

historical: his-ter'i-kal¹; hīs-tōr'i-eal².

It may be there exist men who say "a hotel," "a historical fact," but such expressions are certainly uncommon in literature, if ever found there at all.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 200. [H. '04.]

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 1886 Freeman, the English historian, wrote "a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight" ("Methods of Historical Study," preface), and his example has been followed by others, so that modern dictionaries contain such illustrative phrases as "a historical series" (*Standard*); "a historical treatise" (*Webster*); "a historical poem" (*Century*).

The dropping of *n* in Early English *an* began about 1150. More codified the practise giving the rules in 1532. In the Bible (1611) and in Shakespeare (first folio, 1623) *a* is regular before all consonantal sounds, including *h*, *u*, and *eu*, pronounced *yu*. Shakespeare used *an* *hair* once ("Tempest," act i, sc. 2) but *a* *hair* sixteen times, and *a* *usurer*, *a* *one*, frequently (See "Two Gent. of Verona," act iii, sc. 1; "Merchant of Venice," act iii, sc. 2; "Winter's Tale," act iv, sc. 4; "Romeo and Juliet," act iii, sc. 3; "Much Ado About Nothing," act v, sc. 1; "Henry V," act v, sc. 2; "Coriolanus," act iii, sc. 1). [gation].

historiography: his-tō'rī-og'ra-fi¹; hīs-tō'rī-ōg'ra-fy² [Historic investi-

history: his'to-rī¹; hīs'to-ry²—three syllables, *not* two, his'trī¹.

2: wolf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Hittite: hit'ait¹; hit'it² [Bible].—**Hivite:** hai'vait¹; hi'vit² [Bible].—**Hizki:** hiz'kai¹; hiz'ki² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hizkiah:** hiz-kai'ā¹; hiz-ki'ā² [Bible].—**Hizkijah:** hiz-kai'jā¹; hiz-ki'jā² [Bible].—**Hobab:** hō'bab¹; hō'bāb² [Bible].—**Hobab:** hō'bā¹; hō'bā² [Bible].—**Hobaiah:** ho-bē'yā¹ or ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bā'yā² or ho-bī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hobart¹: hō'bart¹; hō'bart² [Am. statesman (1844-1899)].

Hobart²: hō'bart¹; hō'bārt² [The capital of Tasmania].

Hobbes: hobz¹; hōbš²; *not* heb'iz¹ [Eng. philosopher (1588-1679)].

Hobia: ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Hoche: ōsh¹; ōch² [Fr. general (1768-97)].

Hod: hod¹; hōd² [Bible].—**Hodaiah:** ho-dē'yā¹ or ho-dai'yā¹; ho-dā'yā² or ho-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Hodaviah:** hod'a-vai'ā¹; hōd'a-vī'ā² [Bible].—**Hodesh:** hō'-deš¹; hō'dēsh² [Bible].—**Hodevah:** hō'di-vā¹ or ho-dī'vā¹; hō'dē-vā² or ho-dē'vā² [Bible].—**Hodiah:** hō-dai'ā¹; hō-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Hodijah:** ho-dai'jā¹; ho-dī'jā² [Bible].—**Hoglah:** hog'lā¹; hōg'lā² [Bible].—**Hoham:** hō'ham¹; hō'ham² [Bible].

Hohenlohe: hō'en-lō'ā¹; hō'ēn-lō'e² [Ger. family].

Hohenzollern: hō'en-tsol'arn¹; hō'ēn-tsol'ern² [A princely family of Germany and a royal family of Prussia].

holden: hei'dn¹; hōi'dn² [A girl given to romping].

hoist: heist¹; hōist² [A machine for raising heavy goods]. [1543]

Holbein: hōl'bain¹; hōl'bīn² [Two Ger. painters (1. 1460-1524; 2. 1497?—

Holborn: hō'barn¹; hō'born²—the *l* is silent [District of London which derives its name from A.S. *hole* + *burn*—"the brook in the hollow"].

Holdai: hel'di-ai¹; hōl'da-ī² [Douai Bible].

Hollinshed: hel'in-hed¹ or hel'in-shed¹; hōl'inš-hēd² or hōl'in-shēd² [Eng. chronicler (—1580)].

holla: hel'ā¹; hōl'ā². *I. & Wr.* stress the final syllable [Ho there!].

hollo (*interj.*): hel'o¹ or he-lō'¹; hōl'o² or hō-lō'². *Standard, I., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., St., & Wr.* note the second, which the earlier lexicographers favored, perhaps erroneously, for in hailing any one the stress is usually put on the first syllable.

holm: hōlm¹ or hōm¹; hōlm² or hōm². *Standard, C., I., St., Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780)* indicate the first; *E., M., W., Wr., Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849)* note the second. *Smart (1840)* helm¹ [Lowland by a stream-side]. See *L.*

Holmes: hōmz¹; hōmš² [Am. poet (1809-94)]. [fire].

holocaust: hel'o-kōst¹; hōl'o-ēst²; *not* -kaust¹ [Complete destruction by

Holofernes: hel'o-fūr'nīz¹; hōl'o-fēr'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Holon: hō'lēn¹; hō'lōn² [Bible].

Holstein: hōl'stain¹; hōl'stīn² [Prus. district].

Holyhead: hel'ī-hed¹; hōl'y-hēd²; *not* hō'lī-hed¹ [Welsh spt.].

Holyoke: hōl'yōk¹; hōl'yōk² [City in Mass.].

Holyrood: hō'l-rūd¹; hō'ly-rōōd² [A palace in Edinburgh].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɳ = sing; ɕhin, this.

holystone: hō'lī-stōn¹; hō'ly-stōn² [A soft sandstone].

homage: hem'ɪj¹; hōm'ag². *I. & St.* hem'ej¹ [Reverential regard; defer- [encl].

Homam: hō'mam¹; hō'mām² [Bible].

home: hōm¹; hōm²; *not* ōm¹ as frequently heard. The tendency of some speakers to drop the *h* in this word when used in the phrase "at home" is especially noticeable among Englishmen (who pass for educated) abroad.

homeo-, homœo-: hō'mī-ō-¹ or hem'ī-o-¹; hō'mē-ō-² or hōm'ī-o-²; *rarely* he-mī'o-, which is the etymological pronunciation met with in **homœoarchy:** he-mī'o-ār'kū¹; hō-mē'o-ār'ey² (*Standard & M.*). While American usage favors the first, British usage supports the second [A combining form from the Greek *ὁμοιος*, like, similar, used in zoological nomenclature].

homeopath: hō'mī-o-paḥ¹; hō'me-o-pāth², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *M.* hem'ī-o-paḥ¹ [One who practises homeopathy].

homeopathic, homœopathic: hō'mī-o-paḥ'ik¹ or hem'ī-o-paḥ'ik¹; hō'me-o-pāth'ie² or hōm'e-o-paḥ'ie².

homeopathy, homœopathy: hō'mī-ep'ə-ḥū¹ or hem'ī-ep'ə-ḥū¹; hō'me-ōp'ə-thy² or hōm'e-ōp'ə-thy² [A system of medicine].

Homer: hōm'ər¹; hōm'er² [Gr. epic poet (c. 9th cent. B. C.)].

Homerle: ho-mer'ik¹; ho-mēr'ie².

[other].

homicide: hem'ī-said¹; hōm'ī-ḡid² [The killing of one human being by an-

homochromous: hō'mo-krō'mūs¹; hō'mo-erō'mūs², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* hō-mo-krō'mūs¹; *E.* hem-ek'rə-mūs¹; *I.* hō-mek'rom-ūs¹; *St.* hō'mō-krō'mūs¹; *Wr.* he-mek'rə-mūs¹ [Of one color, as a flower/head]. See the following word.

homochronous: ho-mek'rə-nūs¹; ho-mōe'ro-nūs² [Occurring at the same time]. See the preceding word.

homodont: hō'mo-dent¹, *Standard & C.*, or hem'o-dent¹, *M.*; hō'mo-dōnt² or hem'o-dent². By *W.* (1890-1908) hō'mo-dent¹; but by *W.* (1909) hem'o-dent¹. The first reflects American usage; the second, the usage in England [Having teeth nearly alike].

homogeneity: hō'mo-jī-nī'ī-tū¹ or hem'o-jī-nī'ī-tū¹; hō'mo-ḡe-nē'ī-ty² or hōm'o-ḡe-nē'ī-ty². See *homo-* [Similarity of kind].

homogeneous: hō'mo-jī'nī-ūs¹ or hem'o-jī'nī-ūs¹; hō'mo-ḡē-ne-ūs² or hōm'o-ḡē-ne-ūs². The first is indicated by *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *E. & M.*; *C.* hō-mo-jī'nī-ūs¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), hō-mo-jī'nī-ūs¹; Sheridan (1780), hō-mo-ḡī'nī-ūs¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hō-mo-jī'nyas¹; Smart (1840), hem-o-jī'nī-ūs¹ [Of like nature].

homogeny: ho-mej'ī-nī¹; ho-mōḡ'e-ny². Perry (1777), hem'o-jū-nī¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), ho-med'jī-nī¹; Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), ho-meg'ī nī¹; Jameson (1827), hem'o-jī-nī¹ [Similarity of structure].

homograph: hō'mo-graf¹; hō'mo-ḡraf², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., & W.* hem'ī-o-graf¹; *Wr.* hem'ə-graf¹ [A word spelled like another but having a different meaning].

homolog, homologue: hem'o-leg¹; hōm'o-lōḡ². *C. & I.* hō'mo-leg¹ [Something homologous].

[portion, value, or position].

homologous: ho-mel'o-gus¹; ho-mōl'o-ḡūs² [Having like structure, pro-

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rɔle, cɔre, bɔt, bɔrn; ɔil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; ɪnk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; **fäst**; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; **nēt**, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

homonym: **hēm'o-nim**¹; **hōm'o-nym**². *C. & I.* **hō'mo-nim**¹ [A word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning].

Homoousian: **hō'mo-ū'si-ən**¹ or **hēm'o-au'si-ən**¹; **hō'mo-ū'si-ən**² or **hōm'o-ou'si-ən**². This word has been indicated as having several pronunciations, of which the first noted above is the representative of formal American speech and the second of formal English speech. *Standard* **hō'mo-ū'shən**¹; *C.* **hō-mo-ū'si-ən**¹; *E.* **hēm-ō-ū'si-ən**¹; *I.* **hō'mō-au'si-ən**¹; *M.* **hēm'o-au'si-ən**¹; *St.* **hō'mō-ū'zi-ən**¹; *W.* **hō'mo-ū'si-ən**¹; *Wr.* **hō'mo-au'si-ən**¹. Dr. Murray notes in addition **ho-mau'si-ən**¹.

HOMOUSION (in Divinity). Consubstantiality, a being of the same substance or essence. EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* edited by Kersey, s. v. [1706].

homoplas: **ho-mep'la-si**¹ or **hō'mo-plas-i**¹; **ho-mōp'la-sy**² or **hō'mo-plās-y**² [In biology, similarity of structure].

Hon'do: **hen'do**¹; **hōn'do**² [The largest island of Japan].

hone: **hōn**¹; **hōn**². Compare **GONE**; **NONE**, and see **O** [A whetstone].

honest: **en'est**¹; **ōn'ēst**²—one of the four parent words in English in which the *h* is silent. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONOR**, **HOCR**.

honey: **hun**¹; **hōn'y**² [A sweet viscid fluid, the food of the bee].

Hong Kong: **heŋ keŋ**¹; **hōng kōng**²—so written and pronounced by the English residents there. *Standard & W.* **heŋ'keŋ**¹ [Brit. island colony in China; correctly, *hiang kiang*, or "fragrant waters"].

honi soit qui mal y pense: **ēn'i' swā kī mal ī pūns**¹; **ōn'i' swā kī māl y pāns**² [Old Fr., "Evil be to him who evil thinks": motto of the British Order of the Garter].

Honiton: **hen'i-tən**¹; **hōn'i-ton**² [Eng. town, or lace made there].

honneur [Fr.]: **ēn'nūr**¹; **ōn'nūr**² [Honor]. See **AFFAIRE**.

honor: **en'er**¹; **ōn'or**²—one of the four parent words that remain in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to all its relatives: **honorable**, **honorably**, **honorary**, **honorific**, **honorless**, etc. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONEST**, **HOOR**.

honorarium: **hen'o-rē'ri-um**¹; **hōn'o-rā'ri-um**² [A fee paid to a professional man].

Honyman: **hun'i-mən**¹; **hōn'y-man**² [Eng. family name].

hood, hoof, hook, hoop. The *oo* in these words is generally sounded like *u* in "full," not like *u* in "rule." Sometimes **hoof** is indicated **hūf**¹; **huf**². Formerly **hook** was pronounced **hūk**¹ (Sheridan, 1780; Walker, 1791; Fulton & Knight, 1802; Enfield, 1807; Jameson, 1827; and Knowles, 1835), or **huk**¹ (Perry, 1777; Jones, 1798; Smart, 1840; and Wright, 1855); **huk**² or **hūk**², and **hoop**, as **hup**¹; **hūp**², as by Perry (1777).

Hoogh: **hōg**¹; **hōg**²; **not** **hūg**¹ [Dutch painter (1629-81)].

Hoogvliet: **hōg'vlit**¹; **hōg'vlēt**² [Dutch poet (1687-1763)]. [**hū'pū**¹ [A bird].

hoopoe: **hū'pō**¹; **hōō'pō**², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*; *E.* **hū'pu**¹; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*

Hoosier: **hū'zər**¹; **hōō'zher**² [A native of the State of Indiana].

Hopetown: **hōp'tun**¹; **hōp'tōn**² [Scot. earldom].

Hophni: **hef'nai**¹; **hōf'nī**² [Bible].—**Hophra**: **hef'ra**¹; **hōf'ra**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hor**: **hēr**¹; **hōr**² [Bible].

Horace: **her'əs**¹; **hōr'əç**²; **not** **her'ēs**¹ [A masculine personal name].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fēr**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Horæ: hō'ri¹; hō're² [In Class. Myth, goddesses of the seasons].

Horam: hō'rem¹; hō'ram² [Bible].

Horatio: ho-rē'shī-ō¹; ho-rā'shī-ō² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Horats: ho-rāts¹; ho-rāts²; D. **Horatius:** ho-rā'si-us¹; ho-rā'si-us²; Fr. **Horace:** ō'rās¹; ō'rāc²; Ger. **Horatius:** ho-rā'tsi-us¹; ho-rā'tsi-us²; It. **Orazio:** o-rād'zī-ō¹; o-rād'zī-ō²; L. **Horatius:** ho-rē'shī-us¹; ho-rū'shī-ūs²; Pg. **Horacio:** o-rā'si-ō¹ or (Sp.) o-rā'thī-ō¹; o-rā'çī-ō² or (Sp.) o-rā'thī-ō².

Horeb: hō'reb¹; hō'rēb² [Bible].—**Horem:** hō'rem¹; hō'rēm² [Bible].—

Horeh: hō'resh¹; hō'rēsh² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hor-hagidgad:** hōr'ha-gid-gad¹; hōr'ha-gid-gad² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hori:** hō'rai¹; nō'ri² [Bible].

Horicon: her'ī-kən¹; hōr'ī-eon² [Indian name of Lake George].

Horim: hō'rim¹; hō'rim² [Bible].—**Horite:** hō'roit¹; hō'rīt² [Bible (R. V.)].

horizon: ho-rai'zən¹; ho-rī'zon². At one time stressed on the first syllable:

Dan Phœbus stands in dread
And shames to shine within our *hor'izon*.

GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Pratique of Countesse* v. 240 [1577].

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *hor'izon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick, and his mates.

SHAKESPEARE *Henry VI* part III, act iv, sc. 7 [1593].

Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as it is placed to-day, and Johnson (1755), who followed him, did the same but noted in addition that "it is falsely pronounced by Shakespeare *hor'izon*." Fenning (1760), who spelt the word *hor'ison*, stressed the penult, as did also all of the following: Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all the modern dictionaries, but Webster (1828) noted *hor'ī-zon*¹ [The line of the earth's surface that bounds the view].

Hormah: hēr'mā¹; hōr'mā² [Bible].

hornedness: hōrn'id-nes¹ or hōrnd'nes¹; hōrn'ed-nēs² or hōrnd'nēs². *Standard, E., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., I., M., & St.* note the second [The condition of being horned].

horologe: her'o-lōj¹ or her'o-lej¹; hōr'o-lōg² or hōr'o-lōg². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The former was noted by Jones (1793), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), the latter by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835). Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lōj¹ [An old-style time-piece].

horology: ho-rel'o-jī¹; ho-rōl'o-gy². Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lō-jī¹; Knowles (1835), hō-ro-lej¹¹; Smart (1857), her'o-lōj¹¹ [The science of time-measurement or of the making of timepieces].

Horonaim: hōr'o-nē'im¹; hōr'o-nā'im² [Bible].

Horonite: hōr'o-nait¹ or hō'ro-nait¹; hōr'o-nīt² or hō'ro-nīt² [Bible].

horoscope: her'o-skōp¹; hōr'o-seōp²; frequently mispronounced hō'ro-skōp¹ [The configuration of the planets at any instant].

horrible: her'ī-bl¹; hōr'ī-bl¹; *not* her'ə-bl¹ [Causing a shuddering terror or fear].

hors concours [Fr.]: ɔr kōn'kūr¹; ɔr eōn'eōr² [Literally, "out of competition"; in a class by itself].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, go; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

hors de combat [Fr.]: ör də kēn'bü¹; ör de eón'bä² [Out of the fight].

hors-d'œuvre [Fr.]: ör'düvr¹; ör'düvr² [A side-dish].

Hortensia: her-ten'shi-ä¹; hör-tēn'shi-ä² [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Hortense: ör'tāns¹; ör'tāns²; Ger. **Hortensia**: her-ten'si-ä¹; hör-tēn'si-ä²; It.

Ortensia: ör-ten'si-ä¹; ör-tēn'si-ä².

Hosah: hō'sā¹; hō'sä² [Bible].—**Hosai**: hō'si-ai¹; hō'sa-i² [Bible].—**Hosea**:

hō-zī'ä¹; hō-gā'ä² [In O. T.].—**Hoshaiah**: hō-shē'yā¹ or hō-sha'yā¹; hō-shā'yā² or

hō-shī'yā² [Bible].—**Hoshama**: hō'hā-mā¹; hōsh'a mā² [Bible].—**Hoshea**: hō-shī'ä¹;

hō-shē'ä² [Bible].—**Hosiel**: hō'si-el¹; hō'si-ēl² [Douai Bible].

hosier: hō'zär¹; hō'zher² [A dealer in hose].—**hosier**: hō'zär-i¹; hō'-zher-y² [stockings].

[in an Alpine pass].

hospi: hō'spī¹; hō'spī². *St. & Wr.* hō'spī¹ [A shelter for travelers, as

hospitable: hō'pī-tā-bl¹; hō'spī-tā-bl²; frequently, but erroneously, hō-pit'ä-ül¹.

hospital: hō'spī-tāl¹; hō'spī-tāl². See H. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1700), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), hō'spī-tāl¹; by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), es'pī-tāl¹. Sheridan (1787) and Jones (1793), ös'pī-tāl¹, which should be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

Hospitalls: hō'spī-tē'lis¹; hō'spī-tē'lis² [Douai Bible].

host: hōst¹; hōst². The *h* of the Latin original (*hostem*, *hostis*), which was dropped in the Rumanian, was gradually restored in the Old French and Middle English spelling and ultimately in modern English pronunciation.

hostage: hō'tij¹; hō'stag². *I. & St.* hō'stēj¹ [One held as a pledge for the performance of some stipulation].

hostel: hō'stel¹; hō'stēl². *I.* hō'stel¹. See HOTEL.

hosteler: hō'stel-ar¹; hō'stēl-er². *I.* hō'stel-ur¹.

[hostel].

hostelry: hō'stel-rī¹; hō'stēl-ry². *I.* hō'stel-rī¹; *Wr.* hō'til-rī¹ [An inn; a

hostile: hō'til¹ or hō'tail¹; hō'stil² or hō'stil². The first indicates American usage; the second modern usage in Great Britain, where the first pronunciation was noted as in vogue, or perhaps preferred, by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), and the second by Jameson (1827).

hostler: hō'slar¹ or es'lar¹; hō'sler² or ös'ler². The majority of the modern lexicographers indicate the first, as did Webster and Wright; the second, supported by all the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), is noted by *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* Perry, Jameson, Knowles, and Reid indicated the *i*-est'lar.

hotel: hō-tel¹; hō-tēl². See H; HISTORICAL.

HOS'TEL [*hotel*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

Hotham¹: hō'tham¹; hō'tham² [Bible].

Hotham²: hō'tām¹; hō'tām² [Eng. admiral (1777-1833)].

Hothan: hō'thān¹; hō'thān² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hothir: hō'thār¹; hō'thīr² [Bible].

Houdin: ū'dān¹; ū'dān² [Fr. mechanician and conjurer (1805-71)].

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Houdini: hū-dī'nī¹; hy-dī'nī² [Am. expert in extrication].

hough: hek¹; hōk² [The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped].

Hough: huf¹; hūf² [1. Eng. scholar (1651-1743). 2. Am. author (1822-85)].

Houghton: hō'tən¹ or hau'tən¹; hō'ton² or hou'ton² [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Houghton: hō'tən¹; hō'ton² [Am. publisher (1823-95)].

Hougoumont: ū'gū'mōn¹; ū'gū'mōn² [A chateau in Belgium and a strategic point in the battle of Waterloo, 1815].

hour: aur¹; our²—one of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives **hour-glass**, **hourless**, **hourly**. See *H*, *HEIR*, *HONEST*, *HONOR*. Lost in the Romance, and also restored in the French *heure*, Spanish *hora*, and the English spelling, the *h* is no longer sounded in this word in any of these languages.

hour: hū'rī¹ or hau'rī¹; hy'rī² or hou'rī². The first is the American and the English pronunciation; the second is the Scottish as indicated by Jameson (1827), *I.*, & *St.*; also, by Worcester (1859) [A beautiful damsel in the Mohammedan paradise].

housewife: haus'waif¹; hous'wif². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) this word was pronounced huz'wif¹, irrespective of its different meanings; but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers, except Worcester, who registers huz'wif¹, have pronounced it haus'waif¹, noting huz'zif¹—the pronunciation recorded by Jones (1793), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827)—as formerly in use. Fenning (1730) wrote: "Frequently written and pronounced *huswife* or *hussy*" [The mistress of a household; also, a housekeeper].

housewife: huz'if¹; hūs'if² [1. A woman's receptacle for articles used in sewing. 2. A pert young woman]. See the preceding word.

housewifery: haus'waif'rī¹; hous'wif'ry², *Standard, C., I., & M., & Walker* (1791); *E., St., & W.* ha is'waif-er-rī¹; *W.* huz'wif-rī¹, which is given as alternative by *C. & M.* A fourth pronunciation is noted as second choice by *E. & I.*, and as third by *C. & M.*—huz'if-rī¹ [Domestic economy as practised by a housewife].

housing: hauz'ɪŋ¹; hous'ɪŋ² [1. The act of providing houses for. 2. A horse-cloth or covering]. [magic carpet].

Houssain: hū-sēn¹; hy-sān² [In the "Arabian Nights," the owner of a

Houssaye: ū'sē¹; ū'sū² [Fr. author (1815-96)].

Houston: haus'tən¹ or hūs'tən¹; hous'ton² or hūs'ton²; *not* hūs'tən¹ [An Eng. family name which is pronounced variously. In the United States the second pronunciation indicated above is used when speaking of General Sam. Houston, and the various counties and the city named for him; but the first pronunciation is the most common nowadays especially in England and in the Eastern United States. No one in New York, for instance, speaks of *Hewston* Street, and many persons who bear the name call themselves *Houselton*].

Houyhnhnm: hū-in'm¹ or hwin'm¹; hy-in'm² or hwīn'm², *Standard & W.; C. & I.* hau'inm¹; *M.* hwi'h'n'm¹ or hwin'm¹ [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of the horses gifted with reason. The word is onomatopœic in that it is formed in imitation of the neigh of a horse].

hovel: hev'el¹; hōv'el²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) and others. By *C., M., & W.* huv'el¹ is noted as alternative. Compare **HOVER** [A dilapidated cottage].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *ōbey*; gō, *nēt*; *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

hover: *huv'ər*¹, *hev'ər*¹, or *hō'vər*¹; *hōv'er*², *hōv'er*², or *hō'ver*². *Standard*, C. M., W., & W. indicate the first, which was noted also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); E., J., & S. note the second, which was recorded by Sheridan (1787), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To float on the air with outstretched wings].

howadji: *hau-aj'ı*¹; *how-adj'ı*² [In Arabic-speaking countries, a merchant or traveler].

Howard: *hau'ərd*¹; *how'ard*² [A masculine personal and proper name].

Howell: *hau'el*¹; *how'el*² [A masculine proper name].

Hozai: *hō'zi-ai*¹; *hō'za-i*² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Hsia: *shı'ə*¹; *shı'a*² [The Chinese Golden Age (2205-1818 B. C.)].

Huascar: *was-kār*¹; *wäs-eär*² [An Inca of Peru (1495-1532)].

Hubert: *hiū'bərt*¹; *hū'bert*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. **Hubertus:** *hū-ber'tus*¹; *hy-bēr'tus*²; D. **Hubertus:** *hu-ber'tus*¹; *hy-bēr'tus*²; F. **Hubert:** *ū'ber*¹; *ū'bēr*²; G. **Hubert:** *hū'bert*¹; *hy'bēr*²; It. **Uberto:** *ū-ber'to*¹; *y-bēr'to*²; Pg. Sp. **Huberto:** *u-ber'to*¹; *y-bēr'to*².

Hucuca: *hu-kū'kə*¹; *hy-eū'ea*² [Douai Bible]. [uel Butler].

Hudibras: *hiū'di-bras*¹; *hū'di-brās*² [The hero of a satirical poem by Sam-
hue: *hiū*¹; *hū*² [A particular shade of color].

Huē: *ū'ē*¹; *ū'ē*² [City in Fr. Indo-China].

Hugessen: *hiū'jes-n*¹; *hū'gēs-n*² [Eng. family name of Teutonic origin].
Compare BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hugh: *hiū*¹; *hū*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hugo:** *hū'go*¹; *hy'go*²; F. **Hugues:** *ūg*¹; *ūg*²; It. **Ugo:** *ū'go*¹; *ū'go*²; **Ugolino:** *ū'go-lı'no*¹; *y'go-lı'no*²; L. **Hugo:** *hiū'go*¹; *hū'go*². Pg. Sp. **Hugo:** *ū'go*¹; *y'go*².

Hughenden: *hiū'en-den*¹; *hū'ēn-dēn*² [Eng. parish; site of Hughenden Manor, residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield].

Hughes: *hiūz*¹; *hūz*² [A family name].

Hugo: *hiū'go*¹ or (Fr.) *ū'gō*¹; *hū'go*² or (Fr.) *ū'gō*² [French author (1802-85)]. [centuries].

Huguenot: *hiū'gə-net*¹; *hū'ge-nōt*² [Fr. Protestant of the 16th and 17th

Hukkok: *huk'ək*¹; *hūk'ok*² [Bible].—**Hul:** *hul*¹; *hūl*² [Bible].—**Huldah:** *hul'dā*¹; *hūl'dā*² [Bible].

human: *hiū'mən*¹; *hū'mən*². Perry (1777) *yiū'mən*¹. See H.

The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dictionary* vol. v, p. 443, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

humanitarian: *hiu-man'i-tē'ri-an*¹; *hū-mān'i-tā'ri-an*². See BARBARIAN [A philanthropist].

Humbert: *hum'bərt*¹; *hūm'bert*² [A masculine personal name]. It. **Um-
berto:** *ūm-ber'to*¹; *yū-bēr'to*².

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

humble: hum'bl¹; hūm'bl², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; also, Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), um'bl¹, which to-day is deemed illiterate. See H.

Humboldt: hum'bōlt¹ or (*Ger.*) hum'bōlt¹; hūm'bōlt² or (*Ger.*) hūm'bōlt² [*Ger. philosopher* (1769-1859)].

humor: hiū'mər¹ or yū'mər¹; hū'mor² or yū'mor². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Cull (1864); *Wr.* indicates the second, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). Smart (1857) noted yū'mər¹ for "wit" and hiū'mər¹ for "moisture."

humorist: hiū'mər-ist¹ or yū'mər-ist¹; hū'mor-ist² or yū'mor-ist². The second, preferred by Worcester, is noted only as alternative by the later dictionaries [A wit].

Humphrey: hum'fri¹; hūm'fry² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Humfried:** hum'frīt¹; hūm'frēt²; **Fr. Onfrois:** ōn'frwā¹; ōn'frwā²; **G. Humfried:** hūm'frīt¹; hūm'frēt²; **It. Onoffredo:** ō'no-frē'do¹; ō'no-frē'do²; **L. Humphredus:** hūm-frī'dus¹; hūm-frē'dūs²; **Sp. Hunfredo:** un-frē'do¹; un-frē'do²; **Sw. Humfrid:** hūm'frīd¹; hūm'frīd².

Humtah: hūm'tā¹; hūm'tā² [Bible].

hundred: hun'dred¹; hūn'drēd². To-day the pronunciation hun'dərd¹, noted by Sheridan (1780), and as colloquial by Walker (1791), is illiterate or dialectal.

Hungarian: hun-gē'ri-an¹; hūn-gā'ri-an². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A native of Hungary].

Hungary: hun-gē-rī¹; hūn-gā-ry² [A country of Central Europe].

hunger: hun-gēr¹; hūn-gēr². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [Craving for food].

hungry: hun-grī¹; hūn-gry² [Suffering for want of food].

Hunjadi (Janos): hun'yed-i¹, yā'nosh¹; hun'yöd-i, yā'nosh² [Hungarian hero (1387-1456)]. Spelt also **Hun'yad-y**, but pronounced the same way.

Hunstanton: hun'stən¹; hūn'ston² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hupham: hiū'fəm¹; hū'fām² [Bible].—**Huphamites:** hiū'fəm-aits¹; hū'fām-its² [Bible].—**Huppah:** hup'ā¹; hūp'ā² [Bible].—**Huppim:** hup'im¹; hūp'im² [Bible].—**Hur:** hūr¹; hūr² [Bible].—**Hurai:** hiū'rā-ai¹, hiū-rē-ai¹, or hiū'rai¹; hū-rā-i², or hū'ri² [Bible].—**Huram:** hiū'rēm¹; hū'ram² [Bible].—**Huri:** hiū'roi¹; hū'ri² [Bible].

[of the Iroquois tribe].

Huron: hiū'rən¹; hū'rōn² [A great lake of North America; also, an Indian

Huronian: hiū-rō-ni-an¹; hū-rō-ni-an² [Pert. to Lake Huron].

Husathi: hiū'sā-thai¹; hū'sā-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Husathite:** hiū'sā-thait¹; hū'sā-thīt² [Douai Bible].—**Hushim:** hiū'shum¹; hū'shim² [Bible].

hussar: hu-zār¹; hū-sār², *C., E., I., M., St., Walker* (1828), & *Smart* (1840), *W., & Wr.*; *Standard* hu-zār¹; hū-sār² [A cavalry soldier].

hussy: huz'1; hūg'y². Compare HOUSEWIFE.

[To hasten].

hustle: hus'1; hūs'1²—the *t* is silent [1. To crowd; push, as in a crowd. 2.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Huth: huth¹; hŭth²; not hŭth¹ [Eng. family name].

Huy: hei¹; hōy² [Belg. town].

Huygens: hai'genz¹ or (D.) hei'gens¹; hŷ'gēns² or (D.) hōy'gēns² [astronomer (1629-95)].

Huz: huz¹; hŭz² [Bible].

Huzoth: hiū'zōth¹; hŭ'zōth² [Bible].

Huzzab: huz'ab¹; hŭz'āb² [Bible].

Hwang: hwāŋ¹; hwāng² [Chin. river].

Hyacinth: hai'ə-sinth¹; hŷ'a-ċinth² [A masculine personal name].

Hyades: hai'ə-dīz¹; hŷ'a-dēs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the muses of Bacchus].

hybrid: hai'brid¹ or hib'rid¹; hŷ'brid² or hŷb'rid². So also with its relatives, **hybridism**, **hybridist**, **hybridize**, etc. The first is uniformly noted as best usage by modern dictionaries. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) indicated the second for the noun and the first for the adjective.

Hydaspes: hai-das'piz¹; hŷ-dās'pēs² [River in India].

hydatid: hai'də-tid¹; hŷ'da-tīd². *I.* hid'a-tid¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative [A larval stage of a tapeworm].

hydrangea: hai-dran'ji-ə¹; hŷ-drān'ge-a², but frequently, tho perhaps less desirably, heard hai-drēn'ji-ə¹ [A plant of the saxifrage family].

hydraulics: hai-drō'liks¹; hŷ-dra'lies², but frequently, tho less desirably, heard hai-drēl'iks¹ [The science of liquids].

hydrid, hydride: hai'drid¹ or hai'droid¹; hŷ'drid² or hŷ'drīd²—the second is the form used in England [A compound of hydrogen]. [form in scientific terms].

hydro-: hai'dro-¹; hŷ'dro-² [From the Gr. ὕδωρ, water, used as a combining

hydroaeroplane: hai'dro-ē'ar-o-plēn¹; hi'dro-ā'ar-o-plān² [An air-plane so built that it may alight on or travel over water].

hydrolysis: hai-drēl'i-sis¹; hŷ-drōl'y-sīs² [Chemical decomposition].

hydrometer: hai-drēm'i-tēr¹; hŷ-drēm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring the flow of water].

hydropathist: hai-drēp'ə-thist¹; hŷ-drōp'a-thīst² [One who practises [hydropathy].

hydropathic: hai'dro-pāth'ik¹; hŷ'dro-pāth'ie² [Pert. to water-cure].

hydropathy: hai-drēp'ə-thi¹; hŷ-drōp'a-thy² [Water-cure].

hydrophobia: hai'dro-fō'bi-ə¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bi-a². Sheridan (1787) hai-dro-fō-bi'ə¹ [A disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal].

hydrophobic: hai'dro-fō'bik¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bie², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; *I.* hai'drō-feb'ik¹; *M. & Wr.* hai-dro-feb'ik¹.

Hyères: i'ār¹; i'ēr²; not i'ēr¹ [Fr. winter resort].

Hygela: hai-jī'ə¹; hŷ-gē'a², *Standard, C., E., M., & Stormonth*; not hai-jī'yə¹, *I., W., & Wr.* [Gr. goddess of health; asteroid].

hygiene: hai'ji-in¹ or hai'jīn¹; hŷ'gi-ēn² or hŷ'gēn², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *St.* alone prefers the second, which *Standard, W., & Wr.* note as alternative [Sanitary science].

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

hygienic: hai'ji-en'ik¹; hȳ'gi-ən'ie². *M.* notes hij'i-en'ik¹ and hij'i-in'ik¹ as alternatives.

hygienist: hai'ji-in-ist¹; hȳ'gi-en-ist². *M.* hij'i-i-nist¹ as alternative.

Hyksos: hik'sos¹; hȳk'sös² [Egypt. shepherd kings].

[Hercules].

Hylas: hai'lās¹; hȳ'las² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth, a favorite of hyle [Gr.]: hai'li¹; hȳ'lē² [Matter].

hylotheism: hai'lo-thi'izm¹; hȳ'lo-thē'izm², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & I.* hai-lo-thi'izm¹; *M.* hai'lo-thi-izm¹; *St.* hai'lo-thi'izm¹; *Wr.* hai-leth'i-izm¹ [The doctrine that the material universe is God].

Hymen: hai'men¹; hȳ'mēn² [In Gr. myth, the god of marriage].

Hymenæus: hai'mi-ni'us¹; hȳ'me-nē'ūs² [Bible].

hymeneal: hai'mi-ni'əl¹; hȳ'me-nē'əl². By Perry (1777), hai-mi'ni-əl¹; Sheridan (1787) and Enfield (1807), him-ə-ni'əl¹ [Relating to marriage].

hymn: him¹; hȳm². Compare CONDEMN [A song of praise].—**hymnal:** him'nəl¹; hȳm'nəl² [A book of hymns].—**hymned:** himd¹; hȳmd².—**hymning:** him'ŋ¹ or him'nŋ¹; hȳm'ŋ² or hȳm'ning².

hyoganoïd: hai'o-gan'oid¹; hȳ'o-gān'oid², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* hai'o-ge'noid¹ [Belonging to a subclass of fishes].

hypallage: hip-al'a-ji¹ or hai-pal'a-ji¹; hȳp-āl'a-ge² or hȳ-pāl'a-ge². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second; *C.* hi-pal'a-ji¹; *Wr.* hi-pal'a-ji¹ [A figure in grammar or rhetoric].

hypanisognathous: hip-an'i-seg'nə-thus¹; hȳp-ān'i-sōg'na-thūs². *C.* hai-pan-i-seg'nə-thus¹ [Having lower-jaw teeth narrower than those of the upper jaw].

hypanthium: hip-an'θi-um¹ or hai-pan'θi-um¹; hȳp-ān'θi-ūm or hȳ-pān'θi-ūm². *Standard, E., I., & W.* prefer the first; *C.* favors the second; *M.* hi-pan'θi-um¹ [An enlarged axis of a flower].

hypantrum: hip-an'trum¹, *Standard, or* hai-pan'trum¹, *C. & W.;* hȳp-ān'trūm² or hȳ-pān'trūm² [The cavity of a vertebral neural arch].

hypapophysis: hip'a-pef'i-sis¹ or hai'pə-pef'i-sis¹; hȳp'a-pōf'y-sīs² or hȳ-pa-pōf'y-sīs². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second [A median ventral process of a vertebra].

Hypatia: hai-pe'shi-a¹; hȳ-pā'shi-a² [Gr. teacher (—415)].

hyper- (prefix): hai'pər-¹; hȳ'per-² [Over; above].

[words].

hyperbaton: hai-pūr'ba-tən¹; hȳ-pēr'ba-ton² [In rhetoric, an inversion of

hyperbola: hai-pūr'bo-lə¹; hȳ-pēr'bo-la² [A plane curve in geometry].

hyperbole: hai-pūr'bo-li¹; hȳ-pēr'bo-lē². Kenrick (1773), hi-pūr'bo-li¹ [In rhetoric, overstatement; exaggeration].

hyperborean: hai'pər-bō'ri-an¹; hȳ'per-bō're-an² [In Gr. myth, one of a people who dwell beyond the north wind; favorites of Apollo].

hyperemia, hyperæmia: hai'pər-ī'mi-a¹; hȳ'per-ē'mi-a² [Abnormal accumulation of blood in the body].

Hypericum: hai-per'i-kum¹; hȳ-pēr'i-ēum², but etymologically hip-er-qi-kum [A herbaceous shrubby plant].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Hyperides: hai¹per-ai¹diz¹; hŷ¹per-i¹dēs² [Athenian orator (359-322 B. C.)].

Hyperion: hai-pi¹m-en¹ or hai¹per-ai¹en¹; hŷ-pē¹ri-ōn² or hŷ¹per-i¹ōn²
[1. In Gr. myth, a Titan, the son of Uranus and Ge. 2. The sun-god Helios].

hypethral, hypæthral: hip-i¹thral¹ or hai-pi¹thral¹; hŷp-ē¹thral² or hŷp-i¹thral². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., E., I., St., & W.* favor the second [Open to the sky, as a roofless building].

Hypnos: hip¹nes¹; hŷp¹nōs² [Gr. god of sleep].

hypnotism: hip¹no-tizm¹; hŷp¹no-tizm² [The process of producing artifi-

hypo-, hyp- (*prefix*): hai¹po-¹ or hip-¹; hŷ¹po-² or hŷp-² [Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-*].

In a word having a Latin or Greek plural form, *hip-o-* or *hip-* is generally the preferred pronunciation. A modern compound of *hypo-* and a word used as English is generally pronounced *hai¹po-*, while one of *hyp-* and such a word is generally pronounced *hip-*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1210. [New York, 1915.]

The first vowel in Gr. ὑπο-, L. *hippo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long [ai¹] in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as ai¹. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 505. [Oxford, 1901.]

hypochondriac: hip¹o-ken-dri-ak¹ or hai¹po-ken-dri-ak¹; hŷp¹o-ēdn²dri-ak² or hŷ¹po-ēdn²dri-ak². *Standard, M., St., W., & W.* prefer the first, which was noted by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); *C., E., & I.* favor the second, which was indicated by Jameson (1827), Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), *hip-o-ken-drai¹ek¹* [One who is morbidly depressed about individual health].

hypochondriacal: hip¹o-ken-drai¹ə-kəl¹ or hai¹po-ken-drai¹ə-kəl¹; hŷp¹o-ēdn²dri²ə-kəl² or hŷ¹po-ēdn²dri²ə-kəl². [of virtue or religion].

hypocrisy: hi-pek¹ri-si¹; hy-pōē¹ri-sy² [The assuming of a false appearance

hypocrite: hip¹o-krit¹; hŷp¹o-erit² [One who practises hypocrisy].

hypocycloid: hai¹po-sai¹kloid¹; hŷ¹po-ēy²eloid². *M.* *hip-o-sai¹kloid¹* [A geometrical curve].

hypodermic: hai¹po-dūr¹mik¹, *Standard & W.,* or hip¹o-dūr¹mik¹; hŷ¹po-dēr²mie² or hŷp¹o-dēr²mie². *C., E., & I.* *hai-po-dūr¹mik¹*; *M.* *hip-o-dūr¹mik¹*; *St.* *hai¹po-dūr¹mik¹*; *W.* *hip-o-dūr¹mik¹* [Introduced under the skin].

hypogastric: hip¹o-gas¹trik¹, *Standard,* or hai¹po-gas¹trik¹, *W.*; hŷp¹o-gas²trie² or hŷ¹po-gas²trie². *C. & E.* *hai-po-gas¹trik¹*; *I.* *hai-pō-gas¹trik¹*; *M.* *hip-o-gas¹trik¹*; *W.* *hip-o-gas¹trik¹* [Pert. to the lower part of the abdomen].

hypogene: hip¹o-jin¹, *Standard, M., W., & W.,* or hai¹po-jin¹; hŷp¹o-gēn² or hŷ¹po-gēn². *I. & St.* *hai¹pō-jin¹* [Formed beneath the earth's surface].

hypogeum: hip¹o-jī¹um¹, *Standard & W.,* or hai¹po-jī¹um¹; hŷp¹o-gē²ūm² or hŷ¹po-gē²ūm². *C. & E.* *hai-po-jī¹um¹*; *I.* *hai-pō-jī¹um¹*; *M.* *hip-o-jī¹um¹*; *St.* *hai¹po-jī¹um¹*; *W.* *hip-o-jī¹um¹* [A subterranean building].

hypoglossal: hai¹po-gles¹al¹; hŷ¹po-glōs²al², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* *hai-po-gles¹al¹*; *I.* *hai-pō-gles¹al¹*; *M.* *hip-o-gles¹al¹*; *St.* *hai¹pō-gles¹al¹*; *W.* *hip-o-gles¹al¹* [Beneath the tongue].

hypophosphate: hai¹po-fēs¹fēt¹; hŷ¹po-fōs²fāt², *Standard & W.*; *C.* *hai-po-fēs¹fēt¹*; *I.* *hai-pō-fēs¹fēt¹*; *M.* *hip-o-fēs¹fēt¹*; *W.* *hai-po-fēs¹fēt¹* [A chemical salt].

hypostasis: hai¹pos¹tā-sis¹; hŷ¹pōs²tā-sis². *M.* *hip-os¹tā-sis¹* [Basis].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nēt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

hypotenuse: hai-pet'i-niūs¹; hŷ-pōt'e-nūs². *M.* hip-et'i-niūs¹. Sheridan (1789) and Walker (1791) hai-pet'i-niūs¹. This word has been frequently erroneously spelt **hypothénuse**; it was pronounced hai-pōth'i-niūs¹ by Ash (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), the stress was indicated on the last syllable. Smart (1840) hip-et'i-niūs¹ [A geometrical term].

hypothecate: hai-pēth'i-kēt¹; hŷ-pōth'e-eāt². *M.* hip-ēth'i-kēt¹ [To pledge as security].

hypothesis: hai-pēth'i-sis¹; hŷ-pōth'e-sis². *M.* hip-ēth'i-sis¹ [A proposition stated as a basis for argument].

hypothetic: hai"po-thet'ik¹, *Standard & W.*, or hip"o-thet'ik¹; hŷ"po-thēt'ie² or hŷ"o-thēt'ie². *C. & E.* hai-po-thet'ik¹; *I.* hai-pō-thet'ik¹; *M.* hip-o-thet'ik¹; *Wr.* hai-po-thet'ik¹ [Based on hypothesis].

hypoxanthin, hypoxanthine: hai"po-zan'fhin¹, *Standard & W.*, or -thin¹; hŷ"po-zān'thin² or -thīn². *C.* hai-pek-san'thin¹; *E. & I.* hai-peks-an'thin¹; *M.* hip-ok-san'thin¹; *St.* hai'pō-zan'fh'in¹ [A crystalline chemical].

Hyrcanus: hŷr-kē'nus¹; hŷr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

hyssop: his'əp¹; hŷs'op². *I. & M.* his'əp¹; *Wr.* hiz'əp¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), indicated *hy'ssop*; by Kenrick (1773) and Ash (1775), *hys'sop*. Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), noted hai'səp¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), hiz'əp¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), his'səp¹ [A bushy herb of the mint family].

hysteria: his-ti'ri-ə¹; hŷs-tē'ri-a² [A nervous affection].—**hysterics:** his-ter'iks¹; hŷs-tēr'ies².

Hythe: haith¹; hŷth² [Eng. town].

I

1: ai¹; i² In this book the sounds of the letter *i* are indicated in Key 1 by four symbols: (1) i as in "hit"; (2) i as in "police"; (3) i as in "habit," which in sound approximates to e in "pocket"; (4) ai as in "aisle," "isle." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see INTRODUCTION, pp. xvi, xviii-xix, and for their equivalents in Key 2 see page xxxi.

The *i* of *machine* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without a consonantal interference. . . . As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y*, the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word: compare *aisle, oil, boy, moist, oyster*. In the combinations *ai, ay, ei, ey* (*ail, day, veil, they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit, suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for *ū* or *iū*, as the case may be.

What is popularly called "long *i*" is a diphthong of which the first element varies between *a, e, and a*. Normally it is nearest to *a*: wherefore *ai* is used as its symbol in Key 1.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced *ū*: compare *fir, thir*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1214 [1915].

The diphthong *ai* is found (1) Printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a vowel, as in *idol* (lai), *vial* (vaiəl), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol, fibrous*, etc.; in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice, reconcile, guile, porcupine, mine, realize, appetite, regicide*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict, night, sign*, etc.; before final *ld, mb, nt, st*: *mild*, etc., *climb, pint, Christ*; so *et*, as in *height, sleight*, etc.; so *ot* in *choir*.

(2) Printed *y* in *fly* (fai), *dye, hydra, rye, type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc.; *uy* in *buy*.

Iacchus: ai-ak'us¹; i-ā'e'ūs² [A name of Bacchus].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

I: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Iachimo: yä'kī-mo¹ or ai-ak'ī-mo¹; yä'eī-mo² or i-äe'ī-mo² [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," an Italian libertine].

Iago: i-ä'go¹; i-ä'gō² [In Shakespeare's "Othello," a perfidious villain].

Iambe: ai-am'bū¹; i-äm'bē² [In Gr. myth, an aged servant to Metanira, queen of Eleusis].

Iamblichus: ai-am'blī-kus¹; i-äm'bli-etis² [Gr. philosopher (A. D.) -330?]

iambus: ai-am'bū¹; i-äm'būs² [In prosody, a dissyllabic foot].

Ian: i'an¹; i'än² [Scot. for JOHN].

Iberville¹: i'būr-vil¹; i'bēr-vil² [Fr.-Canadian navigator (1661-1706)].

Iberville²: ai'bər-vil¹; i'ber-vil² [1. Canadian county. 2. Parish in La.].

ibex: ai'beks¹; i'bēks² [A type of wild goat].

Ibhar: ib'har¹; i'bār² [Bible].

ibid¹: i'bid¹; i'bīd² [P. I. lizard].

ibid²: ib'id¹; i'bīd² [An abbreviation of the Latin IBIDEM].

ibidem [L.]: i-bai'dem¹; i-bī'dēm² [In the same place]. Compare IBID.

ibis: ai'bis¹; i'bis² [A bird sacred to the ancient Egyptians].

Ibleam: ib'li-am¹; i'b'le-äm² [Bible].—**Ibneiah:** ib-ni'yā¹ or ib'nī-ai'ā¹; i'b-üē'yā² or i'b'ne-i'a² [Bible].—**Ibnjah:** ib-nai'jā¹; i'b-nī'jā² [Bible].—**Ibri:** ib'rai¹; i'b'ri² [Bible].—**Ibsam:** ib'sam¹; i'b'sam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ibsen: ib'sen¹; i'b'sēn² [Norw. dramatist (1828-1906)].

Ibzan: ib'zan¹; i'b'zan² [Bible].

Icamia: ik'ə-mai'ə¹; i'e'a-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

Icaria: ai-kē'ri-ə¹; i-eā'ri-a² [A valley in Attica, Greece].

Icarian: ai-kē'ri-ən¹; i-eā'ri-an².

Icarius: ai-kē'ri-us¹; i-eā'ri-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Attica].

Icarus: ik'ə-rus¹; i'e'a-rūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Dædalus].

ice: ais¹; iē² [Frozen water].

Ichabod: ik'ə-bed¹; i'e'a-bōd² [Bible].

Ichneumon: ik-niū'mən¹; i-e-nū'mon² [A weasel-like quadruped].

ichor: ai'ker¹; i'eōr² [In Class. myth, the ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods]. [in medicine].

ichthyol: ik'thi-ōl¹ or -əl¹; i'e'thy-ōl² or -ōl² [A sulfonated compound used

ichthyology: ik'thi-ōl'o-jī¹; i'e'thy-ōl'o-gy² [The branch of zoology that treats of fishes]. [reptile or porpoise-like form].

ichthyosaurus: ik'thi-o-sē'rus¹; i'e'thy-o-sā'rūs²; not -sau'rus¹ [A fossil

icicle: ai'si-kl¹; i'ci-el² [A pendent mass of ice].

icon: ai'ken¹; i'eōn²; not i'ken¹ [A holy picture].

Iconium: ai-kō'ni-um¹; i'eō'ni-üm² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

iconoclast: ai-kən'o-klast¹; i-eön'o-eläst² [A breaker of images].

iconography: ai'ko-neg'ræ-fi¹; i'eo-nög'ra-fy² [In art, the science of describing paintings, sculpture, etc.].

Ictinus: ik-tai'nus¹; i-e-ti'nüs² [Gr. architect who lived about 435 B. C.].

Icuthiel: i-kiū'chi-el¹; i-eū'thi-əl² [Douai Bible].

-id (suffix): -id¹; -Id². Formerly **-ide:** -aid¹; -id².

Used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin, as in *fluid*, *solid*. (2) In nouns derived from the Greek or from Greek models through Latin or New Latin feminine nouns in *-is*, as *carya-tid*. (3) In zoology: (a) in nouns derived from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ* (pl. of *-idæ*), as *falconid*; (b) in nouns designating the cusps, crests, etc., of the lower teeth, as *hypoconid*, etc., as differentiated from those of the upper teeth, *hypocone*, etc. (4) In chemistry, to form names of compounds. It is often added to the contracted form of the name of the electronegative element or radical in binary compounds: as, sodium chlorid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1219, col. 3 [1915].

Ida: ai'dæ¹; i'da² [A feminine personal name of Teutonic origin].

Idaho: ai'dæ-hō¹; i'da-hō² [State in U. S.].

Idaia: i-dē'yæ¹; i-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Idaias:** i-dē'yæs¹; i-dā'yas² [Douai Bible].—**Idalah:** id'æ-lā¹; ai'dæ-lā¹, or i-dē'lā¹; Id'a-lā², i'da-lā², or i-dā'lā² [Bible].—**Idbash:** id'bash¹; Id'bāsh² [Bible].—**Iddo:** id'o¹; id'o² [Bible].

-ide: See **-id**.

idea: ai-di'æ¹; i-dē'a²—when used as an exclamation and with the definite article: ai'di-æ¹ [A mental image, conception, or notion].

Ideal: ai-di'æl¹; i-dē'al². So also its relatives **i-de'al-ism**, **i-de'al-ist**, **i-de'al-is'tic**, **i-de'al-ize**, etc.

Ideality: ai'di-al'i-ti¹; i'dē-āl'i-ty² [Ideal character or condition].

ideographic: ai'di-o-graf'ik¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-o-graf'ik¹, *E. & M.*; i'de-o-grāf'ic² or Id'e-o-grāf'ic²; *I. & St.* id'i-ō-graf'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to characters or figures as symbolic of ideas].

ideology: ai'di-el'o-ji¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-el'o-ji¹, *E. & St.*; i'de-ōl'o-gy² or Id'e-ōl'o-gy²; *I.* id-i-el'o-ji¹ [The science of human ideas].

Ides: aidz¹; Idz² [Certain days in the ancient Roman calendar].

Idida: id'i-dæ¹; Id'i-da² [Douai Bible].

idiosyncrasy: id'i-o-sin'kræ-si¹; Id'i-o-syn'era-sy² [An individual peculiarity].

Idithun: id'i-thun¹; Id'i-thūn² [Douai Bible].

Ido: i'do¹; i'do² [An artificial language].

idocrase: id'o-krēs¹, *Standard & St.*, or ai'do-krēs¹, *C., I., M., & W.*; Id'o-crās² or i'do-erās². The first approximates to the Fr. *idocrase*; the second may be traced to the Gr. *είδος*, form, and *κρᾶσις*, mixing [A vitreous mineral allied to the lime-alumina garnet].

idol: ai'dæl¹; i'dol² [A graven image or false god].

Iduel: id'yu-el¹; Id'yu-əl² [Apocrypha].

Idumæa: ai'diu-mī'æ¹; i'dū-mē'a² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɛo, ɟem; ɪnɔ; thɪn, thɪs.

I: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

Idyl, Idyll: ai'dil¹; i'dyl². Walker (1834) erroneously says, "Ash (1775), Barclay (1774), and Fenning (1760) do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idyl*," but they accent the word *i'dyl* as they do *i'bol*, as did Johnson (1755) also, which shows clearly that they indicated the diphthongal ai sound as heard in "aisle."

Ieddias: ai'e-dai'as¹; i'ē-dī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Iezer:** ai-i'zər¹; i-'zər² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezzerite:** ai-z'z'i-rai¹; i-z'z'e-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezias:** ai'i-zai'as¹; i'e-zī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

if: if¹; if² [The conditional particle in Eng. used chiefly to indicate supposition and condition].

If: if¹; if² [An islet in the Gulf of Marseilles, France].

Igaal: ig'a-āl¹; i'g'a-āl² [Douai Bible].—**Igal:** ai'gal¹; i'gāl² [Bible].—**Igdallah:** ig'da-lai'a¹; i'g'da-lī'a² [Bible].—**Igeal:** ai'gi-āl¹ or ai'ji-āl¹; i'ge-āl² or i'gi-āl² [Bible].

Ightham: ai'təm¹; i'tam² [Eng. parish and village]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Ignatius: ig-nē'shi-us¹; i'g-nā'shi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. D. *ig-nā'st-us*¹; *i'g-nā'st-ūs*²; F. *Ignace:* i'nyās¹; i'nyāc²; G. *Ignaz:* ig-nāts¹; i'g-nāts²; or *Irynatius:* ig-nā'ts-us¹; i'g-nā'ts-ūs²; Gr. *Ignatios;* It. *Ignazio:* i-nyā'dzi-ōi¹; i-nyā'dzi-ōi²; or *Ignacio:* i-nyā'chi-ōi¹; i-nyā'chi-ōi²; Pg. *Ignacio:* ig-nā'si-ōi¹; i'g-nā'ci-ōi²; Sp. *Ignacio:* ig-nā'thi-ōi¹; i'g-nā'thi-ōi²; or *Iniigo:* i-nyī'goi¹; i-nyī'goi².

Ignitable: ig-nai'ti-bl¹; i'g-nī'ti-bl². *Sheridan* (1780) *ig'ni-ti-bl*¹.

Ignominious: ig'no-min'i-us¹; i'g'no-mīn'i-ūs², *Perry* (1777), *Jones* (1798), *Craig* (1849). Pronounced as four syllables by *Worcester* (1833) and before him by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enf* 1d (1807), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840)—*ig-no-min'yās*¹ [Entailing public disgrace].

Ignoramus: ig'no-rē'mus¹; i'g'no-rā'mūs² [An uneducated person].

Iguana: i-gwā'nə¹; i-gwā'na². *E. & I.* *ig-wā'nə*¹; *St.* *ig-wū'nə*¹ [A lizard-like creature].

Iguanodon: i-gwā'no-dən¹; i-gwā'no-dōn², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C., M., W., & Wr* *ig-wan'o-den*¹ [A giant fossil lizard that resembled the iguana].

Ihelom: ai-hī'ləm¹; i-hē'lom² [Douai Bible].

Ihelon: ai-hī'lən¹; i-hē'lon² [Douai Bible].

[of a Malayan tree].

Ihlang=ihlang: i-lāŋ'āi-lāŋ¹; i-lāŋ'āi-lāŋ² [A perfume from the flowers]

Iim: ai'im¹; i'im² [Bible].—**Ije-abarim:** ai'ji-ab'a-rim¹; i'je-āb'a-rim² [Bible].—**Ijon:** ai'jen¹; i'jon² [Bible].—**Ikkesh:** ik'esh¹; ik'ēsh² [Bible].

-il, -ile: -il¹, -ail¹ or -il¹; -il², -il² or -il² [These suffixes are used as adjectival terminations to denote condition, suitability, capability, etc.; as *civil*, *docile*, *fossil*, *fertile*. The Latin words which were adapted in Old French took *-il* for the masculine ending, as *civil*, and *-ile* for the feminine, as *civile*. The ending gradually became *-ile* and later, in both English and French, *-ile* became common. Words ending in *-ile* have exceptions with *i* long, but in Eng. the tendency is to extend the *-ail* pronunciation to all words. While *Standard* says "to pronounce *fertile*, *hostile*, etc., otherwise than *fer'til*, *hes'til*, etc., is antiquated, Dr. Murray indicates the pronunciations *fer'til* and *hes'til* as his respective preferences."

Ila: ai'h-ai¹ or ai'lai¹; i'la-i² or i'lī² [Bible].—**Iliadun:** i-lai'ə-dun¹; i-lī'a-dūn² [Apocrypha].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Iliaqueate: i-lē'kwī-ēt¹ or i-lak'wī-ēt¹; i-lā'kwe-āt² or i-lāk'we-āt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage favors i-lak'wī-ēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) favored the first, while Ash (1775), Perry (1805), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) supported the second [To catch as in a noose].

Illative: il'ə-tiv¹ or i-lē'tiv¹; il'a-tiv² or i-lā'tiv². *M.* i-lē'tiv¹ [Derived by inference].

Illicit: i-lis'it¹; i-lġ'it²; not il'i-sit¹ [Unlawful]. [States].

Illinois: il'i-noi¹ or il'i-neiz¹; il'i-nōi² or il'i-nōis² [A State of the United States].

Illusion: i-liū'ʒən¹; i-lū'zhon². *St.* il-lū'ʒən¹ [A deceptive mental image].

Illusive: i-liū'siv¹; i-lū'siv²; frequently mispronounced il-lū'ziv¹. Compare ILLUSION. [ing to deceive].

Illusory: i-liū'so-rī¹; i-lū'so-ry²; frequently mispronounced -zo-ry¹ [Tending to deceive].

Illustrate: i-lus'trēt¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or il'us-trēt¹; *M. & W.*, i-lūs'trāt² or il'ūs-trāt². The pronunciation indicated by Dr. Murray predominates over England to-day [To provide drawings or engravings for (a book); to explain by means of figures or examples].—**illustrated:** i-lus'trēt-ed¹ or il'us-trāt-ed¹; i-lūs'trāt-ed² or il'ūs-trāt-ed². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England.—**illustration:** il'us-trē'shən¹; il'ūs-trā'shon² [A picture of any kind inserted in a book or periodical or printed with the text].—**illustrative:** i-lus'trē-tiv¹ or il'us-trē-tiv¹; i-lūs'trā-tiv² or il'ūs-trā-tiv².—**illustrator:** il'us-trē'ter¹ or i-lus'trē-ter or -ter¹; il'ūs-trā'tor² or i-lūs-trā-tor².

Illustrious: i-lus'tri-us¹; i-lūs'tri-ūs² [Greatly distinguished].

Illyricum: i-lir'i-kum¹; i-lŷr'i-eŷm² [Bible]. [thing].

Image: im'ij¹; im'ag²; not im'ēj¹ [A visible representation of a person or thing].

Imagery: im'ij-rī¹; im'ag-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.*—the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., St., & W.* im'ij-rī¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *Stormonth* im'a-jer-i¹ [1. Images collectively. 2. Descriptive presentation of ideas].

Imalcue: ai-mal'kiu-i¹; i-māl'eū-e² [Apocrypha].

Imam: i-mām¹; i-mām² [In a Mohammedan mosque, the leader in the devotions and prayers]. Variant **imaum** pronounced the same way or i-mēm¹; i-mām².

Imaret: i-mā'ret¹; i-mā'rēt², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & E.* im'ə-ret¹ [A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims].

Imbecille: im'bi-sil¹; im'be-çil², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* im'be-sil¹; *W.* im-be-sil¹, the pronunciation also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1835). The stress was placed on the ultima by Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—im-be-sil¹, but by careful speakers in America and in England the stress is placed on the first syllable [A person of feeble mind].

Imbroglio: im-brō'lyo¹; im-brō'lyo², *Standard & M.; C., I., St., & W.* im-brō'lyō¹; *E.* im-brō'h-ō¹; *W.* im-brō'l-yi-ō¹ [A misunderstanding attended by ill feeling].

Imla: im'lə¹; im'la² [Bible].—**Imlah:** im-lā¹; im'lā² [Bible].—**Immah:** im'ā¹; im'ā² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Immanent: im'ə-nent¹; im'a-nent² [Dwelling or remaining within]. Compare IMMINENT.

Immanuel: i-man'yū-el¹; i-măn'yū-ël² [Bible: God with us].

Immediate: i-mī'di-it¹; i-mē'di-at²; *not* i-mī'jēt¹. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), im-mī'dyt¹. Jameson (1827) im-mī'di-ēt¹ [Done or occurring at once].

Immensurable: im-men'siur-ə-bl¹; im-mēn'sūr-a-bl², *C. & M.*; *Standard & W.* im-men'shur-ə-bl¹; *E. & W.* im-mens'yū-rə-bl¹; *I. & St.* im-men'siur-a-bl¹. By Perry (1777) and Wright (1855) im-men'siur-ə-bl¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), im-men'shur-ə-bl¹; Knowles (1835) im-mens'yur-ə-bl¹ [That cannot be measured].

Immer: im'ər¹; im'ēr² [Bible].

Immerse: i-mürs'¹; i-mērs'² [To plunge entirely under water].—**Immersion:** i-mür'shen¹; i-mēr'shon².

Immigrant: im'i-grant¹; im'i-grant² [One who comes into a country from another]. See EMIGRANT.

Imminent: im'i-nent¹; im'i-nent² [Liable to happen]. See IMMANENT.

Imna: im'nə¹; im'na² [Bible].

Imnah: im'nā¹; im'nā² [Bible].

Imogen: im'o-jen¹; im'o-gēn² [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," a model of [conjugal felicity].
Impartiality: im-pār'shi-al'i-ti¹; im-pār'shi-äl'i-ty². *I.* im-pār'shal'i-ti¹ [Freedom from bias].

Impasse [Fr.]: an'pās'¹; än'pās'² [An insurmountable obstacle]. The word is of recent introduction into English, being first used by Henry Greville in his Diary (1851), and has been of such infrequent use since that it is not yet Anglicized either in orthography (*impasse*) or pronunciation. Compare ENNUI.

Impasto: im-pas'to¹; im-pās'to². See ASK.

Imperatival: im-per'ə-tai'val¹; im-pēr'a-ti'val², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; *Standard* im-per'ə-tiv-əl¹ [Pert. to the imperative mode].

Imperceptible: im-par-sep'ti-bl¹; im-per-çep'ti-bl²; *not* im-pūr-sep-ti-bl¹.

Imperseverant: im-pūr'si-vir'ant¹; im-pēr'se-vēr'ant², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & W.* im-pūr-sev'er-ant¹ [Wanting in perseverance].

Impetigo: im'pi-tai'go¹; im'pe-ti'go² [A skin-disease caused by fungus].

Impetuous: im-pet'yū-us¹; im-pēt'yū-ūs²; *not* im-pech'u-us¹ [Characterized by impetus].

Impetus: im'pi-tus¹; im'pe-tūs² [Impulsive force].

Implous: im'pi-us¹; im'pi-ūs²; *not* im-pai'us¹ [Not reverent].

Implacable: im-plē'kə-bl¹; im-plā'ea-bl². *E.* im-plak'ə-bl¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. He points out that by Spenser and Longfellow the word was stressed on the first or third syllable [That can not be reconciled].

Import: im-pört'¹; im-pört'², but more frequently heard im-pört'¹ [1. That which is signified by words, actions, or events. 2. Anything brought into one country from another].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

important: im-pēr'tant¹; ɪm-pŏr'tant², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; *E. & St.* im-pŏrt'ant¹; *I.* im-pert'ant¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) [Of great consequence].

importune: im'per-tiūn¹; ɪm'pŏr-tūn². *C. & E.* im-pēr-tiūn¹. *I.* indicates im-pēr'tiūn¹, and *E., M., & W.* note im-pēr'tiūn¹ as alternatives [To urge persistently].

imposthume: im-pes'tiūm¹; ɪm-pŏs'tūm²—the pronunciation indicated by the chief modern dictionaries and by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), im-pes'thiūm¹, and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1841), im-pest'hiūm¹ [An abscess]. The form **impostume** is now obsolete.

impostor: im-pes'ter¹; ɪm-pŏs'tŏr² [One who deceives by false pretenses].

imposture: im-pes'tiur¹; ɪm-pŏs'tūr²; *not* im-pes'chur¹ [Deception by false pretenses].

impotence: im'po-tens¹; ɪm'po-tŏnc²—stress the first syllable in this word and its relatives **im'po-ten-cy** and **im'po-tent** (*n.*) [The state or quality of lacking strength; weakness].

imprecatory: im'pri-kə-to-rɪ¹; ɪm'pre-ə-to-ry². In Great Britain im'pri-kə-tərɪ¹ is more frequently heard, but there im-pri-kə'tərɪ¹ and im'pri-kɪ-tūrɪ¹ are often used, especially in England. In Scotland im'pri-kə'te-rɪ¹ is preferred. Among the earlier lexicographers there was no unanimity in regard to the position of the stress. Bailey (1732) and Enfield (1807) recorded *im-pre-cə-to-ry*; while Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated im'pri-kə-tərɪ¹. By Fenning (1760) and Sheridan (1780) the stress was put on the second syllable—*im-prek'ə-tərɪ¹* [Invoking evil].

impregn: im-prɪn¹; ɪm-prĕn²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries and also by Nares (1784) and Walker (1791), but by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) noted im'pren¹. Altho the word is recorded by Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, and Ash, none indicates the pronunciation, Barclay alone noting that the *g* is silent. Compare **EXPUNGE**, **IMPUGN** [To render fruitful; impregnate].

impregnate: im-preg'nēt¹; ɪm-prĕg'nāt² [To render productive].

impresario: im'pri-sē-rɪ-ŏ¹ or (*It.*) ɪm'prĕ-zū-rɪ-ŏ¹; im'pre-sā-rɪ-ŏ² or (*It.*) ɪm'prĕ-sā-rɪ-ŏ² [A manager or conductor of an opera company].

impress (*v.*): im-pres¹; ɪm-prĕs². Compare **ABSENT**. [To fix or form by pressure; produce a marked effect upon].

impress (*n.*): im'pres¹; ɪm'prĕs².

Formerly stressed *impress*; so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 109 [Oxford, 1901].

Bailey (1732) stressed *im'press* (a print, stamp), but *impress*' (money paid to soldiers pressed into public service). There are some words of which I doubt: as *benzoïn* accented by Johnson on the first . . . *impress* (subst.) accented on the first by him, but now, I think, spoken otherwise. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 159 [1784].

imprimatur [*L.*]: im'pri-mē'tur¹; ɪm'pri-mā'tūr² [Let it be printed].

improbative: im-prĕb'ə-tiv¹; ɪm-prŏb'ə-tiv², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* (1890-1908) im'pro-ba-tiv¹; *W.* (1909) im-prĕb'ə-tiv¹ [That disapproves].

improbatory: im-prĕb'ə-to-rɪ¹; ɪm-prŏb'ə-to-ry². *E.* im-prĕb'ə-tŭrɪ¹; *I.* im-prŏb'ə-tŏ-rɪ¹. See **IMPROBATIVE**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bŏŏk, bŏŏt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; ɡŏ, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *gē*; hit, *hīt*; police, *ōbey*; gō, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Impropriator: *im-prō'pri-ē'ter*¹; *im-prō'pri-ā'tōr*². The principal stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). It was placed on the antepenult by Ash (1775), and on the preantepenult (*im-prō'pri-ē-ter*¹) by Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) [One who controls ecclesiastical property].

Impropriatrix: *im-prō'pri-ē'triks*¹; *im-prō'pri-ā'triks*². *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C. & W.* *im-prō-pri-ē'triks*¹; *E.* *im-prō'pri-ē'triks*¹; *I.* *im-prō'pri-ē'triks*¹ [A woman who holds a benefice].

Improvise: *im-prōv'i-sē'shōn*¹ or *im-prōv'i-zē'shōn*¹; *im-prōv'i-sā'shōn*¹ or *im-prōv'i-gā'shōn*². *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *E. & M.* note the second, which represents English usage; *I.* *im-prō'vi-sē'shōn*¹; *St.* *im-prō'vai-sē'shōn*¹. Yet another pronunciation, *im'pro-vai-zē'shōn*¹, has wide vogue and may ultimately displace all of the foregoing because it is based on that of the parent word *IMPROVISE* (which see).

Improvvisor: *im-prōv'i-sē'ter*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *W.*, or *im-prōv'i-zē'ter*¹, *E. & M.*; *im-prōv'i-sā'tor*² or *im-prōv'i-gā'tor*²; *I.* *im-prō'vi-sē'ter*¹; *W.* *im'pro-viz-ē'ter*¹ [One who improvises].

Improvise: *im'pro-vaiz*¹; *im'pro-viz*²—the accepted standard pronunciation in America and in England. The Scottish pronunciation is indicated by *J.* *im-prō-viz*¹, and *St.* *im'prō-viz*¹ [To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment].

Improviser: *im'pro-vaiz'er*¹; *im'pro-viz'er*².

Impugn: *im-piūn*¹; *im-pūn*². Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) indicated the *g* silent, but the *u* short as in "but" [To call in question].

Imrah: *im'ra*¹; *im'ra*² [Bible].—**Imri:** *im'roi*¹; *im'ri*² [Bible].

Inamorata: *in-am'o-rā'tā*¹; *in-ām'o-rā'tā*². *E.* *in-a'me-rā'tā*¹; *I.* *in-ā'mo-rā'tā*¹ [It., a woman with whom one is enamored].

Inamorato: *in-am'o-rā'tō*¹; *in-ām'o-rā'tō*². Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), *in-am-o-rē'tō*¹ [A man who is enamored].

Inane: *in-ēn*¹; *in-ān*² [Wanting in intellect; silly; pointless].

Inanity: *in-an'i-ti*¹; *in-ān'i-ty*² [The state of being inane].

Inca: *in'kə*¹; *in'ea*² [An emperor or chief of Peru].

Incendiary: *in-sen'di-ē-rī*¹; *in-çen'di-ā-ry*². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), *in-sen'dy-er*¹ [One who maliciously sets fire to a building].

Incense (*v.*): *in'sens*¹; *in'çens*² [To burn incense].—**in'cense** (*n.*) is pronounced the same way [An odorous resin used for fumigation].

Incense (*v.*): *in-sens*¹; *in-çens*² [To exasperate].

Incensory: *in'sen-so-rī*¹; *in'çen-so-ry*², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *W.*; *E. & St.* *in-sen'ser*¹; *I.* *in-sen-so-rī*¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory* have generally the accent on the root of the word: which if it consists of three syllables must necessarily be accented on the first.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 512 [London, 1828].

Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated *in'sen-sur*¹ [A vessel for burning incense].

Inchoate: *in'ko-ēt*¹; *in'eo-āt*². *W.* *in'ko-ēt*¹ [Existing in an incipient state]. See *CH-* in English speech (4), p. 252.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

inchoative: in-kō'a-tiv¹; in-eō'a-tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* in'ko-ē-tiv¹; *Smart* (1810) & *Reid* (1844), in'ko-ē-tiv¹. See ca- (4), p. 252.

incise: in-saiz¹; in-çis² [To cut into].—**incision:** in-siʒ'en¹; in-çizh'on [A cut or gash]

incisive: in-sai'siv¹; in-çi'siv² [Cutting].

incisor: in-sai'sər¹, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; in-çi'sor²; E., I., St., & W.* in-sai'zər¹. *Standard & M.* note in-sai'sər¹ as alternative [A front or cutting tooth].

incisure: in-siʒ'ur¹; in-çizh'ur² [An incision].

incitant: in-sai'tənt¹ or in'si-tənt¹; in-çi'tant² or in'çi-tant². *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *E., I., & M.* note the second, which reflects the usage of Great Britain [Stimulating].

incivism: in'si-vizm¹ or in-siv'izm¹; in'çi-vizm² or in-çiv'izm², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I., M., & Wr.* in-siv'izm¹; *St.* in-sai'vizm¹ [Wanting in civic qualities].

inclinatory: in-kloi'nə-to-rɪ¹; in-eli'nə-to-ry², the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863), in-klin'ə-tur¹ [Characterized by inclination or leaning].

incline: in-klain¹ or in'klain¹; in-elīn² or in'elīn² [A slope or that which slopes from the horizontal]. [disposed (to)].

incline (v.): in-kloin¹; in-elīn² [1. To slope or bend downward. 2. To be

include: in-klūd¹; in-elūd²; not in-kliūd¹, which is an affectation [To comprise as a part]. [fish].

Inclusa: in-klū'sə¹; in-elū'sə². *I. & Wr.* in-kliū'sə¹ [A division of shell-

inclusive: in-klū'siv¹; in-elū'siv², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.* (1909), and Sheridan (1780); *I., W.* (1890-1903), & *Wr.* in-kliū'siv¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791) [Comprehended in a sum or number].

incognita: in-keg'ni-tə¹; in-eōg'ni-tā²; not in-keg'ni-tē¹ [It., unknown: said of a woman].

incognito: in-keg'ni-tō¹; in-eōg'ni-tō² [It., unknown: said of a man].

incognizable: in-keg'ni-za-bl¹; in-eōg'ni-za-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by the modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-ken'i-za-bl¹ as alternative [That can not be recognized]. Compare COGNIZABLE.

incognizant: in-keg'ni-zənt¹; in-eōg'ni-zant²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-ken'i-zənt¹ [Without knowledge of].

Incommensurable: in'ke-men'shu-rə-bl¹ or in-ke-men'siur-ə-bl¹; in'eō-men'shu-rə-bl² or in-eō-mēn'sūr-ə-bl². The first represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, usage in England as indicated by *M.* Scottish usage is noted by *I.* as in-ken-men'siūr-ə-bl¹. Worcester recorded in-ken-mens'-ə-rə-bl¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl¹; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl¹; Knowles (1835), in-kom-mens'yur-ə-bl¹ [Not measurable].

Incommensurate: in'ke-men'shu-rɪ¹; in'eō-mēn'shu-rat², *Standard; C.* in'ke-men'shiu-rɪ¹; *E.* in'kum-mens'yur-ət¹; *I.* in-ken-men'siur-rēt¹; *M.* in'ke-men'siur-rɪ¹; *St.* in'ken-men'siur-rēt¹; *Wr.* in-ken-mens'yur-rɪ¹ [Having no common measure].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; øil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Incommodious: in'kə-mō'di-ŭs¹; in'ē-mō'di-ŭs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kom-mō'dyus¹ [Not affording sufficient accommodation].

Incomparable: in-kəm'pə-ra-bl¹; in-ē-m'pə-ra-bl²—the pronunciation indicated by the majority of lexicographers since Bailey (1732), who recorded the same stress as is shown here. Its root-word *com'parable* was stressed on the same syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), and others, but by Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the antepenult, *compar'able*.

The great Standard Dictionary marks with favor the fashion of throwing the main accent upon the preantepenult; for example, *in-com'pə-ra-ble*, *tr-cep'a-ra-ble*, *ir-rē'o-ca-ble*. This deplorable fashion tends to accentuating particles instead of root-syllables, thereby sadly weakening the words, and also tends to slurring all the latter part of the word into an inarticulate gobble. The English language is difficult enough without this needless vulgarity and obscurity. The root-syllable is to be mainly emphasized (that is, lengthened) wherever possible; as in the above words, thus *in'com-par'e-a-ble*, *ir'rē-pair'a-ble*, *ir'rē-co'ca-ble*. This stressing indicates the meaning of the words and preserves the natural rhythm of the language.

HENRY C. PITNEY, JR., in letter to Author, Morristown, N. J., July, 1916.

Incomplex: in-kəm'pleks¹; in-ē-m'plēks². *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.* in'kəm-pleks¹ [Simple; not complex].

Incomposite: in'kəm-pəz'it¹; in'ē-m-pōs'it²; *M.*, Webster (1828), & Wright (1855), in-kəm'pə-zit¹ [Not compounded].

Inconclusive: in'kən-klŭ'siv¹; in'ē-n-ēlŭ'siv². *I.* in'kən-klŭ'siv¹; *St.* in'kən-klŭ'ziv¹ [Not reaching any conclusion].

Incondite: in-kən'dit¹ or in-kən'dait¹; in-ē-n'dit² or in-ē-n'dit². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Smart* (1840), and *Craig* (1849) indicate the first; *E.* & *I.* note the second, which was given by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855); *W.* in'kən-dait¹, which was recorded also by Jameson (1827), while Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) registered in-kən-dit¹ [Poorly put together]. Compare RECONDITE.

Incongruent: in-kən'gru-ent¹; in-ē-n'gru-ent² [Ill-fitted or -matched].—**Incongruity:** in'kən-grŭ'i-ti¹; in'ē-n-grŭ'i-ty².—**Incongruous:** in-kən'gru-ŭs¹; in-ē-n'gru-ŭs².

Inconvenience: in'kən-vi'nyens¹; in'ē-n-vē'nyēn², *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* in-kən-vi'niens¹; *E.* in-kun-vi'ni-enz¹; *I.* & *St.* in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; *W.* in'kən-vin'yens¹; *W.* in-kən-vin'yens¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kən-vi'nyens¹ [The state or quality of being inconvenient].

Inconvenient: in'kən-vi'nyent¹; in'ē-n-vē'nyēnt². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ent¹ [Not suited to comfort or purpose].

Incorporal: in-kēr'po-rəl¹; in-ē-ōr'po-rəl² [Incorporeal].

Incorporate: in-kēr'po-rēt¹; in-ē-ōr'po-rāt². Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797), in-kēr'pə-rēt¹ [To form into or unite with a body]. [body].

Incorporeal: in'ker-pō'r-n-əl¹; in'ē-ōr-pō're-əl² [Not having a material

Increase (v.): in-kris¹; in-ērēs² [To make greater, as in quantity].

Increase (n.): in'kris¹; in'ērēs². The word is not in Bailey as a noun. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), in-kris¹. By Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and modern lexicographers as first given above. Murray erroneously cites Walker (1791) in'kris¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

increate: in'kri-ēt¹ or in-kri-ēt¹; in'ere-āt² or in-ere-āt². *Standard, C., E., W., & W.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *I. & M.* note the second, which is standard in Great Britain [Not created as divine beings].

incredulous: in-kred'yū-lus¹; in-erēd'yū-lūs², *Standard* (1893-1912) and the majority of the old and the modern dictionaries. *I. & St.* in-kred'yū-lus¹. *Standard* (1913) in-kre'yū-lus¹, which is noted as an alternative (not as a preferred pronunciation) by Walker (1791), is the result of careless enunciation [Not inclined to accept as true].

increate: in'kri-mēt¹; in'ere-māt². *C.* in-kri'mēt¹; *I.* in'kri-mēt¹ [To burn up].
increment: in'kri-ment or in'kri-mənt¹; in'ere-mēnt². *I.* in'kri-ment¹; *Wr.* in'kri-mənt¹ [The act or process of growing larger].

Incroyable [Fr.]: an'krwā'yā'bl¹; an'erwā'yā'bl² [A Royalist who affected a fantastic ("incredible") costume during the French Directorate (1795-99)].

incubate: in'kiu-bēt¹; in'eū-bāt². *I. & St.* in'kiū-bēt¹ [To sit for hatching, as a hen].

incubus: in'kiu-bus¹; in'eū-būs². *I.* in'kiū-bus¹; *M.* in'kiu-bus¹ [An en-

inculcate: in-kul'kēt¹; in-eūl'eāt². *M.* in'kəl-kēt¹ [To teach].

inculpate: in-kul'pēt¹; in-eūl'pāt². *M. & W.* in'kul-pēt¹ [To accuse of wrongdoing].

indecision: in'di-si'z'ən¹; in'de-çiz'h'on² [Lack of resolution].

indecisive: in'di-si'siv¹; in'de-çi'siv²; not -ziv¹ [Not carried to conclu-
sion].

indecorous: in'di-kē'rus¹ or in-dek'o-rus¹; in'de-eō'rūs² or in-dēe'o-rūs².
Modern dictionaries all indicate the first, which was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), notwithstanding that preponderance of usage to-day favors the second, which was indicated by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Compare decorous [Not decorous].

indefatigable: in'di-fat'ī-gə-bl¹; in'de-fāt'i-ga-bl²; not in'di-fə-tīg'ə-bl¹.

Indian: in'di-ən¹; in'di-an². *Wr.* ind'yən¹. Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'dyən¹ [1. A native of India. 2. An American aborigine].

indicative: in-dik'ə-tiv¹; in-dīe'a-tiv². Smart (1840), in'di-kē-tiv¹ [Serv-
ing to point out].

indicatory: in'di-kə-to-rī¹; in'di-ea-to-ry², *Standard, W., & W.*; *C.* in'di-kē-tar-ī¹; *E.* in-dik'ə-tūr-ī¹; *I.* in'di-ka-te-rī¹; *M.* in'di-ka-ter-ī¹; *St.* in'di-kē'tūr-ī¹ [Serving to show].

indices: in'di-sīz¹; in'di-çēs²; not in-doi'sīz¹ [Plural of *index*, an alphabetical table as to the contents of a book; also, a pointer or guide].

Indict: in-dait¹; in-dīt²—the *c* is silent here and in its relatives **indictable**, **indictor**, and **indictment**. The form of the parent word is a survival of a practise, which dates from 1600, of spelling the Anglo-French and Middle English *endite* after a Latin model. Cowell notes "*Enditement* (Indictamentum) cometh from the French or from the Greeke ενδεικνυμι, because M. Lamberd will have it so. . . . An *Inditement* is a Bill or declaration made in forme of Lawe of an accusation for some offence."

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Indigene: in'di-jīn¹; in'di-gēn² [A person, animal, or thing native to the soil].

Indigenous: in-dij'ī-nus¹; in-dīg'e-nūs² [Originating in a country].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Indigent: in'di-jent¹; in'di-gēnt² [In need; poor]. [not be digested].

Indigestible: in'di-jest'ī-bl¹; in'di-gēst'ī-bl²; not in'dai-jest'ī-bl¹ [That can

indigestion: in'di-jes'chən¹; in'di-gēs'chən²; not in'dai-jes'chən¹.

Indisputable: in-dis'piu-ta-bl¹; in-dis'pū-ta-bl². *C. & E.* in'dis-piūt'ā-bl¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. The stress was indicated on the antepenult, *in-dis-pu'ta-ble*, by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). It was shifted to the preantepenult by Entick (1764), and was retained there by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the majority of the modern lexicographers.

Indissoluble: in-dis'o-liu-bl¹ or in-di-sel'yu-bl¹; in-dīs'o-lū-bl² or in-di-sōl'yū-bl² [That can not be dissolved].

Individual: in'di-vid'yū-al¹; in'di-vid'yū-al²—the pronunciation indicated by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by *Standard* as alternative. The pronunciation in'di-vi'yū-al¹, noted by Standard as preferred, may be traced to Walker (1791), who suggested it as preferable to the pronunciation first noted, but none of his contemporaries or successors accepted the suggestion as representing the usage of their times.

Indocible: in-des'ī-bl¹; in-dōc'ī-bl². Perry (1777), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828), in-dō'sr-bl¹ [Indocile].

Indocile: in-des'il¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, or in-dō'soil¹, *E., I., & M.*; in-dōc'il² or in-dō'cil². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Among the earlier lexicographers there were advocates of a third form. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1773), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), in-dō'sil¹ was preferred, the spelling *indocil* being indicated by Johnson, Fenning, and Ash. But Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted in-des'īl [Not easily instructed].

Indonesian: in'do-nī'shən¹; in'do-nē'shan², *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-do-nī'si-en¹; *M.* in-do-nī'shən¹. *W.* gives in'do-nī'sən¹ as alternative [Relating to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago].

Indusium: in-diū'shī-um¹; in-dū'shi-ūm²; *C.* in-diū'gi-um¹; *I.* in-diū'si-um¹ [An outer growth or covering].

Industry: in'dus-trī¹; in'dūs-try². Fenning (1760), *in-dus'try*, condemned by Worcester as a vulgarism [Constant application to some occupation or pursuit].

Inebriate: in'ēbri-ēt¹; in'ēbri-āt². Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827), in'eb'ri-ēt¹ [To make drunk].—**inebriety:** in'ī-brai'ī-tī¹; in'ē-bri'ē-ty² [State of being drunk]. [or just].

Inequitable: in-ek'wi-ta-bl¹; in-ēk'wi-ta-bl²; not in'ī-kwit'ā-bl¹ [Not fair

inertia: in-ūr'shī-ə¹; in-ēr'shi-a²; not in-ūr'shə¹ [Inactivity]. [AGNES].

Ines [Sp. & Pg.]: i-nes¹; i-nēs² [A feminine personal name. Same as

inexhaustible: in'egz-ōst'ī-bl¹; in'ēgz-ast'ī-bl², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* in'egz-hōst'ī-bl¹—the *h* is silent [That can not be consumed].

inexhaustive: in'egz-ōs'tiv¹; in'ēgz-as'tiv², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* in'egz-hēs'tiv¹ [Inexhaustible]. [persuaded or moved].

inexorable: in-eks'o-ra-bl¹; in-ēks'o-ra-bl²; not in-eks'ō-ra-bl¹ [Not to be

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = cut; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, thus.

Inexpedient: in'eks-pī'di-ent¹; in'eks-pē'di-ent². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-eks-pī'dyent [Not advisable].

Inexpiable: in-eks'pī-ə-bl¹; in-eks'pī-a-bl² [That can not be atoned for].

Inexplicable: in-eks'pli-kə-bl¹; in-eks'pli-ə-bl²; not in'eks-plik'ə-bl.

Inexpugnable: in'eks-pug'nə-bl¹; in'eks-pūg'nə-bl², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* in'eks-piū'nə-bl¹ [That can not be successfully assailed].

Inez: ai'nez¹; i'nēz². Same as AGNES; INES.

Infamous: in'fə-mus¹; in'fa-mūs². Its antithesis, **famous**, is stressed on the penult, fə'mus¹. Compare FAME [Notoriously wicked].—**infamously:** in'fə-mus-hi¹; in'fa-mūs-ly².

Infantile: in'fan-tīl¹; in'fan-tīl², *Standard & C., Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); E., M., St., W., & Wr., Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), in'fan-tail¹. By Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775), in-fan'tīl¹; I. in'fant-ail¹. In New York the pronunciation in-fan-tail¹ had wide usage in its relation to poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis (1916) [Pertaining to infants or infancy].*

Infantine: in'fan-tin¹; in'fan-tīn², *Standard, C., & Smart; E., M., St., W., & Wr. in'fan-tain¹; I. in'fant-ain¹ [Infantile].*

Infatuate: in-fat'yū-ēt¹ or in-fach'u-ēt¹; in-fāt'yū-āt² or in-fäch'u-āt². The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), but Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), who preceded him, recorded the first, which is noted by C., I., M., St., & Wr.; E. & W. in-fat'yū-it¹ [To inspire with an extravagant passion].

Infecund: in-fek'und¹; in-fēe'und². C. in-fi-kund¹; I. in-fe-kund¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), in-fe-kund¹; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-fek'und¹ [Not productive; unfruitful].

Inferable: in-fūr'ə-bl¹; in-fēr'a-bl². Wr. in-fer'ə-bl¹; M. as alternative in-fēr-i-b¹ [That may be drawn as a conclusion].

Inference: in'fər-ens¹; in'fer-ēng². Fenning (1760), in-fer'ens¹; Sheridan (1780), in-fe-rens¹ [The drawing of a conclusion from facts].

Inferrible: in-fūr'i-bl¹; in-fēr'i-bl². Same as INFERABLE.

Infidel: in'fi-del¹; in'fi-dēl²; not in-fid'el¹ [An unbeliever].

[or limits].

Infinite: in'fi-nit¹; in'fi-nit²; not in-fai'nait¹. See FINITE [Without bounds]

Infinitesimal: in-fin'i-tes'i-mal¹; in-fin'i-tēs'i-mal². The s in this word is frequently mispronounced z [Very minute; too small for consideration].

Infinitival: in-fin'i-tai'val¹ or in-fin'i-tiv-əl¹; in-fin'i-ti'val² or in-fin'i-tiv-əl². C., E., M., & W. indicate the first; *Standard* records the second, which C. & W. give as alternative [Belonging to the infinitive model].

Inflatus: in-flē'tus¹; in-flā'tūs² [L., inspiration]. Compare AFFLATUS.

Infusoria: in'fii-sō'ri-ə¹; in'fū-sō'ri-a² [A division of the animal kingdom].

-ing (suffix): -in¹; -ing²—pronounce the g (see Introductory, pp. xii, xiii, and xiv). According to Walker's "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a parent verb, as *bring, ring, sing*, ends in -ing, the g of the present participle must not be heard. But when the parent verb, as *begin, bin, din, grin*, etc., ends in -in, the g of the present participle must be pronounced. This absurd distinction, drawn more than a century ago, is largely responsible for the clipping of final g in English speech to-day.

2: wəlf, dɔː; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Ingelow (Jean): in-'ji-lō¹; in-'ge-lō² [Eng. poet (1820-97)].

Ingenious: in-jin'yus¹; in-gēn'yūs², *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-jī'nūs¹; *E., I., St.* in-jī'nū-s¹; *M.* in-jī'nias¹; *Wr.* in-jin'yas¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the *e*; by Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) it was placed on the second *n*. The word was pronounced in three syllables by Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Knowles, and in four by Perry, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Smart, and Wright [Apt in contriving].

Ingénue [Fr.]: an'zē'nū¹; ān'zhē'nū² [An ingenuous woman].

Ingenuity: in-'ji-niū¹-tī¹; in-'ge-nū¹-ty² [The quality of being ingenious].

Ingenuous: in-jen'yū-s¹; in-gēn'yū-s² [Candid, frank, or open in character].

Ingham: in'am¹; ing'am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name]. See *H*.

Ingrain (v.): in-grēn¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr.*, or in-grēn¹, *W.*; in-grān² or in-grān² [To dye with "grain," or scarlet dye from the cochineal].

Ingrain (a. & n.): in-grēn¹; in-grān² [*I. a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture. *II. n.* A yarn or wool so dyed].

Ingrate: in-grēt¹ or in-grēt¹; in-grāt² or in-grāt². *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* indicate the first; *M., St., & Wr.* note the second [*I. a.* Ungrateful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful].

Ingratiate: in-grē'shi-ēt¹; in-grā'shi-āt² [To gain grace with].

Ingrédient: in-grī'di-ent¹; in-grē'di-ent²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), in-grī'jēnt¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-grī'dyent¹ [A component part as of a mixture].

Ingres: an'gr¹; ān'gr² [Fr. painter (1780-1867)].

Ingress: in-gres¹; in-grēs² [Power of entrance].

Inherent: in-hīr'ent¹; in-hēr'ent²; not in-hār'ent¹ [Essential].

Inhospitable: in-hes'pi-tā-bl¹; in-hōs'pi-tā-bl²; frequently mispronounced in-hes-pit'e-bl¹.

Inimical: in-im'ī-kāl¹; in-īm'i-eal². *C.* i-nim'ī-kāl¹; *E. & I.* in-im'ik-āl¹; Smart (1857), in-'i-mā'kāl¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Knowles. In his work Walker (1791) states that "this word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago," but Elisha Coles, who published "An English Dictionary" (1677), defined the word "Inimical, -cital, like an enemy." Phillips (1678) listed it as "a barbarous word," but defined it "having an enmity against."

Initial: in-īsh'al¹; in-īsh'al² [The first letter of a word].

Initiate: in-īsh'ī-ēt¹; in-īsh'ī-āt² [To introduce or originate].

Inlaid: in-lēd¹; in-lād². *M.* in'lēd¹. See *INLAY*.

Inlay (v.): in-lē¹; in-lā² [To lay within; insert].

Inlay (n.): in-lē¹; in-lā², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & Wr.* in-lē¹; *E., I., & St.*, in-lē¹ [Something inserted or inlaid].

Innate: in-nēt¹; in-nāt², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.; I. & Wr.* in-nēt¹—the stress indicated by all the earlier lexicographers except Fulton & Knight (1802) and Webster (1828) [Inborn].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ɒ = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Innes: in'es¹; in'ēs² [Scottish family name].

innocuous: in-nək'shus¹; in-nök'shūs² [Harmless].

Innsbruck: ins'bruk¹ or ins'pruk¹; ins'bruk² or ins'pruk² [Austrian city].

innumerable: in-niū'mər-ə-bl¹; in-nū'mer-a-bl²; not in-nū'mər-ə-bl¹ [That can not be counted].

Ino: ai'no¹; i'no² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia].

inopportune: in-əp'ər-tiūn¹; in-öp'or-tün² [Not seasonable or appropriate]. [pound].

inosite: in'o-sait¹; in'o-sit². *I.* in'es-ait¹; *M.* ai'no-sait¹ [A saccharine compound].

inquiry: in-kwair¹; in-kwīr'y². Perry (1777) in'kwi-rī¹—a pronunciation still occasionally heard [Investigation of facts].

insatiable: in-sē'shi-ə-bl¹; in-sā'shi-a-bl². *C.* in-sē'shiə-bl¹; *W.* in-sē'shə-b'l¹ as alternative [Not to be satisfied].

insatiate: in-sē'shi-ēt¹; in-sā'shi-āt², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C.* in-sē'shiēt¹; *M., W., & Wr.* in-sē'shi-īt¹ [Insatiable].

insatiety: in'sə-tai'ti¹; in'sa-ti'e-ty² [Unsatisfied desire].

inscience: in'shi-ens or in'shens¹; in'shi-ēnç or in'shēnç². *C.* in'siəns¹; *E.* in'si-əns¹; *I.* in'si-əns¹; *M. & W.* in'shi-əns¹; *Wr.* in-sai'ens¹ [Want of knowledge].

insert (n.): in'sürt¹; in'sért² [An addition made by insertion]. [a book].

insert (v.): in-sürt¹; in-sért² [To place among others; as, to insert leaves in

insidious: in-sid'ī-us¹; in-sīd'i-ūs²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-sid'yəs¹. Walker (1791) noted in-sid'j-us¹ as alternative [Working harm or ill stealthily].

insignia: in-sig'ni-ə¹; in-sīg'ni-a²; frequently mispronounced in-sin'yə¹.

insociable: in-sō'shə-bl¹; in-sō'sha-bl², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* in-sō'shiə-bl¹; *E., I., & St.* in-sō'shi-a-bl¹ [Not sociable].

insouciance [Fr.]: ən'sū'syāns¹ or (*Anglice*) in-sū'si-əns¹; ən'sy'gyānç¹ or in-sy'ci-əns². *E. & I.* ən-sū-syāns¹ [Indifference].

insouciant [Fr.]: ən'sū'syān¹ or in-sū'si-ənt¹; ən'sy'gyān² or in-sy'ci-ənt²; *E. & I.* ən-sū-syān¹ [Without concern; heedless].

inspiratory: in-spai'r-ə-to-rī¹; in-spīr'a-to-ry², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* in-spai'r-ə-tūr-i¹; *I.* in-spai'r-a-te-rī¹; *M.* in-spai'r-ə-tēr-i¹; *Wr.* in'spi-rə-te-rī¹. As alternative *C.* gives in'spi-rī-to-rī¹, *M.* in'spi-rē-tēr-i¹, and *Wr.* in-spai'rə-te-rī¹ [Pert. to inspiration].

inspissate: in-spis'ēt¹; in-spīs'āt². *E.* in-spis'set¹; *M.* in'spi-sēt¹ as alternative [To thicken].

instead: in-sted¹; in-stēd² [In the place of].

instinct (a.): in-stīnkt¹; in-stīnet². Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'stīnkt¹ [Moved by inward impulse].

instinct (n.): in'stīnkt¹; in'stīnet². Stressed on the penult and on the ultima by Shakespeare:

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

But beware *In'stinct*,
The Lion will not touch the true Prince:
In'stinct is a great matter.
I was a Coward on *In'stinct*. *I Henry IV, act II, sc. 4 (1596).*

The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,
As if by some *instinct* the wretch did know
His rider lov'd not speed, being made from thee.

Sonnet 50.

institute (*v.* & *n.*): in'sti-tiūt¹; in'sti-tūt². Compare ABSENT.

institution: in'sti-tiū'shən¹; in'sti-tū'shon²—note the position of the primary (') and the secondary (") stress in this word. ["rule."

instrument: in'stru-ment¹; in'stru-mēnt²; the *u* as in "full," *not* as in

insular: in'siu-lər¹; in'sū-lār², *Standard* (1893-1912). *Standard* (1913), *C., Walker* (1791), and *Fulton & Knight* (1802), in'shu-lər¹. So also its relatives **insularism**, in'su-lar-i'ty, in'su-late [Pert. to an island]. [isolation].

insulation: in'siu-lē'shən¹; in'sū-lā'shon² [Separation from other objects;

insulator: in'siu-lē'tər¹; in'sū-lā'tōr², *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) in'shu-lē'tər¹ [One who or that which produces insulation].

insult (*n.*): in'sult¹; in'sūlt². Fenning (1760) indicated the position of the stress on the last syllable in both the noun and the verb.

insult (*v.*): in-sult¹; in-sūlt² [To treat with gross discourtesy].

insure: in-shūr¹; in-shūr² [To protect, as life or property, against a given contingency by the payment of a specified sum of money]. Hence, in-sur'ance.

intaglio [It.]: in- or (It.) in-tā'lyō¹; in- or (It.) in-tā'lyō², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C., E., St., W., & Wr.* in-tā'lyō¹; *I.* in-tā'lyō²; *M.* in-tā'lyō¹; *Standard* (1913) in-tā'lyō¹ [Incised carving; a design cut in a gem-stone, plate, etc.].

integer: in'ti-jər¹; in'te-gēr²; *not* in-teg'ər¹ [A whole].—**integral**: in'ti-grāl¹; in'te-grāl²; *not* in-ti-grāl¹ [Constituting a completed whole].

integrity: in-teg'ri-ti¹; in-tēg'ri-ty² [Honesty].

intent: in-tent¹; in-tēnt² *not* in'tent¹ [Concentrated on, as the mind].

intercalary: in-tūr'kə-lə-rī¹; in-tēr'ea-la-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., M., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) in-tūr'kə-lə-rī¹; *C. & W.* in-tūr'kə-lə-rī¹; *I.* in-tūr'ka-la-rī¹; *St.* in-tūr'kə-lūr-i¹. The stress was indicated *intercal'ary* by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), and this seems to be a reasonable place for it to simplify its pronunciation, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) it was placed on the third syllable—*intercal'ary* [Inserted between, as days added to a month or a year].

intercalation: in-tūr'kə-lē'shən¹; in-tēr'ea-lā'shon².

interdict (*n.*): in'tər-dikt¹; in'ter-dīet² [A restraining decree].

interdict (*v.*): in'tər-dikt¹; in'ter-dīet² [To forbid by law]. See ABSENT.

interest (*v.*): in'tər-est¹; in'ter-ēst² [To awaken the attention of].

interested: in'tər-est-ed¹; in'ter-ēst-ēd². *M.* in'tər-ist-id¹.

interesting: in'tər-est-īn¹; in'ter-ēst-ing². *M.* in'tər-ist-īn¹.

Interlaken: in'tər-lā'ken¹; in'ter-lā'kēn² [Swiss village].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

interlocutor: in¹tar-lek'yu-ter¹; in¹ter-lōe'yu-tōr². Nares (1784) in-tar-lo-kiū'tar¹ [One who takes part in a discussion].

interloper: in¹tar-lē¹per¹; in¹ter-lō²per², *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908); *E.* in¹tar-lōp'er¹; *I. & Wr.* in-tar-lōp'er¹; *M.* in-tar-lōp'er¹; *St.* in¹ter-lō²per²; *W.* (1909) in¹tar-lōp'er¹ [One who intrudes].

intermedial: in¹tar-mi'di-al¹; in¹ter-mē'di-al². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-tar-mi'dyal¹. Walker (1791) gives in-tar-mi'ji-al¹ as alternative [Serving as a medium].

interment: in-tūr'ment¹, in-tēr'mēnt²; not in¹ter-mēnt¹ [Burying].

intermezzo: in¹tar-med'zo¹; in¹ter-mēd'zo², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* in-tar-med'zō¹; *E.* in-tar-met'zō¹; *I.* in-tar-met'zō¹; *M.* in-tar-med'zo¹ [It., a song, chorus, operetta, or other short performance between the acts of a play].

international: in¹tar-nash'an-al¹; in¹ter-nāsh'on-al²; not -nē'shan-al¹. Compare **NATION**; **NATIONAL**.

internecine: in¹tar-ni'sin¹; in¹ter-nē'cin², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.* *I.* in-tar-ni'sain¹; *St.* in¹ter-ni'sain¹ [Involving slaughter of fellow citizens: frequently misused for *internal* and *intestinal*].

interpolate: in-tūr'po-lēt¹; in-tēr'po-lāt². Bailey (1732) *interpo'late*; Webster (1828) in¹tar-po-lēt¹ [To insert, as new matter, in a writing].

interpolation: in-tūr'po-lē'shan¹; in-tēr'po-lā'shon².

interpolator: in-tūr'po-lē'ter¹; in-tēr'po-lā'tōr². Webster (1828) in¹tar-po-lā'ter¹ [One who interpolates].

interposition: in¹tar-po-zish'an¹; in¹ter-po-sish'on², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *I.* in-tūr'pō-zish'en¹; *St.* in-tūr'pō-zish'en¹ [The act of coming between].

interstice: in¹tar-stis¹; in¹ter-stīc², *Standard, C., Wr., & Cooley; E., I., M., St., W., & Cull*, in-tūr'stis¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated. It was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Penning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828), and on the second by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), but on the first in his edition of 1806, Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A narrow space between things that are close together].

intestine: in-tes'tin¹; in-tēs'tin²; not in-tēs'tain¹. [The alimentary canal].

intricacy: in¹tri-kə-si¹; in¹tri-ea-çy² [The quality of being involved].

intricate: in¹tri-ki¹; in¹tri-eat²; not in-trik'it¹.

intrigue (*n. & v.*): in-trīg'1; in-trīg'2. Compare **ABSENT** [A plot].

introit: in-trō'it¹; in-trō'it²; frequently mispronounced in-treit'1 [Entrance: a psalm chanted at the beginning of service].

inundate: in¹un-dēt¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or in-un'dēt¹, *C., E., I., St., & Wr.*; in¹ün-dāt² or in-ün'dāt² [To cover by overflowing; flood].

invalid (*a.*): in-val'id¹; in-väl'id² [Not good; void]. Compare the noun.

invalid (*n.*): in¹və-lid¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & Wr.* in-və-lid'1; *I. & St.* in-və-lid'1. The influence of the Fr. *invalid* (whence the word was derived) on the last syllable is still marked in Great Britain. Dr. Murray notes in¹və-lid'1 merely as an alternative, but this is the standard pronunciation in the United States. These remarks apply also to **invalid adjective**, enfeebled by ill-health, and *verb*, to enroll on a list of invalids [One who is disabled by illness or injury].

inveigh: in-vē'1; in-ve'2 [To reproach with denunciation].

2: wəlf, dɜ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɜo, ɜem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

inveigle: in-vi'gl¹ or -vë'gl¹; in-vë'gl² or -vë'gl², the latter being in wide use in England [To entice to wrong-doing].

inventory: in'ven-tō'r¹; in'ven-tō'ry². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), *in-vent'ory* [A list, as of the property of a deceased person].

inverse: in-vürs¹; in-vërs², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, of which C., M., St., & W. indicate in'vers¹, the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732) and Sheridan (1780), as alternative [Opposite in order or relation]. [as z.

inversion: in-vür'shän¹; in-vër'shon²—the s is frequently mispronounced

invidious: in-vid'i-us¹; in-vîd'i-üs²; *M. & W.* in-vid'i-äs¹. Sheridan (1780) in-vi'us¹; Walker, as alternative (1791), in-vîd'i-üs¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-vid'yes¹ [Unpleasant]. [pansy].

invitation: in'vi-të'shän¹; in'vi-tä'shon² [A requesting of another's com-

invitatory: in-vai'të-to-r¹; in-vî'tä-to-ry². Compare INVITATION.

invite: in-vait¹; in-vî't². Compare INVITATION.

invocatory: in-vok'o-to-r¹; in-vö'e'a-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* in'vö-kä-tër-i¹; *I.* in'vö-kët-e-r¹; *Wr.* in'vö-kët-er¹ [Having the nature of a supplication]. [part of a flower].

involucel: in-vel'yu-sel¹; in-völ'yu-çël²; *Wr.* in'vo-liü-sel¹ [A rosette-like

involucellate: in-vel'yu-sel'ët¹; in-völ'yu-çël'ät², *Standard & W.; C., E., & M.* in-vel-yu-sel'üt¹; *I.* in'vö-liü'sel-lüt¹; *Wr.* in'vo-liü'se-lüt¹.

involucral: in'vo-liü'kräl¹; in'vo-lü'eral², *Standard; C.* in'vo-liü-kräl¹; *E.* in-vo-liü'kräl¹; *I.* in-vö-liü'kräl¹; *M. & Wr.* in-vo-liü'kräl¹; *St.* in'vö-lü'kräl¹; *W.* in'vo-liü'kräl¹ [Pert. to an involucre].

involucre: in'vo-liü'kar¹; in'vo-lü'eer², *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* in'vo-liü-ker¹; *E.* in-ve-liü'kar¹; *I.* in-vö-liü'kar¹; *M.* in'vö-lü-ker¹; *St.* in'vö-lü'kr¹ [A ring or rosette of bracts around a flower-cluster]. [rolled inward].

involute: in'vo-liüt¹; in'vo-lüt². *M. & St.* in'vo-lüt¹ [Having the edges

Io: ai'o¹; i'o² [In class. myth, a maiden turned into a heifer by Juno].

Iob: yöb¹; yöb² [Bible (R. V.)].

iodid, iodide: ai'o-did¹, *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908), or ai'o-daid¹, *E., I., M., St., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; i'o-did² or i'o-did³, *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), ai'o-did¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodide* [A compound of iodine].

iodin, iodine: ai'o-din¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or ai'o-dain¹, *E., I., & St.*; i'o-din² or i'o-din³. Foster Med. Dict. indicates ai'o-din¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodine* [A chemical element used as an antiseptic].

iodoform: ai-ö'do-fërm¹, *Standard, M., & W.*; i-ö'do-fërm²; *C.* ai'o-do-fërm¹; *E.* ai-ed'ä-fërm¹; *I. & St.* ai-ed'ö-fërm¹; *Wr.* ai-ed'o-fërm¹ [A chemical compound analogous to chloroform].

Ion: ai'en¹; i'ön² [In Gr. myth, the ancestor of the Ionians and hero of Euripides's tragedy of the same name].

ion: ai'en¹; i'ön² [In chemistry, a compound of an atom].

Iona: ai-ö'nä¹; i-ö'na² [Scot. island].

Ione: ai-ö'nä¹; i-ö'nä² [In Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," a maiden converted to Christianity].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ionia: ai-ō'ni-ə¹; i-ō'ni-ə² [Ancient name of west coast of Asia Minor and islands off it].

Iowa: Concerning the pronunciation of the name of this State of the American Union, the following contribution has been received by the author:

In a recent issue of *The Literary Digest* a humorous item was reprinted, apparently from a small country paper, under the caption "In Ioway." The final *y* gives it a touch of provincialism.

I was born in Iowa. My father was a pioneer of the state. Being to the manner born, I have always pronounced the name of the state *Ioway*. This may be provincial, but it is correct. *Iowuh* is the pronunciation of the uitlanders.

In such books as the journal of Lewis and Clark, and Washington Irving's "Bonneville" and "Astoria," you will find Iowa often spelled with a final *y*. This is illustrated by the following passage from Noah Brooks' recent condensation of the Lewis and Clark journal, entitled "First Across the Continent" (page 16):

"By the tenth of June, the party had entered the country of the *Ayaway* nation. This was an easy way of spelling the word now familiar to us as *Iowa*. But before that spelling was reached, it was *Ayaway*, *Ayahwa*, *Iawat*, *Iaway*, and so on."

The legislature of Arkansas passed a law some years since prescribing the correct pronunciation of the name of that state as "Arkansaw." Iowa might follow suit with a similar law, but is not likely to do so. As the influence of the pioneers dies out, the horde of newcomers saying *Iowuh* will sweep over their graves, and the correct Indian pronunciation of the word will probably be as extinct as the dodo.

EDWARD B. HOWELL in letter to author Dec. 1915.

The dictionaries and gazetteers of the day indicate ai'o-wə¹; i'o-wa².

Ipecac: ip'i-kak¹; ip'e-əē². See the next word.

Ipecacuanha: ip'i-kak'yū-an'ə¹; ip'e-əē'yū-ān'ə². Walker (1791) ip-i-kak-yū-ē'nə¹; Jameson (1827) ip-i-kak-yū-ā'nə¹ [A South-American plant or an extract from its root].

Iphedelah: if'i-dī'yā or if'i-dai'ə¹; if'e-dē'yā or if'e-dī'ā² [Bible]. **Iph-dei'ah** (R. V.). [non and Clytemnestra].

Iphigenia: if'i-jī-nai'ə¹; if'i-ge-nī'ə² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Agamem-
non and Clytemnestra].

Iphtah: if'tə¹; if'ta² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iphtah-el:** if'tā-el'¹; if'tā-ēl'² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ir:** ɪr or ir¹; ɪr or ɪr² [Bible].—**Ira:** ai'ra¹; i'ra² [Bible].—**Irād:** ai'rad¹; i'rad² [Bible].—**Iram:** ai'ram¹; i'ram² [Bible].

Iran: i-rān'¹; i-rān'² [Persia].

Iranian: ai-rē'ni-ən¹; i-rā'ni-ān² [Belonging to Iran].

irascible: ai-ras'i-bl¹; i-rās'i-bl² [Of irritable temper].

irate: ai-rēt'¹ or ai'rēt'¹; i-rāt'² or i'rāt'². *I. i-rēt'¹* [Provoked to anger].

Irawadi, Irawaddy: ir'ā-wā'di¹; ɪr'ā-wā'di² [Burmese river and division].

Ireland: air'land¹; ɪr'land² [A country lying to the west of the European continent].

Irenæus: ai'ri-nī'us¹; i're-nē'ūs² [Gr. Christian Father (—202)].

Irene: ai-rīn'¹ or (Gr.) ai-rī'nī¹; i-rēn'² or (Gr.) i-rē'ne² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Irene:** i'rēn'¹; i'rēn'²; Ger. **Irene:** i-rē'nə¹; i-rē'ne²; It. **Irene:** i-rē'nē¹; i-rē'ne².

Irenic: ai-ren'ik¹ or ai-rī'nīk¹; i-rēn'ie² or i-rē'nie². Dr. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 474 [1901]) points out that the first pronunciation of this and the next word is in accord with the analogy of the language, as in *euphonic*, *Platonic*, but that the Eng. academic pronunciation of the Gr. *Εἰρηνικός*, *Eirenicon*, in frequent use in British universities, affects the derivatives.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

I: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Irenical: ai-ren'i-kāl¹ or ai-rī'ni-kāl¹; i-rēn'i-eal² or i-rē'ni-eal².

Irenicon: ai-ren'i-kēn¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or ai-rī'ni-kēn¹, M., St., & W.*; i-rēn'i-eōn² or i-rē'ni-eōn²; *Wr. i-ren'i-kēn¹. See IRENIC [A writing designed to promote or restore peace].*

Iri: ai'rai¹; i'rī² [Bible].

Iridal: ai'ri-dāl¹; i'ri-dāl². *E. & I. ai'rid-al¹ [Like the iris or the rainbow].*

Iridescence: ir'i-des'ens¹; i'r'i-dēs'ēnç², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. ir-i-des'ens¹; E. ir-id-es'sens¹; I. ai-rid-es'ens¹; St. & Smart, ai'ri-des'sens¹; W. ir-i-des'sens¹ [The intermingling of brilliant colors, as in mother-of-pearl, soap-bubbles, etc.].*

Iridium: ai-rid'i-um¹; i-rīd'i-ūm² [A metallic element].

Iriyah: ai-rai'jā¹; i-rī'jā² [Bible].

[of Jumo and the gods].

Iris¹: ai'ris¹; i'rīs² [In Gr. myth, the rainbow personified as the messenger]

iris²: ai'ris¹; i'rīs² [A thin colored curtain before the eye].

iritis: ai-rai'tis¹ or ai-rī'tis¹; i-rī'tis² or i-rī'tis² [Inflammation of the iris].

Ir-nahash: ūr'[or ir']-nē-hašh¹; i'r'[or i'r']-nā'hāsh² [Bible].

Iron: ai'arn¹; i'ern² [Bible].

iron: ai'arn¹; i'ern²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and also of Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864). Compare APRON.

-ron, in . . . iron . . . is sometimes also corruptly and carelessly pronounced like urn. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 120 [London, 1784].

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ai'arn¹.

In the standard Eng. *iren*, *iron*, syncope apparently did not take place until after diphthongation of the i, whence through a phonetic series i'arn, ai'arn, ai'e-arn, ai'e-rn, ai'ern, came the existing ai'arn.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 478, col. 2 [Oxford, 1901].

irony (n.): ai'ro-ni¹; i'ro-ny², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & W. ai'rō-ni¹; E. ai'rūn¹; I. & St. ai'rōn¹ [Covert satire].*

irony (a.): ai'arn-i¹; i'ern-y² [Consisting of or like iron].

Iroquois: ir'o-kwei¹; i'r'o-kwōi² [Am.-Indian stock].

Irpeel: ūr'[or ir']pi-el¹; i'r'[or i'r']pe-ēl² [Bible].

Irradiate: i-rē'di-ēt¹; i-rā'di-āt². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), i-rē'dyēt¹ [To emit rays; make luminous].

Irrecognizable: i-rek'ag-naiz'a-bl¹; i-rē'e'og-niz'a-bl², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.*; *E. ir-ek-ug-naiz'a-bl¹; W. ir-n-kog'n-zā-bl¹ [That can not be recognized].*

Irreconcilable: i-rek'an-sail'a-bl¹; i-rē'e'on-gil'a-bl², *Standard, C., & I.*; *E., M., W., & W. i-rek'an-sail'a-bl¹; St. ir-ek'on-sail'a-bl¹ [That can not be reconciled].*

Irrefragable: i-ref'rā-gā-bl¹; i-rēf'ra-gā-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by all modern dictionaries and that noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). But the position of the stress was in dispute until about 1860, and was indicated on the penult—ir-n-frag'a-bl¹

1: ə = final; i = habit; aise; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

—by Bailey (1727), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnson (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [That can not be broken; inviolable; also, irrefutable].

Irrefutable: ir'ī-fiūt'a-bl¹; ir'e-fū'ta-bl², *Standard* (1893–1912); *Standard* (1913) ir'ī-fiūt'a-bl¹; ir'e-fū'ta-bl²; C. ir'ī-fiūt'a-bl¹; E. ir-re-fiūt'a-bl¹; I. ir-ri-fiūt'a-bl¹; M. ir-ī-fiūt'a-bl¹; St. ir-re-fiūt'a-bl¹; W. ir'ī-fiūt'a-bl¹; Wr. ir-n-fiūt'a-bl¹.

Notwithstanding Walker's claim that "all our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word," which applies to Bailey (1727), it may be pointed out that Bailey (1732), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849)—of whom the first three were contemporaries—indicated *ir-re-fū'ta-ble*. The stress was placed on the antepenult—*ir-re-fū'ta-ble*, by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), but by Perry (1777), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) it was indicated ir'ī-fiūt'a-bl¹ [That can not be disproved].

Irrelevant: i-rel'ī-vant¹; i-rē'l'e-vant². Dr. Murray notes that *irrelevant* is a frequent blunder for this word [That does not apply].

Irremeable: i-rī'mī-a-bl¹; i-rē'mi-a-bl², *Standard*, W. (1890–1908), & Wr.; C. i-rem'ī-a-bl¹; E. i-re-mī'a-bl¹; I. ir-ri-mī'a-bl¹; M. & W. (1909) i-rem'ī-a-bl¹; Wr. i-rī'mī-a-bl¹ [Admitting no return].

Irremediable: ir'ī-mī'di-a-bl¹; ir'e-mē'di-a-bl². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1806) indicated ir-ī-med'ī-a-bl¹.

Irreparable: i-rep'ā-rā-bl¹; i-rēp'a-ra-bl²; not ir-ī-pār'a-bl¹. Formerly sometimes confused with *ir-re-pair'a-ble*, now rarely used [That can not be rectified or made good]. Compare INCOMPARABLE.

Irresoluble: i-rez'o-liu-bl¹; i-rēs'ō-lū-bl²; not ir-ī-sol'iu-bl¹ [Not resolvable].

Irrespirable: ir'ī-spai'r'a-bl¹; ir'e-spir'a-bl², *Standard*; C. ir-ī-spai'r'a-bl¹; E. i-res'pir'a-bl¹; I. & St. i-res'pi-ra-bl¹; M. ir-ī-spai'r'a-bl¹; W. ir'ī-spai'r'a-bl¹; Wr. i-res'pi-ra-bl¹ [Unfit for respiration].

Irrevocable: i-rev'o-kā-bl¹; i-rēv'o-ea-bl²; frequently mispronounced i-ri-vō'kā-bl¹ [That can not be revoked or repealed]. See INCOMPARABLE.

Irshemesh: ūr-shī'mesh¹; ir-shē'mesh² [Bible].—**Iru:** ai'rū¹; i'ru² [Bible].—**Isaac:** ai'zak¹; i'gae² [Bible].—**Isaar:** is'ī-ar¹; is'a-ār² [Douai Bible].—**Isaarites:** is'ī-ar-aits¹; is'a-ār-its² [Douai Bible].

Isabel: iz'ā-bel¹; is'a-bēl² [A feminine personal name]. Variants **Isabella**, **Isabelle**. D., Ger. **Isabelle:** i'sa-bel'la; i'sā-bēl'la; F. **Isabelle:** i'zā-bel'la; i'sā-bēl'la; It., Sw. **Isabella:** i'sa-bel'la; i'sā-bēl'la; L. **Isabella:** iz'ā-bel'la; is'a-bēl'la; Pg., Sp. **Isabel:** i'sa-bel'la; i'sā-bēl'la.

Isabella: iz'ā-bel'la; is'a-bēl'la. See ISABEL.

Isabey: i'zā'bē¹; i'sā'bē² [Two Fr. painters (1. 1804–86; 2. 1767–1855)].

Isai: ai'sai¹ or ai'si-ai¹; i'si² or i'sa-i² [Douai Bible].—**Isata:** ai-sē'ya¹ or ai-zai'ā¹; i-sā'ya² or i-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Isatah:** ai-zē'yā¹ or ai-zai'ā¹; i-sā'yā² or i-sī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Isaias:** ai-sē'yās¹; i-sā'yās². Same as ISAIAS.—**Isari:** is'a-rai¹; is'a-ri² [Douai Bible].

Isatis: ai'sā-tis¹, *Standard*, M., W., or ai-sē'tis¹, St. & Wr.; i'sa-tis² or i-sā-tis²; C. ai'si-tis¹; E. ais'e-tis¹; I. ais'a-tis¹ [An Old World genus of plants of the cabbage family].

Isbaab: is'ba-ab¹; is'ba-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Isboseth:** is-bō'seth¹; is-bō'sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Iscah:** is'kā¹; is'cā² [Bible].—**Iscaiot:** is-kar'ī-ot¹; is-cār'ī-ot² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn. this

I: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *färe*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

Ischia: is'kī-a¹; Is'ei-ä² [It. island and city].

Ischiatic: is'kī-at'ik¹; Is'ei-ät'ie² [Sciatic].

Isdael: is'di-el¹; Is'da-ël² [Apocrypha].

Iser: i'zər¹; i'ser². In Eng. ai'zər¹ [Austr. river].

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser rolling rapidly.

CAMPBELL *Höhenlinden* st. 1.

Iseult: i-sūlt¹; i-sult² [In medieval legend, an Irish princess beloved by Tristan].

Ishbaal: ish-bē'al¹; ish-bā'al² [Bible].—**Ishbah**: ish'bā¹; ish'bā² [Bible].—**Ishbak**: ish'bak¹; ish'bak² [Bible].—**Ishbi-benob**: ish'bai-bi'neb¹; ish'bi-bē-nōb² [Bible].—**Ish-bosheth**: ish'bo'sheth¹, besh'eth¹, or ish'bo'sheth¹; ish'bo'sheth², bosh'eth², or ish'bo'sheth² [Bible].—**Ish-Hai**: ish'hā'ai¹; ish'hā'² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ishi**: ai'shai¹ or ish'ai¹; i'shi² or ish'² [Bible].—**Ishiah**: ai-shoi'ai¹; i-shi'ä² [Bible].—**Ish-hod**: ish'hod¹; ish'hōd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishijah**: ai-shai'ja¹; i-shi'jä². Same as **ISHIAH**.—**Ishma**: ish'mā¹; ish'mā² [Bible].—**Ishmael**: ish'mi-el¹; ish'ma-ël² [Bible].—**Ishmaelite**: ish'mi-el-ait¹; ish'ma-ël-it² [Bible].—**Ishmaiah**: ish-mā'yā or ish-mai'ā¹; ish-mā'yā or ish-mi'ā² [Bible].—**Ishmeelite**: ish'mi-el-ait¹; ish-mē-ël-it². Same as **ISHMAELITE**.—**Ishmerai**: ish'mi-rai¹; ish-me-rä² [Bible].—**Ishod**: ai-shed¹ or ish'ed¹; i'shōd² or ish'ōd² [Bible].—**Ishpah**: ish'pā¹; ish'pā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishpan**: ish'pan¹; ish'pān² [Bible].—**Ish-sechel**: ish'sek'el¹; ish'sē'el² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ish-tob**: ish'tob¹; ish'tōb² [Bible].—**Ishuah**: ish'yū-ai¹; ish'yū-ä² [Bible].—**Ishuai**: ish'yū-ai¹; ish'yū-ä² [Bible].—**Ishui**: ish'yū-ai¹; ish'yū-ä² [Bible].—**Ishvah**: ish'vā¹; ish'vā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishvi**: ish'vai¹; ish'vi² [Bible (R. V.)].

Isidore: iz'i-dōr¹; Is'i-dōr² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Isidorus**: i'zi-dō'rus¹; i'si-dō'rus²; **F. Isidore**: i'zi-dō'r¹; i'si-dō'r²; **It. Isidoro**: i'zi-dō'ro¹; Is'i-dō'ro²; **L. Isidorus**: is'i-dō'rus¹; Is'i-dō'rūs².

Isinglass: ai'zin-glas¹; i'sin-glās² [A gelatinous substance used in cookery].

Isis: ai'sis¹; i'sis² [Egypt. goddess].

Islam: is'lām¹; Is'lām²; colloquially, and thus less correctly, is'lām¹; Is'lām², but nevertheless the pronunciation indicated by *M. & W.*; *E. & W.* iz'lām¹; *I. & St.* iz'lām¹ [The Mohammedan religion].

Island: ai'länd¹; i'land²—the *s* is silent.

Isle: ail¹; il²—the *s* is silent. Compare **AISLE**.

Islet: ai'let¹; i'lēt²—the *s* is silent.

Islip¹: iz'lip¹; Is'lip² [Eng. prelate (—1366)].

Islip²: ai'slip¹; i'slip² [Village in N. Y.].

-ism (*suffix*): -izm¹; -ism². In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -ise, -ize, indicating (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act; as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) The conduct or condition of a class; as, heroism, scoundrelism, deaf-mutism. (3) A religious, social, or philosophical system; frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) The class name of certain doctrines or principles; as, altruism, hedonism, scepticism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, specif., of a language; as, Browningsm, Hebraism, Americanism. (6) The inherent quality or character of anything, in numerous nonce-words; as, know-nothingism, anti-saloonism, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Ismachiah: is'mə-kai'ā¹; is'ma-ei'ā² [Bible].—**Ismael:** is'mi-el¹; is'ma-əl². Same as ISHMAEL.—**Ismaelites:** is'mi-el-aits¹; is'ma-əl-its². Same as ISHMAELITES.—**Ismaerus:** is-mi'rus¹; is-mē'rūs² [Apocrypha].—**Ismael:** is'ma-hel¹; is'ma-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ismaiah:** is-mē'yā¹ or is-mai'a¹; is-mā'ya² or is-mī'a [Bible].

Ismail: is'ma-il¹; is'mā-il² [Rus. town].

Ismaïlia: is'ma-il'ya¹; is'mā-il'yā². In Eng. frequently heard is'mēl'ya¹ [Egypt. town on Timsah Lake, Suez Canal].

Ismiel: is'mi-el¹; is'mi-əl² [Douai Bible].

iso-: ai'so-¹; i'so-² [A combining form from the Gr. *ἴσος*, *isos*, equal, indicating equality or sameness].

isobar: ai'so-bār¹; i'so-bār² [A line joining points where barometric pressure is the same].

isobarism: ai'so-bar-izm¹, *Standard*; i'so-bār-izm²; *C.* ai'so-bār-izm¹; *E.* ai'sa-bār-izm¹; *I.* ai-seb'ar-izm¹; *M.* ai-seb'a-riz'm¹; *St.* ai'sō-bā'rizm¹; *W.* ai'so-bār-iz'm¹ [Equality of weight].

isochronal: ai-sek'ro-nal¹; i-sō'e-ro-nal²; *not* ai'so-krō'nal¹ [Denoting equal intervals of time].

isochronic: ai'so-krēn'ik¹; i'so-erōn'ie².

Isocrates: ai-sek'rā-tiz¹; i-sō'e-rā-tēs² [Gr. orator (436-338 B. C.)].

isolable: is'o-lā-b¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1875-1889), *or* ai'so-lā-bl¹, *W.* (1890-1909); is'o-lā-bl² *or* i'so-lā-bl²; *E.* ai'sul-a-bl¹; *I.* ai'sō-lā-bl¹; *M.* ai'sa-lā-b¹; *W.* ai'z'o-lā-bl¹ [Capable of being isolated].

isolate: is'o-lēt¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1828-1889), *or* ai'so-lēt¹, *St.* & *W.* (1890-1909); is'o-lāt² *or* i'so-lāt²; *E.* ai'sul-ēt¹; *I.* & *Knowles* ai'sō-lēt¹; *M.* ai'sa-lēt¹; *W.* iz'o-lēt¹. Altho Walker (1791) noted that he had "not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries," it was included by Perry in his "Royal Standard English Dictionary" (1777), and pronounced is'o-lēt¹, a pronunciation noted also by Enfield (1807). Formerly iz'o-lēt¹ was the favored pronunciation and it was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [To set apart or alone].

isolation: is'o-lē'shən¹ *or* ai'so-lē'shən¹; is'o-lā'shon² *or* i'so-lā'shon²

Isolde: i-söld¹; i-söld². Same as ISEULT.

isomer: ai'so-mēr¹; i'so-mer² [A substance having different chemical and physical properties].

isomere: ai'so-mīr¹; i'so-mēr² [A part of a limb of one animal that corresponds to a part in another].

isomerism: ai-sēm'er-izm¹; i-sōm'er-izm². See ISOMER.

isosceles: ai-ses-i-liz¹; i-sōs'e-lēs² [Having two sides equal].

isotherm: ai'so-ṭhūrm¹; i'so-therm² [A line, as on a chart, indicating places that have the same temperature].

Ispah: is'pā¹; is'pā² [Bible].

Ispahan: is'pa-hūn¹; is'pā-hān² [Pers. town].

Israel: iz'rī-el¹; is'ra-ēl² [Bible].—**Israeliite:** iz'rī-el-aīt¹; is'ra-ēl-it² [Bible].—**Israelitic:** iz'rī-el-it'ik¹; is'ra-ēl-īt'ie²—**Israelitish:** iz'rī-el-aīt'ish¹; is'ra-ēl-īt'ish².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Israfel: iz'ru-fel¹; is'rā-fēl² [In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection].

In Heaven a spirit doth dwell.
"Whose heart-strings are a lute;"
None sings so wildly well
As the angel *Israfel*.*

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Israfel* st. 1.

* And the angel *Israfel* whose heart-strings are a lute and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures. Prelim. Discourse to *The Koran* iv.

Isreela: is'rī-lā¹; is're-ē-lā² [Douai Bible].

Issachar: is'ə-kūr¹; is'a-eār² [Bible].

Isslah: i-shai'ā¹; i-shī'ā² [Bible].

Issue: ish'yu¹; ish'ū², *M.*; *C.* ish'ū¹; *E. & W.* ish'yu¹; *I.* ish'yū¹; *Standard* ish'ū¹; *St.* ish'shiū¹; *Wr.* ish'shā¹ [To send forth officially; also, to flow out].

Istalcurus: is'tal-kū'rus¹; is'tal-eū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Istemo: is'ti-mō¹; is'te-mō² [Douai Bible].

Isthmian: is'mi-an¹, *Standard & W.*, or is'ch'mi-an¹, *E. & M.*; is'mi-an² or is'ch'mi-an²; *C. & Wr.* ist'mi-an¹; *I. & St.* ist'mi-an¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England, and the third the usage of the Scots [Pert. to an isthmus].

Isthmus: is'mus¹, *Standard & W.*, or is'ch'mus¹; *C., St., & Wr.* ist'mus¹; *E. & M.* is'ch'mus¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated is'ch'mus¹; Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Scott (1779) ist'mus¹; Sheridan (1780) is'mus¹ [A neck of land connecting two larger bodies].

Isuah: is'yu-ā¹ or ai-siū'ā¹; is'yu-ā² or i-sū'ā² [Bible].—**Isuhala:** is'yu-hai'ā¹ or is'yu-hi-oi'ā¹; is'yu-hi'ā² or is'yu-ha-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Isui:** is'yu-ai¹ or ai-siū'ai¹; is'yu-ā² or i-sū'ā² [Bible].

Italian: i-tal'yan¹; i-tāl'yan². Formerly frequently mispronounced ai-tal'yan¹. See the following.

Italic: i-tal'ik¹; i-tāl'ie². Goodrich (1847) indicated the initial letter of this word, and those of its relatives **italicize**, **italicized**, **italicizing**, and **italics**, as diphthongal *i*, as in "isle" or "aisle." Perhaps the illiterate pronunciation of *Italy*, formerly in wide vogue, may be traced to this idiosyncrasy of some ignorant printers [A variety of printing type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice].

Italy: it'ə-lī¹; it'a-ly² [Country in Europe].

itch: ich¹; ich²—the *i* as in "hit." See CH (2).

Ithai: ai'chē¹ or ith'i-ai¹; i'thā² or ith'a-i² [Bible].—**Ithamar:** ith'ə-mār¹; ith'a-mār² [Bible].—**Ithiel:** ith'i-el¹; ith'i-ēl² [Bible].—**Ithlah:** ith'lā¹; ith'lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ithmah:** ith'mā¹; ith'mā² [Bible].—**Ithnan:** ith'nā¹; ith'nā² [Bible].—**Ithra:** ith'rā¹; ith'rā² [Bible].—**Ithran:** ith'ran¹; ith'rān² [Bible].—**Ithream:** ith'rā-mā¹; ith're-ām² [Bible].—**Ithrite:** ith'rait¹; ith'rit² [Bible].

Ithuriel: i-thiū'ri-el¹; i-thū'ri-ēl² [In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan].

Itinerant: ai-tin'ar-ənt¹; i-tīn'er-ant². Dr. Murray notes it-in'ar-ənt¹ as alternative, which was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Traveling from place to place].

Itinerary: ai-tin'ar-ē-rī¹; i-tīn'er-ā-ry². *M.* indicates it-in'ə-rā-rī¹ as alternative.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

-itis: -ai'tis or -i'tis¹; -i'tis or -ī'tis²—the first, which accords with the rules governing the English method of pronouncing Latin, is widely used in England; the second is favored by the medical profession of the United States, perhaps in imitation of the Germans. [A suffix used especially in pathology to denote inflammation; as, appendicitis, bronchitis, neuritis].

Ito: i'to¹; i'to² [Jap. statesman (1840-1909)].

Ittah-Kazin: it'ū-kē'zin¹; it'ā-kā'zin² [Bible].

Ittai: it'i-ai¹, it'ai¹, or i-tē'ai¹; it'a-ī², it'ī², or i-tā'ī² [Bible].

Ituræa: ai'tu-rī'ə¹ or it'yū-rī'ə¹; i'tu-rē'a² or it'yū-rē'a² [District of Syria].

Iturbide: i'tūr-bī'thē¹; i'tur-bī'thē² [Mex. liberator (1783-1824)].

Iu: A diphthongal sound which in English is composed of *i* in "hit" or "police," and *u* in "full" or "rule." It is heard in *mute*, *duty*, etc. Beginning a syllable, it generally appears in the respelling as *yū* (accented) or *yu* (unaccented), as *useful* (yūsful), *casual* (kazhyual), etc. It is represented by: (1) *ieu*, *iew*, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, *riew*, etc. (2) *eu*, *ew*, *ui*, not after *l*, *j*, or *r*, as in *feud*, *dew*, etc., *suit*, *nuisance*, etc., so *beauty* < *beuty*, etc. (3) *u*, before a vowel, or medial consonants capable of beginning a syllable, as *imbuing*, etc., *mute*, *musiug*, etc., and before *gn*, as *impugn*, etc.; except after *r*, *l*, *j*, and sometimes *s*. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxviii, and compare under U.

Iulus: ai-yū'lūs¹; i-yū'lūs² [In Rom. legend, Ascanius or his eldest son].

Ivah: ai'vā¹; i'vā² [Bible].

Ivan: ai'vən¹ or (Rus.) i-vān'¹; i'van² or (Rus.) i-vān'² [A masculine personal name. See JOHN].

Ivanhoe: ai'vən-hō¹; i'van-hō² [The hero of a romance of the Third Crusade, bearing the same name, and written by Sir Walter Scott].

Iveagh: ai'va¹ or ai-vī'a¹; i'vā² or i-vē'ā² [Welsh family name].

Ivory: ai'vo-rī¹; i'vo-ry²; frequently mispronounced ai'vrī¹ [The substance of which elephants' tusks are made].

Ivry: i'vrī'¹; i'vrī'² [Fr. town; battle, 1590].

Ivrah: iv'ā¹; i'vā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ixcaquixtla: iks'ka-kiks'tlā¹; iks'eā-kiks'tlā² [Ancient Mexican town].

Ixon: iks-ai'en¹; iks-i'ōn² [In Gr. myth, father of the Centaurs].

Ixtlilxochitl: ist'lil-ho-chitl'¹; ist'lil-ho-chitl'² [Mex. historian (1568?-1648?)].

Iyeabariam: ai'yī'ab'ə-rim¹; i'ye'āb'a-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyim:** ai'yim¹; i'yim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyob:** ai'yēb¹; i'yōb² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Izēhar:** iz'i-hār¹ or ai'zē-hār¹; iz'e-hār² or i'zē-hār² [Bible].—**Izēharites:** iz'i-har-ait¹; iz'e-hār-its² [Bible].—**Izhar:** iz'hār¹; iz'hār² [Bible].—**Izharites:** iz'hār-ait¹; iz'hār-its² [Bible].—**Iziah:** iz-lai'ə¹; iz-lī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Izrahia:** iz'ra-hai'ə¹; iz'ra-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Izrahiah:** iz'ra-hai'ə¹; iz'ra-hī'a² [Bible].—**Izrahite:** iz'ra-hait¹; iz'ra-hit² [Bible].—**Izreel:** iz'rī-el¹; iz're-ēl² [Bible].—**Izri:** iz'rai¹; iz'rī² [Bible].

Iztacelhuatl: is'tak-sī-wā'tl¹; is'tāe-çī-wā'tl² [Mex. volcano].

Izziah: i-zai'ə¹; i-zī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

J

j: *jā*¹; *jā*². In English the sound of this letter is indicated phonetically by the consonantal diphthong dʒ. As used in this book the sound is indicated by j in Key 1 and by j, ġ, or zh in Key 2.

In the vocabulary of this book it is represented by: (1) j, initial and medial, as in *jam*, *ajar*, etc. (2) *g*, *ge*, *gi*, *gy*, as in *gender*, *gill*, etc., *age*, *college*, etc., *pigeon*, *religion*, *exaggerate*, etc. (3) *dʒ*, as in *judge*, *ridge*, etc. (4) *di*, *de*, as in *soldier*, *grandeur*, and so in *verdure* (*vūr'diur*, *vūr'jur*), etc. See INTRODUCTORY, page xxix.

Jaakan: *jē'a-kan*¹; *jā'a-kān*² [Bible].—**Jaakobah:** *jē'a-kō'bā*¹; *jā'a-kō'bā*² [Bible].—**Jaala:** *jē'a-lā*¹ or *ji-ē'lā*¹; *jā'a-lā*² or *ja-ā'lā*² [Bible].—**Jaalah:** *jē'a-lā*¹ or *ji-ē'lā*¹; *jā'a-lā*² or *ja-ā'lā*². Same as **JAALA**.—**Jaalam:** *jē'a-lam*¹ or *ji-ē'lam*¹; *jā'a-lam*² or *ja-ā'lam*² [Bible].—**Jaana:** *jē'a-nā*¹; *jā'a-nā*² [Bible].—**Jaar:** *jē'a-r*¹; *jā'a-r*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaaregim:** *jē'a-rī-ē-rī-jim*¹; *jā'a-rī-ē-rī-jim*² [Bible].—**Jaare-shiah:** *jē'a-rī-shā'ā*¹; *jā'a-rī-shā'ā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasai:** *jē'a-sā*¹; *jā'a-sā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasau:** *jē'a-sā*¹; *jā'a-sā*² [Bible].—**Jaasia:** *jē'a-sā*¹; *jā'a-sā*² [Douai Bible].—**Jaasiel:** *ji-ē'si-el*¹; *jā'a-si-el*² [Bible].—**Jaasu:** *jē'a-sū*¹; *jā'a-sū*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaazaniah:** *ji-āz'a-nā'ā*¹; *jā-āz'a-nā'ā*² [Bible].—**Jaazer:** *jē'a-zā*¹ or *ji-ē'zā*¹; *jā'a-zā*² or *ja-ā'zā*² [Bible].—**Jaaziah:** *jē'a-zā*¹; *jā'a-zā*² [Bible].—**Jaaziel:** *ji-ē'zi-el*¹; *jā-a'zi-el*² [Bible].—**Jabal:** *jē'bal*¹; *jā'bal*² [Bible].—**Jabbok:** *jā'b-ōk*¹; *jā'b-ōk*² [Bible].—**Jabel:** *jē'bel*¹; *jā'bēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Jabesh:** *jē'besh*¹; *jā'besh*² [Bible].—**Jabesh-Gilead:** *jē'besh-gil'ad*¹; *jā'besh-gil'ad*² [Bible].—**Jabez:** *jē'bez*¹; *jā'bēz*² [Bible].—**Jabin:** *jē'bin*¹; *jā'bin*² [Bible].—**Jabneel:** *jā'b-nēl*¹; *jā'b-nēl*² [Bible].—**Jabneh:** *jā'b-nē*¹; *jā'b-nē*² [Bible].—**Jabnia:** *jā'b-nā*¹; *jā'b-nā*² [Douai Bible].

Jabot: *gā'bō*¹ or *jā'bō*¹; *zhā'bō*² or *jā'bō*² [A lace frill for the neck].

Jacan: *jē'kən*¹; *jā'ean*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Jacana: *jak'a-nā*¹; *jā'e-a-nā*²; *C. ya-kē-nā*¹; *E. & M. jak'a-nā*¹; *I. jak'a-nā*¹; *St. ja-kā-nā*¹; *W. jak'a-nā*¹; *Wr. jā-kē-nā*¹ [A bird related to the plovers].

Jachan: *jē'kən*¹; *jā'ean*² [Bible].—**Jachanan:** *jak'a-nān*¹; *jā'e-a-nān*² [Douai Bible].—**Jachin:** *jē'kin*¹; *jā'ein*² [Bible].—**Jachinites:** *jē'kin-āits*¹; *jā'ein-its*² [Bible].

Jacinth: *jē'sinth*¹; *jā'cinth*²; *E. & M. jas'inth*¹ [A hyacinth].

Jackal: *jak'əl*¹; *jak'al*². The stress was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), *jack'al*; but upon the second by Johnson (1755), Nares (1754), and Jameson (1827), *jackal'*. In later editions Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) reversed themselves [A dog-like flesh-eating quadruped].

Jacob: *jē'kəb*¹; *jā'eob*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Pol. Sw. **Jakob:** *yā'kōb*; *yā'ēob*²; D. Ger. **Jacob:** *yā'kōp*; *yā'ēōp*; F. **Jacob:** *ya'kōb*¹; *zhā'ēōb*²; Hung. **Jakób:** *yā'kōb*; *yā'ēōb*²; It. **Giacobbe:** *ja-kōb'bei*; *jā-ēōb'be*²; L. **Jacobus:** *ja-kō'bus*¹; *ja-ēō'būs*²; Sp. **Jacobo:** *ha-kō'bo*¹; *hā-ēō'bo*².

Jacoba: *ja-kō'ba*¹; *ja-ēō'ba*² [Douai Bible].

Jacobeau: *jak'o-bi'an*¹; *jā'e-o-bē'an*², *Standard & W.*; *C. ja-kō'bi-an*¹; *E. jak-u-bi'an*¹; *I. ja-kō'bi-an*¹; *M. jak-o-bi'an*¹ [Pert. to King James I and II of England].

Jacobi¹: *ya-kō'bi*¹; *yā-ēō'bi*² [German family name].

Jacobi²: *ja-kō'bi*¹; *ja-ēō'bi*² [Am. family name of Teutonic origin].

Jacobian: *ja-kō'bi-an*¹; *ja-ēō'bi-an*² [Pert. to Jacobi].

Jacobi: *jak'o-bin*¹; *jā'e-o-bīn*² [Fr. revolutionary].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Jacobite: jak'o-bait¹; jā'e'o-bīt² [An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender].

Jacobitism: jak'o-buit-izm¹; jā'e'o-bīt-izm²; *E.* jak'u-bit-izm¹; *I.* jak'ō-bit-izm¹; *W.* jak'a-bit-izm. See -ISM.

Jacquard (*a.*): jā-kūrd¹; ja-kārd², *Standard, M., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* jak-kārd¹ [Pert. to Joseph Jacquard and his loom]. [loom (1752-1834)].

Jacquard (*n.*): ʒā'kūr¹; zhā'kār² [Fr. weaver and inventor of Jacquard]

Jacquerie: ʒāk'rī¹; zhāk'rē² [Fr. peasant insurrection of 1358].

Jacques: jeks¹, jē'kwiz¹, or (*Fr.*) ʒāk¹; jaks², jā'kwēs², or (*Fr.*) zhāk². According to traditional stage usage this name, spelt as here indicated in the first folio edition of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," is pronounced jē'kwiz¹ or jē'kwiz², but inasmuch as the melancholy one is repeatedly referred to as "Monsieur Jacques" throughout the play, Shakespeare himself may have intended that the French pronunciation be used. [Fr., James.]

Jada: jē'də¹; jā'də² [Bible].—**Jadaia:** jā-dē'yə¹; ja-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].

—**Jadason:** jad'a-sen¹; jād'a-son² [Douai Bible].—**Jadai:** jā-dē'yū¹ or jē'dā¹; ja-dā'yū² or jā'dā² [Bible].—**Jaddua:** jā-diū'a or jad'yū-a¹; ja-dū'a or jād'yū-a² [Bible].

—**Jaddus:** jad'us¹; jād'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jadiah:** jā-dai'es¹; ja-dā'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jadihel:** jad'i-hel¹; jād'i-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jadon:** jē'den¹; jā'don² [Bible].

jaeger: yē'gar¹; yā'ger² [1. A gull-like marine bird. 2. A huntsman; also, a sharpshooter].

Jael: jē'el¹; jā'el² [Bible].

jaghir, jaghire: jā'gir¹; jā'gīr², *Standard & E.*; *C.* ja-gīr¹; *I.* jag-hūr¹; *M. & W.* ja-gīr¹; *St.* jag-īr¹; *W.* jag'gīr¹ [Anglo-Ind., the government revenues of a tract of land granted with right of administration].

Jaguar: jag'war¹ or jā-gwār¹; jā'g'wār² or ja-gwār². *C.* jag-wūr¹; *E. & I.* ja-gwār¹; *M. & W.* jag-wār; *St.* jag'yū-ār¹, which is noted also by *C. & M.*, but as alternative; *W.* jag-yū-ār¹ [A leopard-like mammal].

Jagur: jē'gur¹; jā'gūr² [Bible].—**Jah:** jā¹ or yā¹; jā² or yā² [Bible].—**Jahaddai:** jā-had'āi¹; ja-hād'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Jahala:** jā-hē'la¹; ja-hā'la² [Douai Bible].—**Jahath:** jā'hath¹; jā'hāth² [Bible].—**Jahaz:** jā'haz¹; jā'hāz² [Bible].—**Jahaza:** jā-hē'za¹; ja-hā'za². Same as JAHAZ.—**Jahaziah:** jā'hā-zāi'ā¹; jā'hā-zāi'ā² [Bible].—**Jahaziel:** jā-hē'zi-el¹; ja-hā'zi-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahdai:** jā'dāi¹ or jā'dai¹; jā'dā-i² or jā'di² [Bible].—**Jahdiel:** jā'di-el¹; jā'di-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahdo:** jā'dō¹; jā'dō² [Bible].—**Jahel:** jā'hē-lēl¹; jā'ha-lēl² [Bible].—**Jahiel:** jā-hai'el¹; ja-hī'ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jahleel:** jā'h-el¹; jā'le-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahleelites:** jā'h-el-aits¹; jā'le-ēl-its² [Bible].—**Jahmai:** jā'māi¹ or jā'mai¹; jā'mā-i² or jā'mi² [Bible].

Jahveh: yā'vē¹; yā've² [Jehovah].—**Jahvism:** yā'vizm¹; yā'vīsm².—**Jahvist:** yā'vist¹; yā'vist².

Jahzah: jā'zā¹; jā'zā² [Bible. Same as JAHAZ].—**Jahzeel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'ze-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahzeelites:** jā'zi-el-aits¹; jā'ze-ēl-its² [Bible].—**Jahzeiah:** jā'zi-yā¹; jā'zē'yā² [Bible. Same as JAHAZIAH].—**Jahzerah:** jā'zi-rā¹; jā'ze-rā² [Bible].—**Jahziel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'zi-ēl² [Bible. Same as JAHZEEL]. [in Cuba].

jai alai: hai ā-loi¹; hī ā-lī² [A Basque-Spanish game of handball popular]

jail: jēl¹; jāl² [A place of confinement]. Compare GAOL.

Jain: join¹ or (*Eng.*) jēn¹; jin² or (*Eng.*) jān² [An adherent of Jainism, a religious system held by certain Hindus].

Jaipur: jai-pūr¹; jī-pur² [State and city in Brit. India].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

Jair: jē'ar¹; jū'ir² [Bible].—**Jairite:** jē'ar-ait¹; jā'ir-it² [Bible].—**Jairus:** jē'i-rus¹ or h-i-rus¹; jā'i-rūs² or ja-i-rūs²; more frequently heard jai'rus¹ [Bible].—**Jakan:** jē'kan¹; jā'kan² [Bible].—**Jakeh:** jē'ka¹; jā'ke² [Bible].—**Jakim:** jē'kim¹; jā'kim² [Bible].

Jalabert: jā'lā'bār¹; zhā'lā'bēr² [Fr. artist (1819-1901)].

[BAD.]

Jalalabad: jā-lē'lā-bād¹; ja-lā'la-bād² [Afghan city]. Compare JELALA-

Jalaleel: jā-lē'h-el¹; ja-lā'le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Jalam: jē'lām¹; jā'lam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Jalap: jal'ap¹; jā'ap². Nares (1784), Sheridan (1787), and Knowles (1835) jai'ap¹, now illiterate [The dried root of a plant used as a purge].

Jalon: jē'lan¹; jā'lon² [Bible].

Jamblichus: yam'blī-kus¹; yām'bli-cūs². Same as LAMBlichus.

Jambres: jam'brīz¹; jām'brēs² [Bible].

Jambri: jam'brai¹; jām'brī² [Apocrypha].

[Ind. cotton cloth].

jamdani: jam-dā'nī¹; jām-dā'nī², *Standard & C.*; *M. & St. jām-dā'nī* [East-

James: jēmz¹; jāmz² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Jacques:** jākī¹; zhāk²; Gr. **Iakobos:** yā'ko-bes¹; yā'ko-bōs²; It. **Giacomo:** ja-kō'mo¹; gā-ō'mo²; **Jachimot,** **Jacopot;** Pg. **Jayme:** sai'mē¹; zh'y'mē²; **Diogo:** di-ō'go¹; di-ō'go²; Rus. **Yakof:** yā'kof¹; yā'kōf²; Sp. **Diego:** di-ē'go¹; di-ē'go²; **Jago:** hā'go¹; hā'go²; **Jaime:** hai'mē¹; hi'mē².

jamesonite: jēm'sen-ait¹; jām'son-it², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. jēm'sen-ait*; *W. jām'sen-ait* [A mineral].

Jamin: jē'min¹; jā'min² [Bible].—**Jaminites:** jē'min-ait¹; jā'min-its² [Bible].—**Jamlech:** jam'lek¹; jām'lēc² [Bible].—**Jamnia:** jam'nī-ai¹; jā'mnī-a² [Apocrypha].—**Jannites:** jam'naits¹; jām'nits² [Apocrypha].—**Jamuel:** ja-mi'el¹; jamū'el² [Douai Bible].—**Janai:** jē'm-ai¹; jā'na-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Janaushek: yā'nou-shek¹; yā'nou-shēk² [Bohem. actress (1830-1904)].

Jane: jēn¹; jān² [A feminine personal name; variant form of JOAN].

Janet: ja-net¹ or jan'et¹; jā-nēt² or jān'ēt² [A feminine personal name; diminutive of JANE].

[cient Rome].

Janiculum: jā-nik'yū-lum¹; ja-nē'yū-lūm² [One of the Seven Hills of An-

Janim: jan'im¹; jānim² [Bible].

[fantry].

Janizary: jan'ī-zē-rī¹; jān'ī-zā-ry² [One of an ancient body of Turkish in-

Janna: jan'a¹; jān'a² [Bible].—**Jannai:** jan'ī-ai¹; jān'a-i² [Bible (R. V.)].

—**Jannes:** jan'iz¹; jān'ēs² [Bible].—**Janoah:** jā-nō'ā¹; jā-nō'a² [Bible].—**Janoe:** jā-nō'ā¹; jā-nō'e² [Douai Bible].—**Janohah:** jā-nō'hā¹; jā-nō'hā² [Bible].

janty: jān'tī¹; jān'ty²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jan'tā; Sheridan (1780) jēn'tā; Nares (1784) jan'tā [Variant of JAUNTY].

January: jan'yū-ē-rī¹; jān'yū-ā-ry²; not jan'yū-ā-rī¹ [The first month of the year].

Janum: jē'num¹; jā'nūm² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēc; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; öil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Japanese: jap'ə-niz¹; jǎp'a-nēs², *M. & W.*; *Standard* jap'ə-nis¹; *C.* jap-ə-nis¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* jap'an-iz¹; *Wr.* jap-ən-iz¹. The third and fourth pronunciations indicated above are now seldom or never heard [Belonging or relating to Japan].

Japheth: jə'fēth¹; jǎ'fēth² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Japhia:** jə'fai¹ or jǎ'fai²; jə'fi¹ or jǎ'fi² [Bible].—**Japhie:** jə'fai¹; jə'fi² [Douai Bible].—**Japhlet:** jǎ'let¹; jǎ'let² [Bible].—**Japhlet:** jǎ'h-tai¹ or jǎ'li² [Bible].—**Japhlet:** jǎ'le-ti² [Bible].—**Japhletites:** jǎ'h-tai¹; jǎ'le-ti² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Japho:** jə'foi¹; jǎ'foi² [Bible].

Jaquay: jə'kwē¹; jǎ'kwā² [Am. family name of Norman origin].

Jagues: See JACQUES.

Jarah: jə'rā¹; jǎ'rā² [Bible].—**Jaramoth:** jar'ə-mēth¹; jǎ'r-a-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Jareb:** jə'reb¹ or jar'eb¹; jǎ'reb² or jǎ'reb² [Bible].—**Jared:** jə'red¹; jǎ'red² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jarephel:** jar'fel¹; jǎ'refēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jaresiah:** jar'i-sai¹; jǎ're-si² [Bible].—**Jarha:** jǎr'hā¹; jǎr'hā² [Bible].—**Jarib:** jə'nb¹ or jar'ib¹; jǎ'rib² or jǎ'ib² [Bible].—**Jarimoth:** jar'i-mēth¹; jǎ'r-i-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Jarl: yǎrl¹; yǎrl². *C.* jǎrl¹, properly yǎrl¹ [In Scandinavian history, a leader or chieftain next in rank to the king].

Jarmuth: jǎr'muth¹; jǎr'mūth² [Bible].

Jarndyce: jǎrn'dis¹ or -dais¹; jǎrn'dyc² or -dyc² [In Dickens's "Bleak House," a shrewd and amiable philanthropist].

Jaroah: jə-rō'ā¹; jə-rō'ā² [Bible].

jarosite: jə-rō'sait¹; jə-rō'sit². *C.* jə-rō'sait¹; *E.* jǎ'res-ait¹; *M. & W.* jar'ō-

Jasael: jə'si-el¹ or jas'i-el¹; jǎ'sa-ēl² or jǎ's-a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Jasaelus:** jas'i-ēl¹ or jǎ's-a-ēl² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jashar:** jash'er¹ or jē'shar¹; jǎsh'ar² or jǎ'shar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jashen:** jē'shen¹ or jash'en¹; jǎ'shēn² or jǎsh'ēn² [Bible].—**Jasher:** jash'er¹ or jē'shar¹; jǎsh'ēr² or jǎ'shēr² [Bible].

Jashobeam: jə-shō'bi-am¹; jə-shō'be-am² [Bible].—**Jashub:** jē'shub¹ or jash'ub¹; jǎ'shub² or jǎsh'ub² [Bible].—**Jashubidehem:** jə-shū'bai'li'hēmi¹; jə-shū'bi'li'hēmi² [Bible].—**Jashubites:** jē'shub-its¹ or jash'ub-its¹; jǎ'shub-its² or jǎsh'ub-its² [Bible].—**Jasiel:** jə'si-el¹ or jas'i-el¹; jǎ'si-ēl² or jǎ'si-ēl² [Bible].

Jasmine: jas'min¹; jǎs'min²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), and by most modern lexicographers. Worcester, Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) jǎz'min¹ [A fragrant climbing shrub].

Jason: jē'sən¹; jǎ'son² [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the leader of the Argonauts, who secured the golden fleece].

Jasper: jas'par¹; jǎs'per² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Jesper:** yes'par¹; yēs'per²; **D. Gasper:** yās'par¹; yās'pēr²; **F. Gaspard:** gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; **G. Caspar or Kaspar:** kas'par¹; kās'pār²; **It. Gasparo or Gasparro:** gas'pa-rō¹; gās'pā-rō²; **L. Gaspar:** gas'par¹; gās'pār²; **Pg. Sp. Gaspar:** gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; **Sw. Kasper:** kās'par¹; kās'pēr².

jasponyx: jas'po-niks¹; jǎs'po-nyks², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* jasp'ū-niks¹; *I.* jaspō-niks¹; *Wr.* jaspō-niks¹ [Jasper resembling onyx].

Jasub: jē'sub¹; jǎ'sub² [Douai Bible].—**Jasubus:** jə-sū'bus¹; jə-su'būs² [Apocrypha].—**Jatal:** jē'tal¹; jǎ'tal² [Apocrypha].—**Jathan:** jē'than¹; jǎ'than² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jathanael:** jə-thā'nī-el¹; jǎ-thā'nī-el² [Douai Bible].—**Jathniel:** jath'ni-el¹; jǎth'ni-el² [Bible].—**Jattir:** jāt'ar¹; jāt'ir² [Bible].

jaunder (vi.): jǎn'dər¹; jǎn'der², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jǎn'dūr¹; *E.* jēn'dūr¹ [To talk in an idle way].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

jaundice: *jān'dis*¹ or *jēn'dis*¹; *jān'dic*² or *jān'dic*². *E., I., & St.* *jēn'dis*¹, which is noted as alternative by *St. J. & C., M., & W.* [A morbid condition due to the obstructed excretion of bile. Three varieties, yellow, black, and green, are distinguished according to the color of the skin of the patient].

jaunt: *jānt*¹ or *jēnt*¹; *jānt*² or *jānt*². *St.* *jēnt*¹, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative [A pleasure trip or a tedious journey].

jaunty: *jānt*¹ or *jēnt*¹; *jānt*² or *jānt*². Compare **JANTY**.

Jaurès: *5ō'rās*¹; *zhō'rēs*² [Fr. philosopher and statesman (1859-1914)].

Java: *jā'vā*¹; *jā'vā*² [A Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago].—**Java-**
nese: *jāv'a-niz*¹; *jāv'a-nēs*². *Standard & C.* *jāv'a-nis*¹ [A native of Java].

Javan: *jē'vān*¹; *jā'vān*² [Bible].—**Jazar:** *jē'zār*¹; *jā'zār*² [Apocrypha].—**Jazer:** *jē'zār*¹; *jā'zār*² [Bible].—**Jaziz:** *jē'ziz*¹; *jā'ziz*² [Bible].—**Jeabarim:** *jē-aō'e-rim*¹; *jē-āb'a-rim*² [Douai Bible].

Jeaffreson: *jē'ār-sōn*¹; *jē'ēr-sōn*² [Eng. novelist (1831-1901)]. [other].

jealous: *jē'lūs*¹; *jē'lūs*² [Troubled by suspicions and resentful toward an-
Jean: *jīn*¹; *jēn*² [A woman's name].—**Jean:** *5īn*¹; *zhūn*² [Fr. for John].

Jean: *jīn*¹; *jēn*². The dictionaries pronounce it *jēn*¹; *jān*², but usage has overruled lexicography. Introduced into the language as *jeane* in 1495, it took the form *jeen* in 1524, then went through the following forms: *jene* (1567), *jeune* (1575), *jeunes* and *gene* (1589), *jeine* (1607), *jeau* (1622), *jane* (1662), *jean* (1704)—the form that survives today. The word is traced to the city of Genoa (Fr. *Gènes*).

Jeanne: *5ūn*¹; *zhān*² [Fr. for Joan].

Jearim: *jī'a-rim*¹; *jē'a-rim*² [Bible].—**Jeaterai:** *jī-at'i-rai*¹; *jē-āt'e-rī*² [Bible].—**Jeatherai:** *jī-ath'i-rai*¹; *jē-āth'e-rī*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jebari:** *jēb'i-ari*¹; *jēb'a-ār*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebarar:** *jēb'a-har*¹; *jēb'a-hār*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebaria:** *jēb'a-nai*¹; *jēb'a-nā*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeberchiah:** *jī-ber'i-kai*¹; *jē-bēr'e-ā*² [Bible].—**Jeblaam:** *jēb'lā-am*¹; *jēb'lā-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebrnael:** *jēb'nū-el*¹; *jēb'nū-ēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebrnel:** *jēb'nū-el*¹; *jēb'nū-ēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebus:** *jēb'us*¹; *jēb'ūs*² [Bible].—**Jebusi:** *jēb'yū-sai*¹; *jēb'yū-sī*² [Bible. Same as JEBS].—**Jebusite:** *jēb'yū-zai*¹; *jēb'yū-zit*² [Bible].

Jecamiah: *jēk'a-mai*¹; *jē'e-a-mī*² [Bible].—**Jecemta:** *jēs'i-moi*¹; *jēc'e-mī*² [Douai Bible].—**Jechelia:** *jēk'i-lai*¹; *jē'e-lī*² [Douai Bible].—**Jechilia:** *jēk'i-lai*¹; *jē'e-lī*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jecholia:** *jēk'o-lai*¹; *jē'e-o-lī*² [Bible].—**Jechonia:** *jēk'o-nai*¹; *jē'e-o-nī*² [Bible. Same as JECHONIAS].—**Jechonias:** *jēk'o-nai*¹; *jē'e-o-nī*² [Bible].—**Jecmaam:** *jēk'mā-am*¹; *jē'e-mā-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jecmaan:** *jēk'mā-am*¹; *jē'e-mā-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jecolia:** *jēk'o-lai*¹; *jē'e-o-lī*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeconam:** *jēk'o-nam*¹; *jē'e-o-nām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeconia:** *jēk'o-nai*¹; *jē'e-o-nī*² [Bible].—**Jeconias:** *jēk'o-nai*¹; *jē'e-o-nī*² [Apocrypha].—**Jechel:** *jēk'i-hell*¹; *jē'e-hēl*² [Douai Bible].

Jedai: *jēd'i-ai*¹; *jēd'a-i*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jedaia:** *jī-dē'yā*¹ or *jī-dai*¹; *jē-dū'yā*² or *jē-dī*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedaiah:** *jī-dē'yā*¹ or *jī-dai*¹; *jē-dā'yā*² or *jē-dī*² [Bible].—**Jedala:** *jī-dē'lā*¹; *jē-dā'lā*² [Douai Bible].

Jeddo: *yed*¹; *yēd*² [A former name of Tokyo, Japan].

Jeddo: *jēd*¹; *jēd*² [A borough in Pennsylvania].

Jeddoa: *jē-dō*¹; *jē-dō*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeddua:** *jē-dū*¹; *jē-dū*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedebos:** *jēd'e-bes*¹; *jēd'e-bōs*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedediah:** *jēd'i-dai*¹; *jēd'e-dī*² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Jedei:** *jī-dī*¹; *jē-dē*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedeus:** *jī-dī*¹; *jē-dē*² [Apocrypha].—**Jediael:** *jī-dai*¹; *jē-dī*² [Bible].—**Jedidah:** *jī-dai*¹; *jē-dī*² [Bible].—**Jedidiah:** *jī-dai*¹; *jē-dī*² [Bible].—**Jediel:** *jī-dī*¹; *jē-dī*² [Bible].—**Jedo:** *jī-dō*¹; *jē-dō*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeduthun:** *jī-diū*¹; *jē-diū*² [Bible].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ēr; full, rūle; bot, bōrn;

jeopardize: jep'ard-aiz¹; jep'ard-ize² [To expose to loss or injury].

Jephdaia: jef-dē'ya¹; jef-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Jephlet:** jef'h-tai¹; jef'-le-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Jephone:** jef'o-ni¹; jef'o-nē² [Douai Bible].—**Jephtabel:** jef'-ta-hel¹; jef'ta-hē² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthā:** jef'thā¹; jef'thē² [Bible. Same as JEPHTHA].—**Jephthah:** jef'thā¹; jef'thā² [Bible].—**Jephunne:** je-fun'ei; je-fun'ei² [Apocrypha].—**Jephunneh:** je-fun'ei; je-fun'ei² [Bible].—**Jeraa:** jer'a-i; jer'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Jerah:** ji-rā¹; jer-rā² [Bible].—**Jerahmeel:** ji-rā'me-el¹; je-rā'me-el² [Bible].—**Jerameel:** ji-rē'mi-el¹; je-rā'me-el² [Douai Bible].

jerboa: jer-bō'a¹; jer-bō'a², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jūr'bo-a¹; *E., I., St., & W.* jūr-bō'a¹ [A mouse-like, jumping quadruped with long hind legs].

Jercaam: jūr'ka-am¹; jer'ea-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jerechu:** jer'i-kū¹; jer'-e-cu² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jerechus:** jer'i-kus¹; jer'e-cūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jered:** jī-rēd¹; jēr-rēd².—**Jeremai:** jer'i-mē'ai¹; jer'e-mā'i² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH]. [ment].

Jeremiad, jeremiade: jer'i-mai'ad¹; jer'e-mi'ād² [A tale of grief or la-

Jeremiah: jer'i-mai'ai¹; jer'e-mi'ā [1. A Hebrew prophet or the Book of the Bible that bears his name. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Jeremias:** yē're-mi'as¹; yē're-mi'ās²; F. **Jérémie:** zē'rō'mi'1; zhē're'mē²; It. **Geremia:** jē'rē-mi'ai¹; gē're-mi'ā².

Jeremias: jer'i-moi-as¹; jer'e-mi'as² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].—**Jeremiel:** jer'i-moi-el¹; jer'e-mi'ē² [Apocrypha].—**Jeremoth:** jer'i-moth¹ or -mōth¹; jer'e-mōth² or -mōth².—**Jeremy:** jer'i-mi¹; jer'e-my² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].

Jerez de la Frontera: hē-rēth' dē la fron-tē'ra¹; hē-rēth' dē lā frōn-tē'ra [Sp. town, noted as a sherry-wine center]. [Compare FALCON.

jerfalcon: jūr'fē'kn¹ or -fal'kan¹; jer'fa'en² or -fāl'ēon² [The gerfalcon].

Jeria: ji-rai'ai¹; je-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriah:** ji-rai'ai¹; je-rī'a² [Bible].—**Jerias:** ji-rai'ai¹; je-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Jeribai:** jer'i-bai¹ or jer'i-bē'ai¹; jer'i-bi² or jer'i-bā'i² [Bible].—**Jericho:** jer'i-ko¹; jer'i-eo² [Bible].—**Jeriel:** jer'i-el¹ or ji'n-el¹; jer'i-ē² or jē'ri-ē² [Bible].—**Jerijah:** ji-rai'jā¹; je-rī'jā² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jer'i-moth¹ or -mōth¹; jer'i-mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].—**Jerimuth:** jer'i-muth¹; jer'i-mūth² [Douai Bible].—**Jerioth:** jer'i-eth¹ or -ōth¹; jer'i-ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Jermal:** jūr'mu-a¹ or -mai¹; jēr'ma-i² or -mi² [Douai Bible].—**Jerobaal:** ji-rēb'al¹; je-rōb'a-āl² [Douai Bible].—**Jeroboam:** jer'o-bō'am¹; jēr'o-bō'am² [Bible].—**Jeroham:** ji-rō'ham¹ or jer'o-ham¹; je-rō'hām² or jēr'o-hām² [Bible].

Jerome: ji-rōm'¹ or jer'am¹; je-rōm'² or jēr'om²; Dan. **Jeronymus:** yē-rō'ni-mūs¹; yē-rō'ny-mūs²; D. G. Sw. **Hieronimus:** i'ē-rō'ni-mūs¹; i'ē-rō'ny-mūs²; F. **Jérôme:** zē'rōm'¹; zhē'rōm'²; It. **Geronimo:** je-rō'ni-mō¹; gē-rō'ni-mō²; **Gir-lamo:** ji'ro-lā'mo¹; gī'ro-lā'mo²; L. **Hieronimus:** hai'i-ron'i-mūs¹; hi'ē-rōn'y-mūs²; Pg. **Hierónimo:** i'ē-rō'ni-mō¹; i'ē-rō'ni-mō²; **Jerónimo:** zē-rō'ni-mō¹; zhē-rō'ni-mō²; Sp. **Jeronimo:** hē-rō'ni-mō¹; hē-rō'ni-mō² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Father of the Church (340?-420)]. [(1859-1927)].

Jerome: ji-rōm'¹; je-rōm'²; not jer'um¹, nor jer'a-mi¹ [Eng. humorist

Jersey: jūr'zi¹; jēr'sy². In the 17th century (1634-1688) spelt **Jarsey**, and then pronounced jār'zi¹; jār'sy² [Channel island].

Jersia: jēr-sai'ai¹; jer-si'a² [Douai Bible].—**Jerubbaal:** jer'u-bē'al¹; jēr'ū-bā'al² [Bible].—**Jerubbesheth:** jer'u-bi'sheth¹ or ji-rub'i-sheh¹; jēr'ū-bē'shēth² or je-rūb'e-shēth² [Bible].—**Jeruel:** ji-rū'el¹ or jer'u-el¹; je-ry'ē² or jēr'ū-ē² [Bible].—**Jerusa:** ji-rū'se¹; je-ry'sa² [Douai Bible].

Jerusalem: ji-rū'sa-lem¹; je-ry'sa-lēm² [Bible city].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jerusalem²: yē-rū'za-lem¹; yē-ru'šā-lēm² [Ger. divine (1709-89)].

Jerusha, Jerushah: jī-rū'shā¹, jī-rū'shū¹; jē-ru'shā², jē-ru'shā² [Bible].

Jervaulx: jēr'vis¹; jēr'vis² [Eng. hamlet in Yorkshire; site of ruins famous Cistercian monastery of 12th century]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Jervis: jūr'vis¹ or jūr'vis¹; jēr'vis² or jār'vis² [Eng. family name].

Jervois: jerv'is¹; jerv'is² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Jesaarites: jes'ī-ar-aits¹; jēs'a-ar-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesaia**: jī-sē'yā¹; jē-sū'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesajah**: jī-sē'yā¹; jē-sū'yā² [Bible].—**Jesamari**: jī-sam'-e-rai¹; jē-sūm'a-rī² [Douai Bible].—**Jesana**: jes'e-nā¹; jēs'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaam**: jes'bi-am¹; jēs'ba-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshabam**: jes'be-ham¹; jēs'ba-hām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshibenob**: jes'bi-bī-nob¹; jēs'bi-bē-nōb² [Douai Bible].—**Jesboam**: jes'bo-am¹; jēs'bo-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeselas**: jī-sī'yās¹; jē-sē'vas² [Douai Bible].—**Jesema**: jes'ī-mā¹; jēs'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesesi**: jī-sī'sai¹; jē-sē'sī² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshajah**: jī-shē'yā¹ or -shai'ā¹; jē-shā'yā² or -shī'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshanah**: jesh'e-nā¹ or jī-shē'nā¹; jēs'h-a-nā² or jē-shā'nā² [Bible].—**Jesharelah**: jesh'e-rī'lā¹; jēs'h-a-rē'lā² [Bible].

Jeshebeab: jī-shēb'ī-ab¹; jē-shēb'e-āb² [Bible].—**Jesher**: jī'shār¹; jēs'sher² [Bible].—**Jeshimon**: jī-shai'mōn¹ or jesh'ī-mōn¹; jē-shī'mōn² or jēs'hī-mōn² [Bible].—**Jeshishai**: jī-shīsh'ī-ai¹ or jī-shai'shē¹; jē-shīsh'a-ī² or jē-shī'shā² [Bible].—**Jeshohaiah**: jī'sho-hē'yā¹ or -hai'ā¹; jēs'sho-hā'yā² or -hī'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshua**: jesh'yū-ai¹; jēs'h'yū-a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeshuah**: jesh'yū-ai¹; jēs'h'yū-ā² [Bible. Same as JESHUA].—**Jeshurun**: jesh'yū-run¹ or jī-shū'run¹; jēs'h'yū-rūn² or jē-shū'rūn² [Bible].

Jesia: jī-sai'ā¹; jē-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesiah**: jī-sai'ā¹; jē-sī'ā² [Bible].—**Jesias**: jī-sai'ās¹; jē-sī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Jesiel**: jes'ī-el¹; jēs'ī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jesielites**: jes'ī-el-aits¹; jēs'ī-ēl-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesimiel**: jī-sim'ī-el¹; jē-sīm'ī-ēl² [Bible].—**Jesmachias**: jes'ma-kai'ās¹; jēs'ma-e'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Jesmatas**: jes'm-a-ai'ās¹; jēs'ma-f'ās² [Douai Bible].

Jesse: jes'ī¹; jēs'e² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Jessica: jes'ī-kā¹; jēs'i-ea² [A feminine personal name].

Jessua: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jessue**: jes'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Jessui**: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Jessuites**: jes'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Douai Bible].

Jesu: jī'sū¹; jēs'ū² [Apocrypha. Same as JESUS].

Jesua: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jesue**: jes'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Jesui**: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Bible].

Jesuit: jez'yū-it¹ or jēs'yū-it¹; jēs'yū-īt² or jēs'h'yū-īt² [Religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534].

Jesuites: jes'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Bible].

Jesurun: jes'yū-run¹; jēs'yū-rūn² [Bible].

Jesus: jī'zus¹; jēs'ūs² [The founder of Christianity].

jet: jet¹; jēt² [1. A black mineral. 2. A spurt of water].

jet d'eau [Fr.]: jā dō¹; zhē dō² [A jet of water].

Jeteba: jēt'ī-bā¹; jēt'e-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Jetebatha**: jī-teb'a-thā¹; jē-tēb'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Jethela**: jēth'ī-lā¹; jēth'e-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Jether**: jī'thār¹; jē'ther² [Bible].—**Jetheth**: jī'thēth¹; jē'thēth² [Bible].—**Jethlah**: jēth'lā¹; jēth'lā² [Bible].—**Jethraam**: jēth'n-am¹; jēth'ra-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jethrahem**:

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrū; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prêy; hit, police; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

jeth'ra-hem¹; jeth'ra-hem² [Douai Bible].—**Jethrai**: jî'thr-ai¹ or -thrai¹; jê'thra-i² or -thri² [Douai Bible].—**Jethro**: jeth'ro¹ or jî'thro¹; jêth'ro² or jê'thro² [Bible].—**Jetur**: jî'tur¹; jê'tûr² [Bible].

Jeu d'esprit [Fr.]: jû dās"prî¹; zhû dês"prî² [A play of wit].

Jeuel: jî-û'el¹ or jiû'el¹; je-u'êl² or jû'êl² [Bible].

Jeune: jûn¹; jûn² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

jeunesse dorée [Fr.]: jû'nes' dō'rê¹; zhû'nês' dō're² [Gilded youth].

Jeush: jî'ush¹; jê'ush² [Bible].—**Jeuz**: jî'uz¹; jê'üz² [Bible].

Jevons: jev'anz¹; jêv'ons² [Eng. logician (1835-82)].

Jew: jû¹; jû², *Standard, C., E., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* jiû¹. The first was indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849); the second by Walker (1797), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) [A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race].

Jewel: jû'el; jû'êl², *Standard, C., E., & St.; I.* jiû'el¹; *M.* jû'el¹; *W. & Wr.* jiû'el¹ [A precious stone used as for ornament].—**Jeweler, jeweller**: jû-el-er¹; jû'el-êr²; not jû'ler¹.

jewelry: jû'el-rî¹; jû'êl-ry² [Jewels collectively].

jewellery: jû'el-ar-rî¹; jû'êl-er-y². Same as JEWELRY.

Jewry: jû'rî¹; jû'ry²; not jiû'rî¹ [The Jewish people collectively]. Compare [JURY].

Jews: jûz¹ or jiûz¹; jûs² or jûs²; not jûs¹, nor jiûs². See JEW.

Jeyes: jêz¹; jês² [Eng. family name.] See BEAUCHAMP.

Jeypoor: jai-pûr¹; jî-pôôr². Same as JAIPUR.

Jezabad: jez'ə-bad¹; jêz'a-bād² [Douai Bible].—**Jezabel**: jez'ə-bel¹; jêz'-a-bêl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezaniah**: jez'ə-nai'ā¹; jêz'a-nā'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jezatha**: jez'ə-tha¹; jêz'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Jezebel**: jez'ī-bel¹; jêz'e-bêl² [Bible].—**Jezelus**: jî-zî'lus¹ or jez'ī-lus¹; je-zê'lûs² or jêz'e-lûs² [Apocrypha].—**Jezer**: jî'zer¹; jê'zer² [Bible].—**Jezerites**: jî'zer-its¹; jê'zêr-its² [Bible].—**Jezia**: jî-zai'ā¹; je-zî'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeziah**: jî-zai'ā¹; je-zî'ā² [Bible].—**Jeziel**: jî'zi-el¹ or jî-zai'el¹; jê'zi-êl² or je-zî'êl² [Bible].—**Jezila**: jez-lai'ā¹; jêz-lī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeziliah**: jez-lai'ā¹; jêz-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezoar**: jî-zô'ar¹; je-zô'ar² [Bible].—**Jezonias**: jez'o-nai'as¹; jêz'o-nā'as² [Bible].—**Jezrael**: jez'ri-el¹; jêz'ra-êl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahel**: jez're-hel¹; jêz'ra-hêl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahelites**: jez're-hel-ait¹; jêz'ra-hêl-it² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahiah**: jez're-hai'ā¹; jêz'ra-hī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezraia**: jez'ri-ai'ā¹; jêz'ra-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jezreel**: jez'ri-el¹; jêz're-êl² [Bible].—**Jezreelite**: jez'ri-el-ait¹; jêz're-êl-it² [Bible].—**Jezrielus**: jez'ri-lus¹; jêz'ri-êlûs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Jibe: jaib¹; jib² [To swing from one side to the other, as the sails of a ship]. Compare GIBE.

Jibsam: jîb'sam¹; jîb'sām² [Bible].—**Jidlaph**: jîd'laf¹; jîd'lāf² [Bible].—**Jimna**: jîm'na¹; jîm'nā² [Bible].—**Jinnah**: jîm'nā¹; jîm'nā². Same as JIMNA.
Jinnites: jîm'naits¹; jîm'nits² [Bible]. [mounted musket].

jingal: jîng'gōl¹; jîng'gāl². *E., I., & St.* jîng-gōl¹; *Wr.* jîng'gāl¹ [A heavy

jinnec: jîn'î¹; jîn'ê² [In Moham. myth, a preadamite being].

jînrikisha: jîn-rik'ī-sha¹; jîn-rîk'ī-sha² [A two-wheeled Japanese conveyance]. [Bible].

Jiphtah: jîf'tā¹; jîf'tā² [Bible].—**Jiphthah-el**: jîf'thā-el¹; jîf'thā-êl²

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; øil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

jiu=jutsu: jiū¹=jūt'sū¹; jū²=jūt'su². Same as JU-JUTSU.

Joab: jō'ab¹; jō'ab² [Bible].—**Joachaz:** jō'ə-kaz¹; jō'a-eāz² [Apocrypha].—**Joachim:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'a-cim²; D. **Joachim:** yō'ə-kim¹; yō'ā-cim²; F. **Joachim:** jō'ə-kim¹; zhō'ā-cim²; G. **Jochim:** yō'him¹; yō'him²; **Joachim:** yō'ə-him¹; yō'a-him²; It. **Joachino:** jo-kī'no¹; jā-cī'no²; **Joachim:** jo-kī'mo¹; jā-kī'mo²; Sp. **Joachin, Joaquin:** hwa-kim¹; hwa-cim²; **Joachim, Joaquin:** hwa-kim¹; hwa-kim² [1. A Bible and Apocryphal name. 2. A masculine personal name].—**Joachin:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'a-cim² [Douai Bible].—**Joacim:** jō'ə-sim¹; jō'a-cim² [Apocrypha].—**Joda:** jō'ə-da¹; jō'a-da² [Douai Bible].—**Jodan:** jō'ə-dan¹; jō'a-dān² [Douai Bible].—**Jodanus:** jō'ə-dē'nus¹; jō'a-dā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Joah:** jō'ā¹; jō'ā² [Bible].—**Joaha:** jō'ə-ha¹; jō'a-ha² [Douai Bible].—**Joahaz:** jō'ə-haz¹ or jo-ē'haz²; jō'a-hāz² [Bible].—**Joah:** jō'ə-hā¹; jō'a-hē² [Douai Bible].—**Joakim:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'a-kim² [Bible (R. V.)].

Joan: jōn¹; jōn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Johanne:** yo-hā'nē¹; yo-hā'ne²; D. **Hanna:** hā'na¹; hā'nā²; F. **Jeanne:** jān¹; zhān²; G. Sw. **Johanna:** yo-hā'na¹; yo-hā'na²; It. **Giovanna:** jo-vā'nā¹; go-vā'nā²; L. **Johanna:** jo-han'ā¹; jo-hān'ā²; **Joanetta:** jō'ə-net'ā¹; jō'a-nēt'ā²; Pg. **Jovanna:** jo-vā'nā¹; zho-vā'nā²; Sp. **Juana:** hū-ā'nyā¹; hū-ā'nyā².

Joanan: jo-ē'nan¹; jo-ā'nan² [Bible (R. V.); Apocrypha].—**Joanes:** jō'ə-niz¹; jō'a-nēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joanna:** jo-an'ā¹; jo-ān'ā² [Bible].—**Joannan:** jo-an'ān¹; jo-ān'ān² [Apocrypha].—**Joarib:** jō'ə-rib¹; jō'a-rīb² [Apocrypha].—**Joash:** jō'āsh¹; jō'āsh² [Bible].—**Joatham:** jō'ə-tham¹; jō'a-thām² [Bible].—**Joazabdis:** jō'ə-zab'dus¹; jō'a-zāb'dūs² [Apocrypha].

Job¹: jēb¹; jēb² [A piece of work; colloquially, one's employment].

Job²: jēb¹; jēb² [Bible].—**Jobab:** jō'bab¹; jō'bāb² [Bible].—**Jobania:** jēb'ā-na¹; jēb'ā-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jochabed:** jēk'ə-bed¹; jō'ə-bēd² [Douai Bible].—**Jochebed:** jēk'ī-bed¹; jō'ē-bēd² [Bible].

Jocose: jo-kōs¹; jo-eōs² [Of the nature of a joke].

Jocund: jēk'und¹; jō'ē'und². *M. & W.* jēk'end¹. Murray notes jō'kund¹ as alternative [Marked by gay or happy disposition].

Joda: jō'da¹; jō'da² [Apocrypha].—**Jodaia:** jo-dē'yā¹ or jo-dai'ā¹; jo-dā'yā² or jo-dā'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Joed:** jō'ed¹; jō'ēd² [Bible].—**Joel:** jō'el¹; jō'ēl² [Bible].—**Joela:** jo-ē'la¹; jo-ē'la² [Douai Bible].—**Joelah:** jo-ē'lā¹; jo-ē'lā² [Bible].—**Joezer:** jo-ē'zer¹; jo-ē'zēr² [Bible].

Joffre: jōfr¹; zhōfr² [Fr. general (1853-)].

Jogbehah: jēg'bi-hā¹; jōg'be-hā² [Bible].—**Jogli:** jēg'lai¹; jōg'lī² [Bible].—**Joha:** jō'hā¹; jō'hā² [Bible].—**Johanan:** jo-hē'nān¹; jo-hā'nān² [Bible].

Johanna: jo-han'ā¹; jo-hān'ā² [A feminine personal name]. See JOAN.

Johannean: jō'hān-i'ān¹; jō'hān-ē'ān², *Standard*; C. & W. jo-han'i-ān¹ [Pertaining to John]. See JOHN.

Johannes: jo-han'iz¹; jo-hān'ēs² [Apocrypha].

John: jēn¹; jōn² [A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type]. D. G. Sw. **Johann:** yō'hān¹; yō'hān²; **Hans:** hōns¹; hāns²; G. **Johannes:** yo-hān'ēs¹; yo-hān'ēs²; D. Pol. **Jan:** yān¹; yān²; F. **Jean:** jān¹; zhān²; Hung. **János:** yā'nēs¹; yā'nēs²; It. **Giovanni:** jo-vā'nā¹; go-vā'nā²; L. **Joannes:** jo-an'iz¹; jo-ān'ēs²; **Johannes:** Pg. **João:** jo-ān'iz¹; zho-ōn'iz²; Rus. **Ivan:** i-vān¹; i-vān²; Sp. **Juan:** hu-ān¹; hū-ān². [1489].

John o' Groat: jēn o grōt¹; jōn o grōt² [A Dutch settler in Scotland in

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; øil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

Johnstone: *jən'stən*¹ or *jən'sən*¹; *jən'stən*² or *jən'son*²; *not jən'stən*¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Johnson is irretrievably confused with the place-name *Johnstone*, in Scotland. We may rest assured that nine-tenths of the numerous clan *Johnstone* are really Johnsons.

MACBAIN *Intercessor Names* p. 33.

Jolada: *jei'a-də*¹; *jōi'a-da*² [Bible].—**Jolakim**: *jei'a-kim*¹; *jōi'a-kīm*² [Bible].—**Joiarib**: *jei'a-rib*¹; *jōi'a-rib*² [Bible].

Join: *join*¹; *jōin*²; *not join*¹; *jīn*², formerly common in Eng. verse of the 17th and 18th centuries, and rimed by Dryden with "sign," by Holyday with "vine," and by Pope with "line," etc., but now illiterate or dialectal. See *BOIL*; *COIN* [To bring together; unite].

Joiner: *join'er*¹; *jōin'er*²; *not join'er*¹, as sometimes still heard in England. See *JOINT*.

Joint: *joint*¹; *jōint*²; *not joint*¹, formerly heard commonly but now only dialectically in England. See *JOIN*.

Joinville (de): *də swān'vil*¹; *də zhwān'vil*² [Fr. naval officer (1813-1900)].

Joist: *joist*¹; *jōist*² [A beam or other horizontal timber used to support a floor].

Jokdeam: *jek'di-am*¹; *jök'de-ām*² [Bible].—**Jokim**: *jō'kim*¹; *jō'kīm*² [Bible].—**Jokmeam**: *jek'mi-am*¹; *jök'me-am*² [Bible].—**Jokneam**: *jek'mi-am*¹; *jök-ne-am*² [Bible].—**Jokshan**: *jek'shan*¹; *jök'shan*² [Bible].—**Joktan**: *jek'tan*¹; *jök-tan*² [Bible].—**Joktheel**: *jek'thi-el*¹ or *-thil*¹; *jök'the-el*² or *-thel*² [Bible].

Joliet¹: *jo'li'e*¹; *zhō'li'e*². Sometimes Anglicized *jō'li-et*¹ [Fr. explorer (1645-1700) of the Mississippi river]. See the following word.

Joliet²: *jo'h-et*¹; *jō'li-ēt*² [A city in Illinois named for Joliet]. See above.

Joliette: *jo'li'et*¹; *zhō'li'et*² [A district and city in Quebec province, Canada]. [1777-1862].

Jomard: *jo'mār*¹; *zhō'mār*²—the *d* is silent [Fr. geologist in Egypt

Jomini: *jo'mi'ni*¹; *zhō'mi'ni*² [Fr. general (1779-1862)].

Jona: *jō'na*¹; *jō'na*² [Bible].—**Jonadab**: *jən'a-dab*¹; *jən'a-dāb*² [Bible].—**Jonah**: *jō'nā*¹; *jō'nā*² [Hebrew prophet and a Book of the Bible bearing his name].—**Jonam**: *jō'nam*¹; *jō'nām*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jonan**: *jō'nan*¹; *jō'nān*² [Bible].—**Jonas**: *jō'nas*¹; *jō'nas*² [Bible. Same as *JONAH*].—**Jonathan**: *jən'a-thān*¹; *jōn'a-thān*² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Jonathas**: *jən'a-thas*¹; *jōn'a-thās*² [Apocrypha].—**Jonath-elem-rechokim**: *jō'nath-i'lem-re-kō'kim*¹; *jō'nath-e'lem-re-cō'-kim*² [Bible]. [stre].

jongleur: *jo'n'glūr*¹; *zhōn'glūr*² [A Fr. Provençal or Anglo-Norman min-

Jönköping: *yün'chū-pūn*¹; *yün'chū-ping*² [Sw. province].

Jonquil: *jən'kwil*¹; *jön'kwil*². *M. jün'kwil*¹, which indicates usage in England and was noted also by Smart (1840). Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fuiton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded *jün-kwil*¹; Sheridan (1780) *jün-kil*¹; Knowles (1835) *jən-kil*¹; Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *jən-kil*¹. In Fr. *jonquille*: *jo'n'kil'e*¹; *zhōn'kil'e*² [A flowering plant].

Joppa: *jep'a*¹; *jöp'a*² [Bible].—**Jorah**: *jō'rā*¹; *jō'rā*² [Bible].—**Joral**: *jō'-n-ai*¹; *jō'-ra*² [Bible].—**Joram**: *jō'ram*¹; *jō'ram*² [Bible].

Jordaens: *yör'dans*¹; *yör'dāns*² [Flem. painter (1593-1678)].

Jordan¹: *jör'dan*¹; *jör'dan*² [River in Palestine].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, pręy, fērñ; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; ʌsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jordan²: ʒɔrˈdʌnˈ1; zhɔrˈdʌnˈ2 [Fr. family name].

Jordan³: jərˈdænˈ1; jɔrˈdanˈ2 [Eng. and Am. family name].

Jordan is from the Norman Jourdain, a Christian name adopted after the Crusades had begun, and Crusaders returned with a bottle of Jordan water, wherewith their sons were baptized, and at the same time were called after the river.

BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* p. 250. [L. & co., 1910.]

Jørgenson: yūrˈgen-sənˈ1; yūrˈgēn-sonˈ2 [Dan. adventurer (1779–after 1825)].

Joribas: jərˈi-basˈ1; jɔrˈi-basˈ2 [Apocrypha].—**Joribus:** jərˈi-busˈ1; jɔrˈi-būsˈ2 [Bible. Same as JORIBAS].—**Jorim:** jɔrˈrɪmˈ1; jɔrˈrɪmˈ2 [Bible].—**Jorkam:** jərˈkɪ-amˈ1; jɔrˈke-əmˈ2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jorkoam:** jərˈko-amˈ1; jɔrˈko-əmˈ2 [Bible].

Jorullo: ho-rūˈlyoˈ1; ho-rūˈlyoˈ2. “Lippincott’s Gazetteer” notes, “often pronounced hō-rūˈyoˈ1” [Mex. volcano, formed by eruption, Sept., 1759].

Josaba: jəsˈə-baˈ1; jɔsˈə-baˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josabad:** jəsˈə-badˈ1; jɔsˈə-bādˈ2 [Bible].—**Josabeth:** jəsˈə-bethˈ1; jɔsˈə-bēthˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josabhesed:** jɔsˈə-bh-sēdˈ1; jɔsˈə-bh-sēdˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josabia:** jəsˈə-baiˈaˈ1; jɔsˈə-biˈaˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josachar:** jəsˈə-karˈ1; jɔsˈə-kārˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josaia:** jəsˈi-aiˈaˈ1; jɔsˈə-iˈaˈ2 [Douai Bible].—**Josaphat:** jəsˈə-fatˈ1; jɔsˈə-fātˈ2 [Bible. Same as JEHOSHAPHAT].—**Josaphias:** jəsˈə-faiˈasˈ1; jɔsˈə-fiˈasˈ2 [Bible].

José: ʒo-sēˈ1 or (Sp.) ho-sēˈ1; ʒho-sēˈ2 or (Sp.) ho-sēˈ2 [1. In Byron’s “Don Juan,” Juan’s father. 2. A Jewish-Portuguese dramatist (1700–45)].

Josedec: jəsˈi-dekˈ1; jɔsˈe-dēˈ2 [Apocrypha].

Joseffy: yo-sefˈ1; yo-sēfˈyˈ2 [Hung.-Am. composer (1852–1915)].

Joseph: jɔˈzefˈ1; jɔˈsēfˈ2 [Bible and masculine personal name]. **F. Joseph:** ʒɔˈzefˈ1; zhɔˈsēfˈ2; **Ger. Joseph:** yɔˈzefˈ1; yɔˈsēfˈ2; **Hun. Pol. József:** yɔˈsefˈ1; yɔˈsēfˈ2; **It. Giuseppe:** jū-sepˈpɛˈ1; gū-sepˈpɛˈ2; **L. Josephus:** jo-sīˈfusˈ1; jo-sēˈfūsˈ2; **Pg. José:** ʒo-zéˈ1; ʒho-zéˈ2; **Jozet:** ʒo-zéˈ1; ho-zéˈ2.

Josephine: jɔˈzef-inˈ1; jɔˈsēf-inˈ2 [A feminine personal name]. **F. Joséphine:** ʒɔˈzē-finˈ1; zhɔˈsē-finˈ2; **Josèphe:** ʒɔˈzāfˈ1; zhɔˈsērˈ2; **G. Joseph:** yɔˈzef-aˈ1; yɔˈsēf-eˈ2; **Josephine:** yɔˈzē-fi-naˈ1; yɔˈsē-fi-neˈ2; **It. Giuseppa:** jū-sepˈpaˈ1; gū-sepˈpāˈ2; **Giuseppina:** jū-sepˈpi-naˈ1; gū-sepˈpi-nāˈ2; **L. Joseph:** jo-sīˈfaiˈ1; jo-sēˈfaˈ2; **Pg. Josephina:** ʒɔˈzē-fi-naˈ1; zhɔˈsē-fi-nāˈ2; **Sp. Josefina:** hɔˈzē-fi-naˈ1; hɔˈsē-fi-nāˈ2.

Josephus: jo-sīˈfusˈ1; jo-sēˈfūsˈ2; not jo-zīˈfusˈ1 [Jewish historian (37–96?)].

Joses: jɔˈsɪzˈ1 or jɔˈzezˈ1; jɔˈsēsˈ2 or jɔˈsēsˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshabad:** jeshˈə-badˈ1; jɔshˈə-bādˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshah:** jɔˈshāˈ1; jɔˈshāˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshaphat:** jeshˈə-fatˈ1; jɔshˈə-fātˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshaviah:** jeshˈə-vaiˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈə-viˈaiˈ2 [Bible].—**Joshbekashah:** jeshˈbi-kē-shāˈ1 or -kashˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈbe-kā-shāˈ2 or -kashˈaiˈ2 [Bible].—**Josheb-Bashebeth:** jɔˈshēb-bas-shē-bethˈ1; jɔˈshēb-bās-shē-bēthˈ2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joshibiah:** jeshˈi-baiˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈi-biˈaiˈ2 [Bible (R. V.)].

Joshua: jeshˈyu-aˈ1; jɔshˈyu-aˈ2 [1. Bible. Israelitish leader and conqueror. 2. A masculine personal name]. **D. Sw. Josua:** yɔˈsu-aˈ1; yɔˈsu-aˈ2; **Fr. Josué:** ʒɔˈzū-ēˈ1; zhɔˈsū-ēˈ2; **G. Josua:** yɔˈzu-aˈ1; yɔˈzu-aˈ2; **It. Giosue:** jɔˈzū-ēˈ1; gɔˈsū-ēˈ2; **L. Josua:** jeshˈyu-aˈ1; jɔshˈyu-aˈ2.

Josiah: jo-saiˈaiˈ1; jo-siˈaiˈ2 [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. Josias:** yo-zīˈasˈ1; yo-zīˈasˈ2; **D. Jozias:** yo-zīˈasˈ1; yo-zīˈasˈ2; **Fr. Josias:** ʒɔˈziˈasˈ1; zhɔˈgiˈasˈ2; **It. Giosladi:** jo-siˈa-dēˈ1; gɔ-siˈa-dēˈ2; **L. Josias:** jo-saiˈasˈ1; jo-siˈasˈ2.

Josias: jo-saiˈasˈ1; jo-siˈasˈ2 [Bible].—**Josibiah:** jeshˈi-baiˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈi-biˈaiˈ2 [Bible].—**Josiphiah:** jeshˈi-faiˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈi-fiˈaiˈ2 [Bible].—**Josphia:** jeshˈi-faiˈaiˈ1; jɔshˈi-fiˈaiˈ2 [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; in̩k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

jostle: *jös'li*; *jös'li*—the *t* is silent [To push or crowd against].—**jostling**: *jös'liŋ*; *jös'liŋ*—the *t* is silent.

Josue: *jös'yü-i*; *jös'yü-ē* [Douai Bible].—**Jotbah**: *jöt'bä*; *jöt'bä* [Bible].—**Jotbath**: *jöt'bäth*; *jöt'bäth* [Bible].—**Jotbathah**: *jöt'bä-thä*; *jöt'bä-thä* [Bible].—**Jotham**: *jö'tham*; *jö'tham* [Bible].

Joubert: *gü'bär*; *zhü'bér* [Boer general (1831-1900)].

Joule: *jaul*; *joul*; frequently mispronounced *jül*, especially when referring to the electrical unit. [Eng. physicist (1818-91)].

jounce: *jauns*; *jouŋ* [To shake up and down].

Jourdain: *jür-dēn* or (Fr.) *sür'dän*; *jür-dän* or (Fr.) *zhür'dän* [Norman-Fr. Christian name which later became a family name]. See **JORDAN**.

Jourdan: *sür'dän*; *zhür'dän* [Fr. marshal (1762-1833)].

journal: *jür'näl*; *jür'näl* [A daily newspaper].

joust: *jüst*; *jüst* *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E., I., M., & St.* *jüst*. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) noted *jauſt*, which is still occasionally heard [A medieval tilting-match between mounted knights].

jovial: *jö'vi-al*; *jö'vi-al* [Possessing good-natured mirth].

jowl: *jöl*; *jöl* *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & W.* The pronunciation *jaul*; *jowl*, noted by *E.*, and given by *Standard & M.* as alternative, is frequently heard and preferable, for it has the support of analogy with *cowl*, *dowl*, *fowl*, *howl*, in which the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong. It is invariably used in the phrase **cheek by jowl** (side by side). [The cheek or jaw.]

The proper sound of *ow* is the same as that of *ou*, of which it is the substitute; as in *brow*, *now*, &c. It is frequently met with in terminations, but is to be found also in other places, as in *tower*, *crowd*, &c. Though the above is undoubtedly the legitimate sound of *ow*, that of long *o* is given to it frequently enough to puzzle such persons as have not traced the analogy throughout. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 81 [London, 1784].

Jowler: *jöl'er*; *jöl'er*—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Walker (1791) and Smart (1840). *E.* *jaul'er*, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., W., & W.* as alternative, and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A hound with a heavy jaw]. See **JOWL**.

Jozabad: *jez'a-bad*; *jöz'a-bäd* [Bible].—**Jozabdis**: *jo-zab'dus*; *jo-zäb'düs* [Apocrypha].—**Jozabad**: *jez'a-bed*; *jöz'a-bäd* [Douai Bible].—**Jozacar**, **Jozachar**: *jez'a-kär*; *jöz'a-cär* [Bible].—**Jozadak**: *jez'a-dak*; *jöz'a-däk* [Bible].

Juanes: *hü-a'nēs*; *hy-a'nes* [Sp. painter (1523-79)].

Juan Fernandez: *jü'an fer-nan'diz* or (Sp.) *hy-än' fer-nän'dēfh*; *jü'an fer-nän'déz* or (Sp.) *hy-än' fer-nän'dēth* [Group of islands 425 m. west of Chile].

Juanita: *hü'a-ni'tä*; *hy'a-ni'tä* [Sp. feminine personal name, diminutive of *Juana*. See **JOAN**].

Juarez: *ju-a'rez* or (Sp.) *hü-a'rēfh*; *ju-a'rēz* or (Sp.) *hy-a'rēth* [Mex. president (1806-72)].

Jubal: *jü'bal*; *jü'bal* [Bible].

Jube: *jü'bi*; *jü'bē*. *I.* *jü'bi*; *M. & W.* *jü'bi*; *St.* *jü'bē* [A gallery in a church].

jubilate (*v.*): *jü'bi-lēt*; *jü'bi-lät* *Standard, C., M., E., & W.* [To shout for joy or in exultation]. This word is not noted by the *Imperial*, *Stormonth*, or *Worcester*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əls; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Jubilate: jū'bi-lē'tī¹; jū'bi-lā'tē², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-bi-lē'tī¹; *E.* jū'bi-lā'tē¹; *I.* jū-bi-lē'tē¹; *M.* jū-bi-lē'tū¹; *W.* jū-bi-lē'tī¹. *M. & W.* note jū-bi-lā'tē¹ as alternative [The 99th Psalm of the Vulgate and Douai Bible and the 100th Psalm of the Authorized Version].

Jubilee: jū'bi-lī¹; jū'bi-lē², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* jū'bi-lē¹; *I. & W.* jū'bi-lī¹ [A season of rejoicing].

Jucadam: jū'kə-dam¹; jū'ea-dām² [Douai Bible].—**Jucal:** jū'kəl¹; jū'eal² [Bible].—**Juda:** jū'də¹; jū'da² [Bible].—**Judæa, Judea:** ju-dī'ə¹; jū-dē'a² [Bible].—**Judah:** jū'dā¹; jū'dā² [Bible].—**Judaia:** ju-dē'ya¹ or ju-dā'ə¹; jū-dā'ya² or jū-dī'a² [Douai Bible].

Judale: ju-dē'lk¹; jū-dā'ie² [Of or pertaining to the Jews].

Judaism: jū'də-izm¹; jū'da-izm²—the most frequently heard in the United States. *Standard, C., & W.* jū'di-izm¹; jū'da-izm²; *E., M., & St.* jū'dē-izm¹; *I.* jū'dē-izm¹ [The Jewish religion, its doctrines and forms].

Judas: jū'dəs¹; jū'das² [Bible].—**Jude:** jūd¹; jūd² [Bible].

Judged: jujd¹; jūdg² [Tried or sentenced in a court of justice; also, decided; awarded]. See BEQUEATHED.

Judgment, judgement: juj'ment¹; jūdg'ment² [The sentence of a court of justice; also, the formation of an opinion or the opinion itself].

Judicatory: jū'di-kə-to-rī¹; jū'di-ea-to-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū'di-ku-to-rī¹; *E.* jū'dik-ē-tūr-i¹; *I.* jū'dik-ē-to-rī¹; *M.* jū'di-kə-ter-i¹; *St.* jū'di-kē-tūr-i¹; *W.* jū'di-kə-to-rī¹. Murray notes jū'dik-ē-ter-i¹ as alternative [A body of persons exercising jurisdiction].

Judic: jū'dik¹; zhū'die²; not jū'dik¹ [Fr. actress (1850-1911)].

Judicable: jū'di-kə-bl¹; jū'di-ea-bl². *I.* jū'di-ka-bl¹; *W.* jū'di-kə-bl¹ [Such as can be judged].

Judiciary: jū-dish'i-ē-rī¹; jū-dish'ī-ā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-dish'ī-i-rī¹; *E.* jū-dish'ī-a-rī¹; *I.* jū-dish'ī-a-rī¹; *M.* jū-dish'ē-rī¹; *St.* jū-dish'ī-ūr-i¹; *W.* jū-dish'ī-a-rī¹ [The department of a government that administers the law, and its officers].

Judith: jū'dith¹; jū'dith² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name]. *F.* Judith: jū'dit¹; zhū'dit²; *G.* Judith: yū'dit¹; yū'dit²; *It.* Giuditta: jū-dit'ta¹; *Gu.* dīt'tā²; *L.* Juditha: jū'di-tha¹; jū'di-tha².

Juel: jū'el¹; jū'el² [Apocrypha].

Jugal: jū'gal¹; jū'gal². *I. & W.* jū'gal¹ [Joining; uniting].

Juggernaut: jug'ər-nēt¹; jūg'er-nat² [In Hinduism, "the Lord of the World," a title of Krishna or Vishnu].

Jugo-Slav: yū'gō-slāv¹; yū'gō-slāv²; not slav¹ [A Southern Slav].

Jugular: jū-giū-lar¹; jū-giū-lar²; not jug'iu-lar¹. *I.* jū-giū-lōr¹; *W.* jū-giū-lar¹ [Pert. to the throat; as, the jugular vein].

Jugurtha: ju-gūr-tha¹; jū-gūr-tha² [Numidian king (154?-104 B. C.)].

Juice: jūs¹; jūg². *I. & W.* jiūs¹ [Vegetable or animal fluid].

Jujube: jū'jūb¹; jū'jūb², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. & W.* jū'jūb¹; *M. & St.* jū'jūb¹ [A spiny shrub; also, its edible fruit].

Jujutsu: jū'jut'sū¹; jū'jut'sū² [Jap. art of self-defense].

Jujuy: hū-hwī¹; hū-hwī² [Province and river of Argentine Republic].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

julep: jū'lep¹; ju'lep². *I.* jū'lep¹; *Wr.* jū'lep¹ [An alcoholic beverage flavored with mint].

Jules [Fr.]: zūl¹; zhūl². See JULIUS.

Julia: jū'ya¹; ju'ya² [A feminine personal name]. **Juliet** (dim.). *D.* **Julia:** yū'li-ā¹; yū'li-ā²; *Fr.* **Julie:** zū'li¹; zhū'li²; *G.* **Julie:** yū'li-ā¹; yū'li-ā²; *It.* **Sw.** **Giulia:** jū'li-ā¹; gū'li-ā²; *L.* **Julia:** Pg. **Julia:** zū'li-ā¹; zhū'li-ā²; *Sp.* **Julia:** hū'li-ā¹; hu'li-ā².

Julian: jū'li-ān¹; ju'li-ān², *Standard, E., M., & St.*; *C.* jū'lyan¹; *W.* jū'lyan¹; *Wr.* jū'lyan¹ [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Rom. emperor (331-363)]. *D.* **Julianus:** yū'li-ā-nūs¹; yū'li-ā-nūs²; *F.* **Julien:** zū'li-ān¹; zhū'li-ān²; *G.* *Sw.* **Julian:** yū'li-ān¹; yū'li-ān²; *It.* **Giuliano:** jū'li-ā-no¹; gū'li-ā-no²; *L.* **Julianus:** jū'li-ā-nūs¹; ju'li-ā-nūs²; *Pg.* **Juliao:** zū'li-ān¹; zhū'li-ān²; *Sp.* **Julian:** hū'li-ān¹; hu'li-ān²; **Juliano:** hū'li-ā-no¹; hu'li-ā-no².

Juliana: jū'li-ān-ā¹; ju'li-ān-ā² [A feminine personal name]. *D.* *Sw.* **Juliana:** yū'li-ā-nā¹; yū'li-ā-nā²; *Fr.* **Julienne:** zū'li-ān¹; zhū'li-ān²; *G.* **Juliane:** yū'li-ā-nā¹; yū'li-ā-nā²; *It.* **Giuliana:** jū'li-ā-nā¹; gū'li-ā-nā²; *Pg.* **Juliana:** zū'li-ā-nā¹; zhū'li-ā-nā²; *Sp.* **Juliana:** hū'li-ā-nā¹; hu'li-ā-nā².

Julie: jū'li¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li¹; ju'li² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li² [Diminutive of JULIA].

julienne: jū-li-en¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li-en¹; ju-li-en² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li-en² [A clear meat soup containing vegetables].

Juliet: jū'li-et¹; ju'li-ēt² [A feminine personal name. See JULIA].

Julius: jū'l-yūs¹; ju'l-yūs² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Julius:** yū'li-us¹; yū'li-us²; *Fr.* **Julius:** zū'l¹; zhū'l²; *G.* **Julius:** yū'li-us¹; yū'li-us²; *It.* **Giulio:** jū'l-yo¹; gū'l-yo²; *L.* **Julius:** jū'li-us¹; ju'li-us²; *Pg.* **Julio:** zū'li-o¹; zhū'li-o²; *Sp.* **Julio:** hū'li-o¹; hu'li-o².

July: ju-lai¹; ju-lī² (jū'li¹ or -lai¹; ju'ly² or -lī², Shakespeare to Cowper). *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775), *Ju'ly*; *Dyche & Pardon* (1735), *Kenrick* (1773), *Bailey* (1775), *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), and *Walker* (1791), ju-lai¹. *Dr. Murray* notes that "the modern English pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained" (The seventh month of the year).

jumart [Fr.]: zū'mār¹ or (*Anglice*) jū'mart¹; zhū'mār² or (*Anglice*) ju'mār². *C., M., St., W., & Wr.* jū'mart¹; *E.* jū'mart¹; *I.* jū'mart¹; *Wr.* jū'mart¹ [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a bull and a mare]. [connection].

juncture: jūŋk'chur¹ or -tiur¹; jūŋe'chur² or -tūr² [A place, point, or line of

June: jūn¹; jūn². *I. & Wr.* jūn¹—the pronunciation of Bryant and Lowell if their verse may be taken as their standard, for both rime it with "tune," which neither pronounced *toon*; but see quotations below.

Oh, my love's like a red, red rose,

That's newly sprung in June:

Oh, my love's like the melody

That's sweetly played in tune.

BURNS *A Red, Red Rose*.

And shall we own such judgment? No; as soon
Seek roses in December—ice in June:
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff:
Believe a woman or an epitaph.

BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* l. 75 (1808).

Jungfrau: yūŋ'frau¹; yūŋ'frou² [Swiss mount].

Junia: jū'ni-ā¹; ju'ni-ā² [Bible].

Junias: jū'ni-ās¹; ju'ni-ās² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud, enin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Juniata: jū'ni-at'ə¹; jū'ni-āt'a² [County and river in Pa.].

Junior: jūn'yer¹; jūn'yor², *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St. jū'ni-er¹; I. jū'ni-er¹; Wr. jūn'yer¹.* By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), jū'ni-er¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), jū'nyer¹; Smart (1840) jū'ni-er¹ [Younger in years, service, or rank]. [erat].

Junker: yūn'ker¹; yūn'ker². *I. jūn'k'ūr¹* [A reactionary Prussian aristocrat].

Junot: jū'nō¹; zhū'nō²—the *l* is silent [Fr. marshal (1771-1813)].

Jupon: ju-pen¹; ju-pōn², *Standard & Wr.; C. & W. jū'pen¹; E. jū-pen¹; I. ju-pen¹; M. jū'pen¹* [A Fr. dress-fabric].

Juratory: jū'rā-to-ri¹; jū'rā-to-ry², *Standard & W.; C. jū'ri-to-ri¹; E. jū'rā-tūr-i¹; I. jū'rā-to-ri¹; M. jū'rā-tēr-i¹; Wr. jū'rā-to-ri¹* [Pertaining to or comprising an oath].

Jürgensen: yūr'gen-sen¹; yūr'gēn-sēn². Same as JORGENSON.

jurisconsult: jū'ris-ken'sult¹; jū'ris-eōn'sult². Compare CONSULT [One learned in the law]. [who serves on a jury].

juror: jū'rār¹ or jū'rēr¹; jū'ror²; not jū'rēr¹. *I. jū'rūr¹; Wr. jū'rār¹* [One

jury: jū'ri¹; jū'ry²; not jū'ri¹ [A body of persons summoned to try a case at law]. Compare JEWRY.

Jushab-hesed: jū'shab-hī'sed¹; jū'shab-hē'sēd² [Bible].

Jusserand: jū'se-rān¹; zhū'se-rān²—the *d* is silent [Fr. diplomat and scholar (1855-)]. [1836].

Jussieu (de): də sū'syō¹; de zhū'syū² [Fr. family of botanists (1686-1836)].

just (a.): jūst¹; jūst² [Fair in disposition or conduct; honest; upright].

just (n.): jūst¹; jūst² [A tilting-match]. See JOUST.

Just: jūst¹; zhūst² [In full: *Saint Just*, Fr. revolutionary (1767-94)].

Juste: jūst¹; zhūst² [Belg. historian (1818-88)].

justiciable: jus-tīsh'i-a-bl¹; jūst-tīsh'i-a-bl². *I. & St. jus-tīsh'i-a-bl¹; Wr. jās-tīsh'i-a-bl¹* [Fit to be examined by a court of justice].

justificative: jus-tif'i-kā-tiv¹ or jus'ti-fi-kē'tiv¹; jūst-tif'i-ea-tiv² or jūst'ti-fi-eā'tiv². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Capable of being shown to be just].

justificatory: jus-tif'i-kā-to-ri¹; jūst-tif'i-ea-to-ry², *Standard, E., & I.; C. jus'ti-fi-kā-to-ri¹; E. jus-tif'i-kē-tūr-i¹; I. jus-tif'i-kē-to-ri¹; M. jus'ti-fi-kē-tēr-i¹; St. jus'ti-fi-kē-tūr-i¹; W. jus'ti-fi-kā-to-ri¹; Wr. jās-tif'i-kā-to-ri¹* [Same as JUSTIFICATIVE].

Justin: jūst'in¹; jūst'in² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Justin: jūs'tān¹; zhūs'tān²; Ger. Justin: yūs'tin¹; yūs'tin²; It. Giustino: jūs-tī'no¹; gūs-tī'no²; Sp. Justino: hūs'tī'no¹; hūs-tī'no².*

Justina: jus-tōi'nā¹; jūst-tī'nā² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Justine: jūs'tin¹; zhūs'tin²; Ger. Justine: yūs-tī'nā¹; yūs-tī'nē²; It. Giustina: jūs-tī'nā¹; gūs-tī'nā²; Sp. Justina: hūs-tī'nā¹; hūs-tī'nā².*

Justus: jus'tus¹; jūst'tūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr. Juste: jūst¹; zhūst²; G. Justus: yūs'tus¹; yūs'tus²; Just: yust¹; yust²; It. Giusto: jūs'tō¹; gūs'tō²; Sp. Justo: hūs'tō¹; hūs'tō².*

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩpk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Juta: jü'ta¹; jü'tä²; *not* jü'tä¹ [S.-Afr. Dutch family name].

jute: jüt¹; jüt². *I. & W.* jüüt¹ [An Asiatic herb or its fiber].

Jutland, Ger. Jütland: jut'land¹ or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant¹; jut'land² or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant² [Dan. peninsula]. Compare **JYLLAND**.

Juttah: jut'a¹; jüt'a² [Bible].

juvenile: jü'vi-nil¹ or jü'vi-nail¹; ju've-nil² or ju've-nil². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. By the earlier lexicographers the first was noted as British usage by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840); the second by Buchanan (1760), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Characteristic of youth].

Jylland [Dan.]: yül'land¹; yül'länd² [Same as **JUTLAND**].

Jyotishi: yō'ti-shi¹; yō'ti-shi² [A Hindu diviner].

K

k: kē¹; kǎ². Because this letter became incongruous and difficult in Roman writing, it passed out of use among the Romance peoples and the Anglo-Saxons. In modern English it is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*, etc. It is silent before *n*, as in *knife*, *knowledge*, etc. As applied in key 1 of this book *k* (Key 2, *c*) is used: (1) For *k* in the common spelling, as in *brakeman* (brēk'men; brāk'men²); *kangaroo* (kän'ge-rū¹; kǎn'ga-rōō²); *skate* (skēt¹; skāt²); *kitten* (kit'en¹; kit'en²); *Koran* (ko-rūn¹; ko-rān²); *taking* (tē'kin¹; tā'king²), etc. (2) For *c* when it has the sound of *k*, as in *cake* (kēk¹; kǎk²); *cur* (kūr¹; cūr²); *cure* (kūr¹; cūr²); for *ch*, as in *anarchy* (an'ar-ki¹; ǎn'ar-ey²); *chemistry* (kem'is-tri¹; cēm'is-trī²); for *ck*, as in *black* (blak¹; blǎk²). In Key 1 it is used also for *ch* or *ck* before *e*, *i*, *o*; *i*, *i*, *i*; *iu*, *iū*. See **C**. *K* is used also to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages. See **KHARTUM**.

Kaaba: kǎ'a-bā¹, *Standard & W.*, or kǎ'ba¹, *C.*; kǎ'a-bā² or kǎ'ba². *E.* kǎ'a-bā¹; *I.* kǎ'a-bā¹; *St.* kē'a-bā¹ [Shrine of Mekka]. Spelt also *Caaba*, but pronounced the same way.

Kaaterskill: kǎ'terz-kil¹; kǎ'ters-kil² [A creek in Greene county, N. Y.].

kab: kab¹; kǎb² [Bible (R. V.)]. A Jewish measure.

kabala. Same as **CABALA**.

Kabul: kǎ-bul¹; ka-bul² [Afghan river, province, and capital].

Kabyle: kǎ-bail¹; ka-byl². *E.* kǎ-bil¹ [Algerian Berber].

Kabzeel: kab'ze-el¹ or kab'zil¹; kǎb'ze-ēl² or kǎb'zēl² [Bible].

Kadarite: kad'a-rai¹; kǎd'a-rit². *E.* kǎ-dār-ait¹; *I.* kad'ār-ait¹ [Member of a Moham. sect].

Kades: kē'diz¹ or kē'des¹; kǎ'dēs² or kǎ'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Kadesh: kē'desh¹; kǎ'dēsh² [Bible].—**Kadesh-barnea:** kē'desh-bār'-m-a¹; kǎ'dēsh-bār'-ne-a² [Bible].

kadi: kǎ'di¹; kǎ'dī², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kǎ'di¹; *I.* kad'i¹; *Wr.* kē'di¹, which *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [Turk. judge or magistrate].

Kadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; kǎd'mi-ēl² [Bible].

Kadmonites: kad'men-aits¹; kǎd'mon-its² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón

l: ə = final; i = habit; əisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

kafila: kə'fi-lə¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* kaf'i-lə¹, *C., E., & I.;* kə'fi-lə² *or* kə'fi-lə² [A camel-train].

Kafir, Kaffir: kaf'ər¹; kəf'ir², *Standard, C., M., & W.;* E. & I. kaf'ūr¹; S. kaf'ūr¹; W. kə'fūr¹ [A South-Afr. people].

kahau: kə'hau¹; kə'hōu², *M. & W.;* *Standard* ka-hō¹ *or* ka-hau¹; E. ka-hō¹; I. kē'hō¹; W. ka-hau¹ [The proboscis=monkey].

kalak, kayak: kai'ak¹; ki'āk² [Eskimo canoe].

Kain: kēn¹; kən² [Bible].

Kaiser: kai'zər¹; ki'zər² [Ger. form of Cæsar].

kalan: ka-lūn¹; kə-lān². C. kē'lan¹; W. kə'lān¹ [The sea=otter].

kaleidoscope: kə-lai'do-skōp¹; ka-lī'do-seōp² [An instrument used to suggest decorative patterns].

Kalevala: kə'lē-vā'lā¹; kə'lē-vā'lā² [Finnish folk-lore and songs].

Kallai: kal'i-ai¹ *or* kal'ai¹; kəl'a-i² *or* kəl'i² [Bible].

Kamchatka, Kamtchatka: kam-čhat'ka¹; kām-čhāt'ka². By the illiterate frequently mispronounced kam-skāt'ka¹ [Peninsula of Eastern Siberia].

Kamehameha: ka-mē'ha-mē'ha¹; kə-mē'hā-mē'hā² [Any one of five Hawaiian kings (1736-1872)].

Kames (Lord): kēmz¹; kāmz² [Scot. scholar, Henry Home (1696-1782)].

Kamon: kē'men¹; kāmōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Kanah: kē'nā¹; kā'nā² [Bible].

Kanaka: ka-nak'ə¹ *or* kə-nā'kə¹; ka-nāk'a² *or* ka-nā'ka²; *not* kan'ə-kə¹ [In Bêche-de-mer, any South Sea islander; specif., a Hawaiian].

Kanawha: kə-nō'wə¹; ka-nə'wa² [County and river in W. Va.].

Kanchanjanga: kən'chun-jun'ga¹; kən'chūn-jūn'gā² [Peak of the Himalayas].

kangaroo: kan'gə-rū¹; kən'gə-rō² [An Australian marsupian mammal].

Kansas: kan'zəs¹; kən'sas² [State in U. S.].

Kant: kant¹ *or* (Ger.) kənt¹; kənt² *or* (Ger.) kənt² [Ger. philosopher (1724-1804)].

kaolin: kē'o-lin¹; kə'o-lin², *Standard, C., W., & W.;* E. kē'ū-lin¹; I. & St. kē'ō-lin¹; M. kə'ō-lin¹ [A fine variety of clay used in making porcelain].

Kareah: kə-rī'ā¹ *or* kē'rī-ā¹; ka-rē'ā² *or* kə-re-a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karl-atharius:** kē'n-ath'i-ē'n-us¹; kə'ri-āth'i-ā-rī-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Karka:** kər'kə¹; kār'ka² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karkaa:** kār'kū-ā¹; kār'ka-a² [Bible].—**Karkor:** kər'kər¹; kār'kōr² [Bible].

Karlsruhe: kər'lūs-rū-ā¹; kər'lūs-rū-a² [Capital of Baden].

Karnaim: kar-nē'im¹; kār-nā'im² [Bible. Same as ASHTEROH KARNAIM].—**Kartah:** kār'tā¹; kār'tā² [Bible].—**Kartan:** kār'tan¹; kār'tān² [Bible].

Kashmir: kash-mīr¹; eāsh-mīr² [State of British India].

Katahdin: kə-tā'din¹; ka-tā'din² [Mountain peak in Maine].

Katarina: kə'ta-rī'nā¹; kə'tā-rī'nā². See CATHERINE.

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Kathleen: *kath'lin*¹; *käth'lēn*². Same as CATHERINE.

Kattath: *kat'ath*¹; *kät'äth*² [Bible].

[the kauri-pine.

kauri: *kau'ri*¹; *kou'ri*² [Maori]. The gum of a New Zealand forest-tree.

Kavanagh: *kav'ə-nä*¹; *käv'a-nä*² [Ir. family name].

kavass: *kə-väs*¹; *ka-väs*² [A Turk. guard or military courier].

kayak: *koi'ak*¹; *ký'äk*². Same as KAIAK.

Kazan: *ka-zün*¹; *kä-zän*² [Rus. govt. and city].

kea: *kē'a*¹ or *kī'a*¹; *ke'ä*² or *kē'a*² [Maori: a New Zealand parrot].

Kearny, Kearney: *kär'n*¹; *kär'ny*² [Am. general (1815-62)].

Kearsarge: *kīr'sārj*¹; *kēr'särg*² [A United States warship].

Keble: *kī'bl*¹; *kē'bl*² [Eng. divine (1792-1866)].

Keckskemet: *kech'ke-mēt*¹; *kéch'ke-mēt*² [Hung. town].

Kedar: *kī'dar*¹; *kē'dar*² [Bible].—**Kedemah:** *ked'i-mā*¹ or *ki-dī'mā*¹; *kēd'e-mā*² or *ke-dē'mā*² [Bible].—**Kedemoth:** *ked'i-mōth*¹ or *ki-dī'mōth*¹; *kēd'e-mōth*² or *ke-dē'mōth*² [Bible].—**Kedesh:** *kī'desh*¹; *kē'dēsh*² [Bible].—**Kedeshah:** *ked'i-shā*¹; *kēd'e-shā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kedesh Naphtali:** *kī'desh naf'ta-lai*¹; *kē-dēsh nāf'ta-lī*² [Bible].

keelson: *kel'sən*¹; *kēl'son*². *E., St., & Wr.* *kīl'sən*¹. By Sheridan and Walker two forms were noted, *keelson* and *kelson*, and pronounced according to the varying orthography [A beam used to strengthen the frame of a ship].

keel: *kīl*¹; *kēl*² [The "backbone" of a ship].

[*kiv*¹, *kēv*².

keen, keep, keeve: Pronounced as one syllable: *kīn*¹, *kēn*²; *kīp*¹, *kēp*²;

Keewatin: *kī-wā'tin*¹; *kē-wā'tin*² [A region of Canada].

[Bible].

Kehelathah: *kī'hi-lē'fhā*¹ or *ki-hel'ə-fhā*¹; *kē'he-lā'thā*² or *ke-hēl'a-thā*²

Kehoe: *kio*¹; *kīo*²—one syllable [Ir. family name].

Kelghley: *kīth'h*¹ or *kī'h*¹; *kēth'ly*² or *kē'ly*² [Eng. family name].

Keightley: *kī't'h*¹; *kēt'ly*² [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kellah: *ki-ai'lā*¹; *ke-i'lā*² [Bible].

Kekewich: *kek'wich*¹; *kēk'wich*² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kekrops: *kī'krōps*¹; *kē'krōps*². Same as CECROPS.

Kelalah: *ki-lē'yā*¹ or *ki-lai'a*¹; *ke-lā'yā*² or *ke-lī'a*² [Bible].—**Kelita:** *kel'i-tā*¹ or *ki-lai'tā*¹; *kēl'i-tā*² or *ke-lī'tā*² [Bible].—**Kemuel:** *kem'yu-el*¹ or *ki-miū'el*¹; *kēm'yu-ēl*² or *ke-mū'ēl*² [Bible].—**Kenan:** *kī'nān*¹; *kē'nān*² [Bible. Same as CAINAN].—**Kenath:** *kī'nāth*¹; *kē'nāth*² [Bible].—**Kenaz:** *kī'nāz*¹; *kē'nāz*² [Bible].

Kelt: *kelt*¹; *kēlt*². See CELT.

Keltiberian: *kelt'i-bī'rī-an*¹; *kēlt'i-bē'rī-an*² [One of the Kelt'i-bē'rī, a people of mixed blood that dwelt in Spain].

Keltic: *kelt'ik*¹; *kēlt'ie*². See CELT.

Kenelm: *ken'elm*¹; *kēn'ēlm*²; *not* *kə-nelm*¹ [Eng. saint].

Kenezite: *kī'nez-ūt*¹; *kē'nēz-it*² [Bible].—**Kenite:** *kī'nait*¹; *kē'nīt*² [Bible].—**Kenizzites:** *ki-niz'ūt*¹; *ke-niz'its*² [Bible. Same as KENEZITES].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ: lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Kennebec: ken'ɪ-bek¹; kən'e-bēe²; *not* ken-ə-bek¹; *nor* ken-ī-bek²—the second e as in "valley," not as in "eel" [River and county in Maine].

Kenneth: ken'efh¹; kən'eth² [A masculine personal name].

Kensington: ken'ziŋ-tun¹; kən'sing-tōn² [Fashionable district of London].

Keogh, K'Eogh, Keough: kio¹; kio²—pronounced as one syllable [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Keokuk: ki'o-kuk¹; kē'o-kūk² [County and city in Ia.].

képi: kē'pi¹; kē'pi² [A forage=cap].

kept: kept¹; képt²—pronounce the t; only illiterate speakers say kep¹ [Imp. and pp. of KEEP, to retain in one's possession].

Ker: kār¹ or kūr¹; kār² or kēr² [Scot. family name].

Keras: ki'ras¹; kē'ras² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keren-happuch: ker'en=[or ki'ren=]hap'uk¹; kēr'en=[or kē'rēn=]hāp'ue² [Bible].

Kerguelen: kūr'gi-len¹; kēr'ge-lēn² [Islands in Indian Ocean]. See next.

Kerguelen-Trémarec: kār'gē'len'-trē'mā'rek¹; kēr'gē'lōn'-trē'mā'rēe² [Fr. navigator (1745-97)].

Kerloth: ki'ri-efh¹; kē'ri-ōth² [Bible].—**Keros:** ki'ros¹; kē'rōs² [Bible].

Keswick: kez'ik¹ or kez'wik¹; kēs'ik² or kēs'wik² [Eng. town].

Ketab: ki'tab¹; kē'tāb² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keturah: ki-tūrā¹; ke-tū'rā² [Bible].

key: ki¹; kē². In this word *ey* is pronounced contrary to analogy. Whenever the stress falls on a syllable of which this diphthong forms part, the diphthong is always pronounced as in *convey* (kən-vē¹; eon-vē²); *grey* (grē¹; grē²); *obey* (o-bē¹; o-bē²). The pronunciation *kay*, which would to-day expose one to the accusation of dialectal enunciation, or of vulgarity, was standard till the close of the 17th cent., and the word was commonly rimed with *day*, *play*, *say*, etc.

The dame, who long in vain had kept the *key*,

Bold by desire explored the secret way.

DRYDEN *Stigmunda* l. 133 (1700)

Keynes: kēnz¹; kēnz² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kezla: ki-zai'ā¹; ke-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Keziah:** ki-zai'ā¹; ke-zī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Keziz:** ki'ziz¹; kē'ziz² [Bible].

khaki: kāk'ki¹; kāk'ki²; *not* ka-ki¹ *nor* kak'ki¹ [Woven goods of the color of dead grass]. **khakee:** [the Sudan (1840?-99)].

khallifa: kā'li-fā¹; kā'li-fā² [Abdallah Es Sayiol, Moham. false prophet in

khan¹: kân¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I. & M.; kân² or kân². St. & Wr. kēn¹ [In Tatar countries, a sovereign ruler].*

khan²: kân¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I., M., & St.; kân² or kân². Wr. kēn¹ [In India and Turkey, a caravansary].*

khanate: kan'et¹; kân'āt² [A principality governed by a khan].

khanjee, khanji: kân'ji¹; kân'jē². *C. kan'ji¹ [An Oriental innkeeper].*

Khartum: kor-tūm¹; kār-tūm² [Capital of Sudan]. **Khartoum†.**

2: wlf, do; bōōk, bōōt; fūl, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

khedive: *ke-div'1*; *kë-div'2*, *Standard, C., E., I., & St.*; *M. ki-div'1*; *W. kə-div'1*; *Wr. kā-dī-vā* [The title of former rulers of Egypt].

Khiva: *kī'vā1*; *kī'vā2* [Khanate and city in Russian Turkestan].

Khorasan, Khorassan: *kō'ra-sān'1*; *kō'rā-sān'2* [Per. province and desert].
[Moham. prayer and sermon].

khutbah: *kut'ba1*; *kut'ba2*. *E. & M. kūt'ba1*; *Wr. (khotbah) ket'bā1*

klang: *ki-ān'1*; *ki-āng'2*, *Standard; C. kyan1*; *E. ki'an1*; *I. & W. ki-ān'1*; *M. kyan1* as a monosyllable [1. [Chinese.] A river: used in compound names. 2. [Tibet.] A wild ass].

Kiangsi: *ki-ān'si'1*; *ki-āng'si'2* [Chin. province].
[Ger. protectorate].

Kiaochow: *ki-ou'chou'1*; *ki-ou'chou'2* [Chin. district and town: a former

Kibrothhattaavah: *kib'reth-[or -rōth]-hə-tē'a-vā1*; *kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-ha-tā'a-vā2* [Bible].—**Kibzaim**: *kib-zē'im1* or *kib'za-im1*; *kib-zā'im2* or *kib'za-im2* [Bible].—**Kidron**: *kid'ren1* or *kai'dren1*; *kid'rōn2* or *ki'drōn2* [Bible].

Kief, Kieff, Kiev: *kī-ef'1*; *kī-ēf'2* [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Kiel: *kīl1*; *kēl2* [Prus. seaport and canal].

Kielce: *kyel'tse1*; *kyēl'tsē2* [Government in Russian Poland].

Kilan: *kai'lən1*; *kī'lan2* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].
[cano].

Kilauea: *kī'lau-ē'a1*; *kī'lou-ē'ā2* [Crater of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian vol-

Kilimanjaro: *kī'lī-mān-jā'ro1*; *kī'lī-mān-jā'ro2* [Afr. mountain].

kiln: *kīl1* or *kīln1*; *kīl2* or *kīln2*. *M. & W.* note *kīln1* as alternative, a pronunciation frequently heard in southeastern England, where lime-kilns were formerly abundant [An oven or furnace, as for calcining limestone].

kilo-: *kīl'o-1*; *kīl'o-2* [Derived from the Gr. *χίλιον (chilion)*, one thousand; used as a combining form in scientific terminology, as *kilogram*, *kilometer*, *kilowatt*, etc.].
[loose robe].

kimono: *ki-mō'no1* or (*Jap.*) *kim'o-nō1*; *ki-mō'no2* or (*Jap.*) *kīm'o-nō2* [A

kin: *kin1*; *kīn2*. See I [Relation by birth or marriage].

kinæsthesia. Same as KINÆSTHESIA.

Kinah: *kai'nā1*; *kī'nā2* [Bible].

kind: *kaīnd1*; *kīnd2*. The pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), in which effort was made to soften the sound of diphthongal ai, ī, by the introduction of an e or y sound before it, was condemned by Nares—"Kyind for kind is a monster of pronunciation heard only on our stage" ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 28 [1784]). See CARD, GARDEN.

kindergarten [Ger.]: *kin'dər-gūr'tn1*; *kīn'dər-gār'tn2*; *not kin'tər-gūr'tn1*, as some unobserving persons choose to call it [A school for little children].

kine: *koin1*; *kīn2* [Archaic or poetical plural of cow].

kinemacolor: *kin'i-mə-kul'ər1*; *kīn'e-ma-eōl'or2*—the e as in "valley," not as in "eei" [A method for producing motion pictures in their original colors].

kinematic: *kin'i-mat'ik1*, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or koi-ni-mat'ik1*, *E., I., & M.*; *kīn'e-mat'ie2* or *kī-ne-māt'ie2*. *St. kin'e-mat'ik1* [Pert. to the motion of bodies].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

kinematograph: kin¹-i-mat¹-o-graf¹; kĭn²-e-măt²-o-grăf² [Same as CINEMATOGRAPH].

kinesi-: ki-nĭ¹-sĭ¹-; ki-nē²-sĭ² [Derived from the Gr. κίνησις (*kinesis*), movement: used as a combining form in scientific terminology]. See below.

kinesiatic: ki-nĭ¹-sĭ-at¹-rik¹; ki-nē²-sĭ-ăt²-rie², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kai-ne-sĭ-at¹-rik¹; *I.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-at¹-rik¹; *M.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-at¹-rik¹; *St.* kin-r¹-sĭ-at¹-rik¹ [Pert. to kinesitherapy].

kinesipathic: ki-nĭ¹-sĭ-pa-th¹-ik¹; ki-nē²-sĭ-păth²-ie², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kai-no-sĭ-pa-th¹-ik¹; *I.* & *M.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-pa-th¹-ik¹; *Wr.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-pa-th¹-ik¹ [Pert. to kinesitherapy].

kinesitherapy: ki-nĭ¹-sĭ-pher¹-ə-pĭ¹; ki-nē²-sĭ-thēr²-ə-py², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kai-ne-sĭ-pher¹-ə-pĭ¹; *I.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-pher¹-ə-pĭ¹; *M.* kai-nĭ¹-sĭ-pher¹-ə-pĭ¹; *St.* kin-r¹-sĭ-ther¹-ə-pĭ¹ [The treating of disease by moving the muscles]. [movement].

kinesthesia: kin¹-es-fh¹-sĭ¹-ə¹; kĭn²-ēs-thē²-sĭ²-ə² [Perception of muscular

kinetic: ki-net¹-ik¹; ki-nēt²-ie² [Producing motion].

kinetoscope: ki-net¹-o-skōp¹; ki-nēt²-o-scōp², *Standard; C. & W.* ki-nĭ¹-to-skōp¹; *E., I., M., & Wr.* kai-nĭ¹-to-skōp¹. The first is recommended by 11 members of the standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations; the second, by four; the third, by seven [A device for presenting motion pictures].

Kings: kiŋz¹; kĭngs² [Am. county or Canadian district-name].

quinic: kin¹-ik¹; kĭn²-ie². *E., I., & Wr.* kai¹-nik¹ [Pert. to quinin].

kino: kĭ¹-no¹, *Standard & M., or* kai¹-nō¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; kĭ¹-no² or kĭ¹-nō². *C. & W.* kĭ¹-nō¹ [A vegetable gum used in medicine and the arts].

kiosk: ki-ōsk¹; kĭ²-ōsk² [A small pavilion or ornamental summer-house].

Kir: kūr¹ or kir¹; kĭr² or kĭr² [Bible].

Kirghiz: kir-gĭz¹; kĭr-gĭz² [A Turkish people of the Volga region].

Kirama: kūr¹-ə-mə¹; kĭr²-ə-mă² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Kir-haraseth:** kūr¹=har¹-ə-sefh¹ or -ha-rē¹-sefh¹; kĭr²=hār²-ə-sēth² or -ha-rā²-sēth² [Bible].—**Kir-hareseth:** kūr¹=ha-rĭ¹-sefh¹; kĭr²=ha-rē²-sēth² [Bible. Same as KIR-HARASETH].—**Kir-harash:** kūr¹=hē¹-resh¹; kĭr²=hā²-rēsh² [Bible].—**Kir-heres:** kūr¹=hĭ¹-res¹; kĭr²=hē²-res² [Bible].—**Kiriath:** kĭr¹-i-a-th¹; kĭr²-i-ăth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriathaim:** kĭr¹-i-a-thē¹-im¹; kĭr²-i-a-thā²-im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-arim:** kĭr¹-i-a-th-ē¹-rim¹; kĭr²-i-ăth-ā²-rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-baal:** kĭr¹-i-a-th-bē¹-al¹; kĭr²-i-ăth-bā²-al² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-huzoth:** kĭr¹-i-a-th-hū¹-zeth¹; kĭr²-i-ăth-hū²-zōth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriathiarus:** kĭr¹-i-a-th¹-i-ē¹-ri-us¹; kĭr²-i-ăth-i-ā²-ri-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Kiriath-jearam:** kĭr¹-i-a-th-jĭ¹-ə-rim¹; kĭr²-i-ăth-jē²-ā-rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath:** kĭr¹-i-eth¹ or -ōth¹; kĭr²-i-ăth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Kirjath:** kūr¹-jāth¹ or kĭr²-jāth²; kĭr¹-jāth¹ or kĭr²-jāth² [Bible. Same as KIRIATH].—**Kirjathaim:** kūr¹-jā-thē¹-im¹ or kĭr²-jā-thā²-im²; kĭr¹-jā-thā¹-im¹ or kĭr²-jā-thā²-im² [Bible].—**Kirjath-arba:** kūr¹-jāth-ār¹-ba¹ or kĭr²-jāth-ār²-ba²; kĭr¹-jāth-ār¹-ba¹ or kĭr²-jāth-ār²-ba² [Bible].—**Kirjath-arim:** kūr¹-jāth-ēr¹-im¹ or kĭr²-jāth-ēr²-im²; kĭr¹-jāth-ēr¹-im¹ or kĭr²-jāth-ēr²-im² [Bible].—**Kirjath-baal:** kūr¹[or kĭr²]jāth-bē¹-al¹; kĭr²[or kĭr²]jāth-bā²-al² [Bible].—**Kirjath-huzoth:** kūr¹[or kĭr²]jāth-hū¹-zeth¹ or -zōth¹; kĭr²[or kĭr²]jāth-hū²-zōth² or -zōth² [Bible].—**Kirjath-jearam:** kūr¹[or kĭr²]jāth-jĭ¹-ə-rim¹ or -jĭ¹-ēr¹-im¹; kĭr²[or kĭr²]jāth-jē²-ā-rim² or -jē²-ā-rim² [Bible].—**Kirjath-sannah:** kūr¹[or kĭr²]jāth-san¹-q¹; kĭr²[or kĭr²]jāth-sān²-ā² [Bible].—**Kirjath-sepher:** kūr¹[or kĭr²]jāth-sĭ¹-fer¹; kĭr²[or kĭr²]jāth-sē²-fer² [Bible].

Kirkcudbright: kər-kū¹-brĭ¹; kĭr-cū²-brĭ² [Scot. county and town].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Kish: *kish*¹; *kish*² [Bible].—**Kishi:** *kish*¹/*ai*¹; *kish*¹/*i*² [Bible].—**Kishon:** *kish*¹/*en*¹; *kish*¹/*ön*² [Bible].—**Kishon:** *kish*¹/*ön*¹; *kish*¹/*ön*² [Bible. Same as *Kishon*].—**Kison:** *kis*¹/*en*¹; *kis*¹/*ön*² [Bible].

kitchen: *kich*¹/*en*¹; *kich*¹/*én*²; not *kich*¹/*n*¹, nor *kich*¹/*in*¹.

kite: *kait*¹; *kít*² [A falconoid bird].

Kithlish: *kih*¹/*lish*¹; *kth*¹/*lish*² [Bible].—**Kitron:** *kit*¹/*rön*¹; *kít*²/*ron*² [Bible].—**Kittim:** *kit*¹/*im*¹; *kít*²/*im*² [Bible].

Kissingen: *kis*¹/*in*¹; *kis*¹/*ing*² [Bavarian town].

kistvaen: *kist*¹/*vain*¹; *kíst*²/*vín*² [A dolmen-like chamber].

kit: *kit*¹; *kít*² [A set of tools or other appliances].

[Ore.]

Klamath: *klá*¹/*mæt*¹; *klá*¹/*mat*² [1. Am.-Ind. tribe. 2. A river and county in

Kléber: *klē*¹/*bār*¹; *klē*¹/*bér*² [Fr. general (1753-1800)].

Kluck (von): *klük*¹; *klük*² [Ger. general (1846-1916)].

knack, knacker, knapsack. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nák*¹, *nák*²; *nak*¹/*er*¹, *nák*¹/*er*²; *nap*¹/*sak*¹, *náp*¹/*sák*². See K.

knave, knavery, knavish. In these words the *k* is silent: *nēv*¹, *nāv*²; *nēv*¹/*er*¹, *nāv*¹/*er*²; *nēv*¹/*ish*¹, *nāv*¹/*ish*². See K.

knead: *nīd*¹; *nēd*²—the *k* is silent. See K [To mix, as dough].

knebelite: *neb*¹/*el*¹/*ait*¹; *nēb*¹/*el*¹/*it*², *Standard, C., & E.; I. ní*¹/*bel*¹/*ait*¹; *M. neb*¹/*el*¹/*ait*¹; *W. nē*¹/*bel*¹/*ait*¹; *Wr. ní*¹/*bel*¹/*ait*¹. See K [A variously colored mineral].

knee, kneel. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nī*¹, *nē*²; *nīl*¹, *nēl*². See K.

knell: *nel*¹; *nēl*²—the *k* is silent [An evil omen, as the tolling of a bell to

Knickerbocker: *nik*¹/*er*¹/*bök*¹/*er*¹; *ník*¹/*er*¹/*bök*¹/*er*², initial *k* silent. See K [A descendant of the Dutch who settled New Netherlands].

knife: *naif*¹; *níf*²—the *k* is silent. See K [An implement of cutting]. Plural **knives:** *naivz*¹; *nívz*².

knight, knighthood, knightly. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nait*¹, *nít*²; *nait*¹/*hud*¹, *nít*¹/*hud*²; *nait*¹/*li*¹, *nít*¹/*ly*². See K.

knit, knitting, knob, knock, knoll. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nít*¹, *nít*²; *nít*¹/*ip*¹, *nít*¹/*ing*²; *neb*¹, *nób*²; *nek*¹, *nók*²; *nōl*¹, *nōl*². See K.

knob: *neb*¹; *nób*². See K.

[CHAMP.

Knollys: *nōlz*¹; *nōls*²—the *k* is silent [Eng. family name]. See **BEAU-**

knot: *net*¹; *nót*²—the *k* is silent. See K.

knout: *naut*¹; *nout*²—the *k* is silent. *C.* prefers *nūt*¹, which *M. & W.* give as alternative [Fr., the Rus. *knut*, or official form of whip or scourge].

know: *nō*¹; *nō*²—the *k* is silent [To perceive, apprehend, understand, or be acquainted with]. See **KNOWLEDGE.**

knowledge: *nel*¹/*ej*¹; *nöl*¹/*édg*²—the *k* is silent, and the shortening of the *o* is phonetically normal. The pronunciation *nöl*¹/*ej*¹, still occasionally heard, is an attempted refinement based on the pronunciation of *know*, of comparatively recent introduction, and fathered by Johnson (1755), and supported by Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Knowles (1835). The effort to correct this was initiated by Kenrick (1773), who was upheld by Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Jameson (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all the modern dictionaries [Practical understanding and skill in anything].

Knoxville: nek's'vil¹; nōks'vil²—the *k* is silent. See K [City in Tennessee].

knuckle: nuk'l¹; nūk'l²—the *k* is silent. See K [One of the finger-joints].

Knutsford: nʊts'fərd¹; nūts'ford²—the *k* is silent. See K [Eng. town].

Kohath: kō'hath¹; kō'hāth² [Bible].—**Kohathites:** kō'hath-aits¹; kō'-hāth-its² [Bible].—**Kolaiah:** ko-lē'yā¹ or ko-lai'ā¹; ko-lā'yā² or ko-lī'ā² [Bible].

Köln: kōln¹; kūln². Same as COLOGNE.

Konæ: kō'nī¹; kō'nē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

[press (1775-1833)].

König: kū'nīn¹; kū'nīn² [Ger. inventor; first applied steam to the printing-]

Königsberg: kū'nīns-bern¹; kū'nīns-bēr² [Prus. govt. and city].

koomiss, koumiss, kourmys. Same as KUMISS.

[Ida].

Kootenai: kū'tu-nē¹; koo'te-nā² [Canadian district and river; county in

kopje: kep'j¹; köp'j² [So.-Afr., a small hill].

Korah: kō'rā¹; kō'rā² [Bible].—**Korahite:** kō'rā-ait¹; kō'rā-it² [Bible].

Koran: kō-rān¹, *Standard, M., & W., or kō-rān¹, C. & Wr.; ko-rān² or kō'-ran². E. kō-rēn¹; I. & St. kō-rān¹ [The sacred book of the Mohammedans].*

Korathites: kō'rāth-aits¹; kō'rath-its² [Bible].

Kordofan: kēr'do-fān¹; kōr'do-fān²; Anglicized kēr'do-fan¹ [Country in Sudan].

Kore: kō'rī¹; kō're² [Bible; Gr. goddess].

Korea: ko-rī'ā¹; eo-rē'ā² [Same as CHOSEN].

Korhites: kōr'hait¹; kōr'hits² [Bible].

Kosciusko: kes'ī-us'ko¹; kōs'ī-ūs'ko² [Polish patriot (1746-1817)].

Kossuth: kes'uth¹ or (*Hung.*) kēsh'ūt¹; kōs'uth² or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt² [Hungarian patriot (1802-94)].

Kosztá: kēsh'tā¹; kōsh'tā² [Am. citizen of Hung. birth whose detention by Austria (1853) led to diplomatic controversy].

kotow [Chin.]: ko-tau¹; ko-tow², *Standard, M., & Wr.; C., E., & W. kō-tau¹; I. (kowitz) kau-tau¹ [To bow in obeisance, touching the ground with the forehead].*

[2. Rus. explorer (1787-1846)].

Kotzebue (von): ket'sə-bū¹; kōt'se-bū² [1. Ger. dramatist (1761-1819).

Koutouf: kū'tu-zōv¹; kū'tu-zōv² [Rus. general (1745-1813)].

Koweit: kō'wait¹ or kō'wēt¹; kō'wīt² or kō'wēt². *Standard kō'wē-it¹* [Seaport on Persian Gulf].

Koz: kōz¹; kōz² [Bible].

kraal: krāl¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or krāl¹, C. & St.* (perhaps after the spelling *crall*, used by Sir Joseph Banks in his "Journal," 441 [1771]); krāl² or krāl². *Wr. krē'al¹ [An African native village or group of huts].*

Krakau [Ger.], Krakow [Pol.]: krāk'kau¹; krāk'kow² [Same as CRACOW].

2: wōlf, dō; bōk, bōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; in; chin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

kraken: krū'ken¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* krē'ken¹, *E. & I.;* krä'kēn² *or* krä'kēn². *St. & Wr. krē'ken¹ [A fabulous sea-monster].*

kreutzer: kreit'sər¹; kröit'sēr² [*Austr. and Ger. coin.*].

krone: krō'nə¹; krō'ne². *E. krō'nä¹; I. krō'nē¹ [Scand. or Austr. coin].*

Kronos: krən'es¹; krön'ös² [*In Gr. myth, the ruler of heaven and earth.*].

Krupp: krup¹; krup²; Anglicized krup¹ [*Ger. gun-maker (1812-87).*].

Kshatriya: kshut'ri-yə¹; kshüt'ri-ya², *Standard; C. & E. kshat'ri-yə¹; I. ksha-tri'a²; M. kshat'ri-yə¹; W. kshat'ri-yə¹; Wr. shat'ri-yə¹ [Hindu military caste].*

Kubelik: kü'be-lik¹; kü'bē-lik² [*Boh. violinist.*].

Kuklux: kiū'kluks¹; kü'klüks². *C. & M. kiū'kluks¹; W. kiū'kluks¹; Wr. kü'kluks¹ [Am. secret society].*

Kulon: kiū'lon¹; kü'lon² [*Bible.*].

kultur [*Ger.*]: kul-tūr¹; kul-tūr² [*National efficiency.*].—**kulturkampf** [*Ger.*]: kul-tūr'kämpf¹; kul-tūr'kämpf² [*Culture-war.*].

kumiss, kumys, kumyss: kü'mis¹; kü'mis² [*Fermented mare's milk.*].

kümmel [*Ger.*]: küm'el¹; küm'el² [*A liqueur flavored with aniseed, caraway, or cumin.*].

kumquat: küm'kwet¹; küm'kwat², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. küm'kwat¹; I. kum-kwät¹ [Chin. or Jap. tree].*

Kurdistan: kür'di-stān¹; kür'di-stān² [*Region in Turkey and Persia.*].

Kuril, Kurile: kü'ril¹; kü'ril² [*Jap. islands, the Chishima.*].

Kuroki: ku-rō'ki¹; ku-rō'ki² [*Jap. general (1844-1923).*]. [25?].

Kuropatkin: kü'ro-pāt'kin¹; kü'ro-pāt'kin² [*Rus. general (1848-1921 or*

Kushalah: kiu-shē'yū¹ *or* kiu-shai'a¹; kü-shā'yā² *or* kü-shi'ā² [*Bible.*].

kussler: kus'i-ar¹; küs'i-er², *Standard & W.; C. & E. kü'si-ür¹; I. küs'i-ür¹ [Turk. musical instrument].*

Kutusof: ku-tū'zef¹; kü-tū'şöf² [*Rus. field-marshal (1745-1813).*].

kvass: kvas¹; kväs², *Standard & C.; M. kvas¹; W. kvas¹ [Rus. rye-beer].*

kyanize: kai'an-aiz¹; ky'an-iz² [*To treat with mercuric chlorid, as wood, to prevent decay.*]. **kyanisef.**

kyanol: kai'a-nöl¹, *Standard & W., or* kai'a-nel¹, *C., E., I., M., & W.;* ky'-a-nöl² *or* ky'a-nöl² [*A coal-tar product.*].

kyestein: ki-es'ti-in¹; ky-es'te-īn² [*A whitish substance found in wine.*].

Kyoto: kyō'to¹; kyō'to² [*Jap. city and ken.*].

Kyrie: kir'i-ī¹; kyr'i-ē², *Standard; C. kir'i-e¹; E. & I. kai'ri-ī¹; M. kai'ri¹; St. & W. kir'i-ī¹; Wr. kir'i-ē.* Dr. Murray notes kir'i-ī as alternative. In Eng. the y in the word is given the diphthongal ai sound. See KYRIE ELEISON.

Kyrie eleison: kir'i-ī i-lai'sen¹, *Standard, or* ki'ri-ē e-lē'i-sen¹, *M.;* kyr'i-ē e-lī'son² *or* ky'ri-ē ē-lē'i-sōn². *C. kir'i-e e-lē'i-sen¹; I. kai'ri-ī i-lai'sun¹; St. kir'i-ī e-lē'i-sen¹; W. kir'i-ī i-lai'sen¹; Wr. kir'i-ē i-lī'i-sen¹ [Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον, "Lord, have mercy"].*

Kyrie: kürl¹; kyr²; *not* kür¹ [*Eng. philanthropist (1637-1724).*].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʌʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

L

1: el¹; ɛl². In English this letter indicates its own sound—one of the most uniform and changeless of the sounds in the language, easily prolonged so as to constitute a syllable. It combines freely with other sounds (as, *late, lever, live, love*, etc.), and altho silent, when used in a certain number of words in combination with *a*, it strengthens the *a* (as, *alms, balm, calm, balk, calk, walk*, etc.). Formerly silent in *holm*, it is now indicated as pronounced by modern lexicographers, yet in *folk* it still remains silent. When spoken its sound is made by raising the tongue to the gum of the upper teeth or palate and permitting the breath or speech-current to pass over the edge of the tongue while holding the lips open and causing the vocal cords to vibrate.

This letter has no irregularity, except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in *almond, calf, calve, chaldron, falcon, folk, fulfil, halser, half, haive, malmsey, salmon, salve* (not in *salve*), *solder, tabot* (a hound); also in the three kindred words *could, should, and would*; and between *a* and *k* in terminations, as *balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk*. *L* is silent also between *a* and *m* in terminations: *ex. alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm* (written also *shaum*). . . . In *palmistry* and *psalmist*, though derived from words in the above lists, the *l* is usually pronounced.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pp. 111-112. [1784.]

Laabim: lē'ə-bim¹; lā'a-bīm² [Douai Bible].—**Laada:** lē'ə-də¹; lā'a-da² [Douai Bible].—**Laadah:** lē'ə-dā¹; lā'a-dā² [Bible].—**Laadan:** lē'ə-dan¹; lā'a-dān² [Bible].

laager: lā'gər¹; lā'gər² [Dutch defensive enclosure formed as by wagons].

Laban: lē'bən¹; lā'ban² [Bible].—**Labana:** lab'ə-nə¹; lāb'a-nā² [Apocrypha].—**Labanath:** lab'ə-nāth¹; lāb'a-nāth² [Douai Bible].

La Bassée: la bā'sē¹; lā bā'sē² [Fr. town, scene of severe fighting in European war].

labile: lab'il¹; lāb'il², *Standard, C., I., E., & Wr.; M. & W.* lē'bīl¹ [Disposed to change; unstable].

labor: lē'ber¹; lā'bör²—the pronunciation of this word as indicated by modern dictionaries has degenerated to lē'ber¹. See LABORER.

laboratory: lab'o-rə-tō'rī¹; lāb'o-ra-tō'ry²; frequently mispronounced lau'rə-to-rī¹ and la-bör'e-trī¹ [A place, as a room, for scientific experiments].

laborer: lē'bər-ər¹; lā'bor-er²—the modern practise of slurring the penult by the educated is largely responsible for its obliteration by the careless].

Labouchère: lā'bū'shār¹; lā'bū'chēr² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Laboulaye: la'bū'lē¹; lā'bū'lā² [Fr. jurist (1811-83)].

La Bruyère (de): də lā brū'yār¹; de lā brū'yēr² [Fr. writer (1645-96)].

labyrinthine: lab'ɪ-rin'ʃɪn¹; lāb'y-rin'thin². *I. & M.* lab'ɪ-rin'th'ain¹.

lac: lak¹; lāe² [A resinous substance].

Laccadive: lak'ə-dai¹; lāe'a-div² [Group of Br. islands in Arabian Sea]

Laccunus: la-kiū'nus¹; lā-eū'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

lace: lēs¹; lāç² [An openwork net-like fabric].

Lacedæmon: las'ɪ-dī'mən¹; lāç'e-dē'mon² [Gr. demigod, son of Zeus, or a state named for him].

Lacedemonians: las'ɪ-dī-mō'nī-ənz¹; lāç'e-de-mō'nī-anz² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊll, rʏle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Lachesis: lak'ī-sis¹; lă'e-sīs² [In Gr. myth, that one of the three Fates who spun the thread of life].

Lachias: lă-kai'as¹; lă-eī'as² [Douai Bible].

Lachine: lă"shīn¹; lă"chīn² [Canadian town or rapids in St. Lawrence].
The name *Lachine* was given to the site in 1869, in derision of early explorers who, hoping to reach China by the way of the St. Lawrence, four months later returned to their companions at Montreal after reaching this point.

Lachish: lē'kish¹; lă'eīsh² [Bible].

lachrymal, lachrymary, lachrymose. See LACRIMAL, LACRIMARY, etc.

lackadaisical: lak'ə-dē'zī-kəl¹; lăk'a-dā'sī-eal² [Affectedly sentimental].

laconism: lak'o-nizm¹; lă'e-o-nīsm². Webster (1828) *la'con-ism*, which he may have derived from the practise of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and others, of indicating the stress of a syllable on the vowel instead of on the adjacent consonant which it attracts. Thus *la'conism* as noted should be read *lac'onism* [A brief pointed phrase].

lacrimal: lak'ri-məl¹; lă'e-ri-mal² [Pert. to tears].—**lacrimary:** lak'ri-mē-ri¹; lă'e-ri-mā-ry².—**lacrimose:** lak'ri-mōs¹; lă'e-ri-mōs². *Wr.* lak'ri-mōs¹ [Given to shedding tears]. **lacrymoseŕ.**

lacrosse: lă-krōs¹; lă-erōs² [Canadian national game].

lactometer: lak-tēm'i-tər¹; lă-e-tōm'e-ter²; *not* lak'to-mī'tər¹ [An instrument for testing milk]. [in pits].

lacunose: lă-kiū'nōs¹ or lak'yū-nōs¹; lă-eū'nōs² or lă'e-yū-nōs² [Abounding]

Lacunus: lă-kiū'nus¹; lă-eū'nūs² [Apocrypha].

lacustrine: lă-kus'trin¹; lă-eūs'trin², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* lă-kus'trin¹; *E.* lă-kus'trin¹; *I.* lă-kus'train¹ [Pert. to a lake].

Ladan: lē'dan¹; lă'dan² [Apocrypha].

ladanum: lad'ə-num¹; lăd'a-nūm² [A gum resin defined in Cotgrave's "Bundle of Words" (1611) as, "*Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanum"]. Compare LAUDANUM.

Ladrones: lă-drōnz¹ or (*Sp.*) lă-drō'nēs¹; lă-drōns² or (*Sp.*) lă-drō'nes² [Archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean].

Lael: lē'el¹; lă'ēl² [Bible].

[acter in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.]

Laertes: lă-ūr'tiz¹; lă-ēr'tēs² [1. In Gr. myth, father of Ulysses. 2. A char-

Lafayette (de): də lă"fă"yet¹; de lă"fă"yēt². In the United States more frequently heard lă"fă"yet¹ or lă"fa-yet¹ [Fr. marquis and soldier (1757-1834)]

La Fère: lă fār¹; lă fēr² [Fr. town].

Laffitte, Lafitte: lă"fit¹; lă"fit² [Fr. family name].

Lafourche: lă"fūrsh¹; lă"fūrçh² [Outlet of Mississippi; town in La.].

Lagado: lă-gă'do¹; lă-gā'do²; *not* lă-gē'do¹, *W.* [A city in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

Lagos: lă'gos¹; lă'gos²; but more frequently heard lă'ges¹ in English-speaking countries [Province and spt. in Brit. W. Afr.].

La Guaira, La Guayra: lă gwai'ra¹; lă gwī'rā² [Venez. seaport].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɟ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Lahad: lə'həd¹; lā'həd² [Bible].—**Lahairoi:** lə-hai'rei¹ or lə-hē'rei¹; lə-hi'roi² or lā-hā'roi² [Bible].—**Lahela:** lə'h-lə¹; lā'h-lə² [Douai Bible].—**Lahmam:** lā'mam¹; lā'mām² [Bible].—**Lahmas:** lā'mas¹; lā'mās² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lahmi:** lā'moi¹; lā'mi² [Bible].

laic: lē'ik¹; lā'ie² [Pert. to the laity or people].

laid: lēd¹; lād²; not laid¹ nor lēd¹ as frequently heard in England.

lair: lār¹; lār² [The resting-place of a wild animal].

laird: lārd¹; lārd² [Scot., a lord; frequently a landlord].

Lais: lē'is¹; lā'is² [Two Gr. courtézans].

Laisa: lē'i-sə¹; lā'i-sa² [Douai Bible].—**Laish:** lē'ish¹; lā'ish² [Bible].—**Laishah:** lə-ai'shā¹; lā-i'shā² [Bible (R. V.)].

laissez-faire [Fr.]: lās'sē=fār¹; lās'sē=fār² [Let alone].

laissez-passer [Fr.]: lās'sē=spā'sē¹; lās'sē=pā'sē² [A permit allowing the holder to pass: lit., "let pass"]. [Bible].

Lakkum: lak'um¹; lāk'um² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lakum:** lē'kum¹; lā'kum²

Lalla Rookh: lā'la rūk¹; lā'lā rōok² [Poem by Moore].

lalo (n.): lā'lo¹; lā'lo². *C.* lē'lō¹ [Dried leaves of the baobab-tree].

lama: lā'mə¹; lā'ma² [Buddhist monk].

Lamartine: la'mar'tin¹; lā'mār'tin² [Fr. poet (1790-1869)].

lamasery: lā'mə-ser¹; lā'ma-sēr², *Standard*; *C.* lā'mə-se-ri¹; *I.* lā-mā-sūr-i¹; *M.* lā-mə-sə-ri¹; *W.* lā'mə-ser-i¹ [Buddhist monastery or convent].

lamb: lam¹; lām²—the *b* is silent altho it appeared in the original. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB [A young sheep]. [92].

Lamballe (de): də laŋ'bāl¹; de lān'bāl² [Victim of Fr. Revolution (1749-]

Lambert: lam'bērt¹; lām'bērt² [A masculine personal name]. *D. Lambert:* lām'bert¹; lām'bērt²; *F. Lambert:* laŋ'ber¹; lān'bēr²; *G. Lambert:* lām'bert¹; lām'bērt²; *It. Lamberto:* lam-ber'toi¹; lām-bēr'toi²; *L. Lambertus:* lam-būr'tus¹; lām-bēr'tūs².

lambrequin: lam'bri-kin¹; lām'bre-kīn². *E., I., & W.* lam'būr-kin¹ [A hanging of cloth, leather, etc., as for a mantelpiece, window, or doorway].

Lamech: lē'mek¹; lām'ec² [Bible].

lamellar: lam'e-lər¹; lām'ē-lar², *Standard*, *C., & W.* (1828-1908); *E., M., & W.* (1909) lā-mel'ər¹; *I. & St.* lā-mel'lūr¹; *W.* lām'ē-lər¹. The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England; Scottish lexicographers place stronger stress on the final syllable [Composed of thin layers or plates].

lamellose: lam'e-lōs¹; lām'ē-lōs², *Standard & C.; E. & I.* lā-mel'lōs¹; *M.* lā-mel'ēs¹; *W.* lām'ē-lōs¹; *W.* lām'ē-lōs¹ [Having the form of a thin plate or scale].

lament: lə-ment¹; lā-mēnt² [To feel or express sorrow for].

lamentable: lam'en-tə-bl¹; lām'ēn-ta-bl²; frequently mispronounced lā-men'tə-bl¹, by influence of the pronunciation of the verb or noun. Compare LAMENT.

Lamia: lē'mi-ə¹; lā'mi-a² [In classic myth, a vampire].

lammergeier: lam'ər-gui'ər¹; lām'er-gi'er² [The bearded vulture].

Lamoricière: lā'mō'ri'syār¹; lā'mō'ri'gyēr² [Fr. general (1806-65)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūl, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Lamotte: *lā'mot'*¹; *lā'möt'*² [1. Fr. poet and dramatist (1672-1731). 2. Fr. countess (1756-91)].

Lamuel: *lä-miü'el'*¹; *lä-mü'el'*² [Douai Bible].

Lamus: *lēm'us'*¹; *lām'üs'*² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Lancaster: *lan'kas-tər'*¹; *län'eas-ter'*² [Eng. and Am. geographical name].

lance: *lans'*¹; *läng'*² [A spear-headed shaft].

Lancelot: *lan'si-löt'*¹; *län'çe-löt'*² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. In Arthurian legend, the bravest of the Knights of the Round Table. F. *län'si-löt'*¹; *län'çe-löt'*²; It. **Lancillotto:** *län'chi-löt'to'*¹; *län'chi-löt'to'*²; Pg. **Lancelote:** *län'sä-löt'te'*¹; *län'çe-löt'te'*²].

lanceolate: *lan'si-o-lët'*¹; *län'çe-o-lät'*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. lans'ü-lët'*¹; *I. & St. lan'si-o-lët'*¹; *M. lan'si-o-lit'*¹ [Shaped like the head of a lance].

land: *land'*¹; *länd'*². See A. When this word is used in combination, as in *landlady*, *landlord*, *landmark*, *landscape*, there is a tendency to suppress the *d* of the first word, which should be checked. See **LANDLORD**. When used as a suffix, as in *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New Zealand*, the *a* is usually unstressed. See page xxviii, section 13.

landau: *lan'dä'*¹; *län'dä'*², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., & Wr. lan-dö'*¹; *St. lan-dö'*¹. The earlier lexicographers were divided on the position of the stress in this word. Ash (1773), Jones (1795), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the ultima; but Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable [A type of two-seated carriage].

landlady: *land'lē'di'*¹; *länd'lä'dy'*²; *not lan'lē'di'*¹. See **LANDLORD**.

länder [Ger.]: *lend'lär'*¹; *lënd'ler'*² [A country dance or the tune for it].

landlord: *land'lörd'*¹; *länd'lörd'*²—pronounce both *d*'s. Altho Nares (1784) noted that "D, between two other consonants, is not heard in common speaking," the letter was indicated to be sounded by his contemporaries, but usage has paid so little heed to this that Professor Lounsbury remarked, "In ordinary speech it is often heard so faintly that it can hardly be said to be heard at all" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 184 [N., '04]) [An owner of land or of a tenement].

landsman: *landz'mən'*¹; *länds'män'*²; *not lanz'mən*. See **LAND**. [parliament].

Landsting [Dan.]: *län'stjng'*¹; *län'stjng'*² [The upper house of the Danish

landsturm [Ger.]: *lant'shtürm'*¹; *län't'shtürm'*² [Troops for home defense].

landwehr [Ger.]: *lant'vär'*¹; *län't'vär'*². *E. & M. länd'vär'*¹; *Wr. lant'vär'*¹ [An emergency militia of Germany, Austria, or Switzerland].

lane: *län'*¹; *län'*²; *not lain'* as sometimes heard in London. See A.

Langham: *lan'əm'*¹; *läng'am'*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. Benedictine (1310-76), Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England].

Langres: *län'grä'*¹; *län'gre'*² [Fr. town].

langsyne: *lan'suin'*¹; *läng'syn'*². *E. lan'suin'*¹ [Sc., "long since"].

language: *lan'gwj'*¹; *läng'gwä'*²—this modern pronunciation is the result of careless enunciation. The penultimate *a*, formerly pronounced (*ē*; *ä*), is now weakened so that it approximates to *a* in "senate" (*sen'ti*), which is identical with *i* in "habit" (*hab'it*). It is to be hoped that careful speakers will revert to *lan'gwejt*, which is to be preferred to the careless pronunciation of the day.

languet: *lan'get'*¹; *län'gët'*², *Standard, C., & I.*; *E. lan'get'*¹; *M. lan'gwit'*¹; *W. lan'gwet'*¹; *Wr. län'git'*¹ [A little tongue or something resembling it].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *I=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

languid: lan'gwɪd¹; län'gwid².—**languish**: lan'gwɪʃ¹; län'gwiʃ².

languor: lan'gər¹ or lan'gər²; län'gər¹ or län'gər². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., M., & W.*; the second by *E., I., St., & Wr.* [Weariness of body or depression of mind].

Lanier: læ-nɪr¹; læ-nēr² [Am. family name].

lansquenet: län'skɪ-net¹; län'ske-nēt² [1. A foot-soldier. 2. A card-game].

Laocoön: læ-ək'o-on¹; læ-œ'o-ön² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan priest of Apollo].

Laodamas: læ-əd'a-məs¹; læ-əd'a-mas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Alcinous who challenged Ulysses to wrestle].

Laodamia: læ-əd'a-mai'a¹; læ-əd'a-mi'a² [In Gr. myth, wife of Protesilaus].

Laodice: læ-əd'i-si¹; læ-əd'i-çē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba].

Laodicea: læ-əd'i-si'a¹; læ-əd'i-çē'a² [A Gr. city in Phrygia].

Laodicia: læ-əd'i-sai'a¹; læ-əd'i-çi'a² [Douai Bible].

[of Troy].

Laomedon: læ-əm'i-dən¹; læ-əm'e-dön² [In Gr. myth, the founder and king

Laomim: læ-ō'mim¹; læ-ō'mim² [Douai Bible].

Laon: län¹; län²; erroneously læ'ən¹; læ'ön² [Fr. town].

Laos: læ'os¹; læ'os²; erroneously læ'os¹ [Territory of Fr. Indo-China].

Laotse: læ'ō-tsū¹; læ'ō-tsū² [Chin. philosopher (604 B. C.-after 518 B. C.)].

lap: lap¹; lăp². See A.

[Mexican city].

La Paz: læ pāz¹; lă pāz² [A department of Bolivia and San Salvador; also, a

lapel: læ-pel¹; læ-pěl² [A fold, as in the front of a coat].

La Pérouse: læ pē'rūz¹; læ pē'rūz² [Fr. count and navigator (1741-88?)].

lapidary: læp'i-dē-ri¹; læp'i-dā-ry². *M.* læp'i-dē-ri¹ [One who works precious stones].

Lapidoth, Lappidoth (R. V.): læp'i-dēf¹; læp'i-dōth² [Bible].

lapis: læ'pis¹; læ'pis². *M. & St.* læp'is¹ [L., a stone].—**lapis lazuli**: læ'pis laz'yu-lai¹; læ'pis læz'yu-lī².

Laplace (de): də læ'plas¹; də læ'plāç² [Fr. astronomer (1749-1827)].

Laputa: læ-piū'ta¹; læ-pū'ta² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island].

Lara: læ'ra¹; læ'rā² [Poem by Byron].

lardacein: lær-dē'si-in¹; lær-dā'çē-in². *C., M., & W.* lær-dē'si-in¹; *St.* lær'da-si'in¹ [A fatty compound found under morbid conditions in the human body].

lardaceous: lær-dē'shūs¹; lær-dā'shūs² [Of the nature of lard].

Lares: læ'rɪz¹; læ'rēs² [Rom. gods].

largetto [It.]: lær-ge'to¹; lær-gēt'to² [Slow: a direction in music].

larghissimo [It.]: lær-gis'si-mō¹; lær-gīs'si-mō² [Extremely slow: a direction in music].

[(1613-80)].

La Rochefoucauld: læ rōsh'fū'kō¹; læ rōçh'fū'eō² [Fr. philanthropist

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, gēm; ɪnk; ʃhin, this.

l: artistic, *árt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *hít*, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Larousse: *lā'rus'*¹; *lā'rus'*² [Fr. grammarian and encyclopedist (1817-75)].

larum: *lar'um'*; *lār'ūm'*². *M. lēr'um'*¹ [Alarm].

laryngeal: *lā-rin'ji-əl'* or *lar'in-jī'əl'*; *lā-rŷn'gē-əl'* or *lār'yn-gē'əl'*². *I. lā-rin-jī'əl'*; *St. lar'in-jī'əl'*¹ [Pert. to the larynx].—**laryngismus:** *lar'in-jiz'mus'*; *lār'yn-gis'mūs'*², *Standard*, *C., E., & I. lar-in-jis'mus'*; *M. lar-in-jiz'mas'*; *St. lar'in-jis'mus'*; *W. lar'in-jiz'mas'*¹ [Spasm of the muscles of the glottis].

laryngitis: *lar'in-jai'tis'* or *-jī'tis'*¹; *lār'yn-gī'tis'* or *-gī'tis'*² [Inflammation of the larynx].—**laryngologist:** *lar'ing-gel'o-jist'*; *lār'yn-gōl'o-gist'*².—**laryngoscope:** *lā-rin'go-skōp'*¹; *lā-rŷn'gō-seōp'*².

larynx: *lar'inks'*; *lār'ynks'*². *Sheridan* (1787), *Walker* (1806), *Jameson* (1827), and *St. lēr'ynks'*, which *Wr.* gives as alternative. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *lār'ynz*, but this accentuation probably indicates the same pronunciation as noted by *Ash* (1775) and *Walker* (1791), *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Wright* (1855)—*lar'ynks'*, for it was the frequent practise of the earlier lexicographers, as it is even with *Dr. Murray's* great work, to indicate the stress on the vowel rather than on the adjacent consonant, which it attracts [The organ of voice in man].

La Sablière: *lā sū'blī'yār'*¹; *lā sū'blī'yēr'*² [Fr. patroness of literature, espec. of La Fontaine (1636-93)].

Lasæa: *lā-sī'ə'*¹; *lā-sē'a'*² [Bible].

Lasalle: *lā'sāl'*¹; *lā'sāl'*² [Fr. general (1775-1809)].

La Salle: *lā sāl'*¹; *lā sāl'*² [1. Fr. churchman: founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (1651-1719). 2. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi].

lascar: *las-kūr'*¹, *Standard*, *C., E., Wr., Jones*, and *Smart*, or *las'kar'*¹, *M., W., Todd*; *lās-cār'*² or *lās'car'*². *I. las'kar'*¹; *St. las-kūr'*¹ [East-Ind. sailor].

Lascelles: *las'elz'* or *lā-selz'*¹; *lās'ēls'*² or *lā-sēls'*² [Eng. family name].

lash: *lašh'*; *lāsh'*². See A and compare LAST [A whip or scourge].

Lasha: *lē'shə'*; *lā'shə'*² [Bible].—**Lasharon, Lasharon:** *lā-shē'rən'*; *lā-shā'ron'*² [Bible].

[Vincent].

La Soufrière: *lā sū'fri'yār'*¹; *lā sū'fri'yēr'*² [Volcano on the island of St.

lass: *las'*; *lās'*². See ASK [A girl: the popular word in the Midlands of England and North Britain].

Lassigny: *lā'sī'nyī'*¹; *lā'sī'nyī'*² [Fr. town].

last: *last'*; *lāst'*². See A; ASK.

Lasthenes: *las'chi-niz'*; *lās'the-nēs'*² [Apocrypha].

latch: *lāch'*; *lāch'*²; *not lēch'*, as sometimes heard in Eng.

late: *lēt'*; *lāt'*². See A [Slow; tardy; after time].

latent: *lē'tent'*; *lā'tēnt'*²; *not lat'ent'*¹ [Not visible or apparent].

lateral: *lat'er-əl'*; *lāt'er-əl'*² [Pert. to or situated at the side].

Lateran: *lat'er-ən'*; *lāt'er-an'*² [Locality in Rome].

lath: *lāth'*; *lāth'*². *E., I., & St. lāth'*¹ [A thin strip of wood].

lathe: *lēth'*; *lāth'*² [A machine used in turning].

[bamboo stick].

lathee: *lā-tī'*¹; *lā-tē'*². *C. lat'tī'*; *I. lāth-i'tī'*; *M. lā-tī'*¹; *W. lā-tī'*¹ [A heavy

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

laths: lathz¹; lāthz² [Pl. of LATH].

Latinus: lə-tai'nus¹; la-ti'nūs² [The eponymic ancestor of the Latin race].

Latium: lē'shi-um¹; lā'shi-ūm² [Ancient country in Italy].

latria: lə-trai'ə¹; la-tri'a², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*; also, formerly noted by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *C. lə-trai'a¹; E. & W. lē-tri-a¹*, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Knowles (1835) lat'ri-a¹ [Supreme worship that belongs only to God].

lattice: lat'is¹; lăt'iq² [Openwork made by interlacing].

Latusim: lə-tiū'sim¹; la-tū'sim² [Douai Bible].

laudanum: lə'də-nūm¹; lā'da-nūm², by most of the modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Craig (1849). *M. led'nam¹*, and so also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Tincture of opium]. Compare LADANUM.

Laudanum. A yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. Avicen sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant.

JOHN BULLOKAR *English Expositor* s. v. [London, 1616.]

laugh: laf¹; lāf². Sheridan (1780) laf¹; Walker (1791) lāf¹; both of these pronunciations are still in vogue. See ASK; GH.

launch: lānch¹ or lēnch¹; lānch² or lanch². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, modern usage in southern England [To move toward the water, as a vessel from its stocks].

launder: lān'dər¹ or lēn'dər¹; lān'dər² or lan'dər²—so also with its relatives. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, the modern usage of southern England. Compare LAUNDRY [To wash and iron, as articles of clothing].

laundry: lān'drī¹ or lēn'drī¹; lān'dry² or lan'dry². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, usage in southern England. Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) lān'drī¹; Sheridan (1780) lan'drī¹ [A place where clothes are laundered].

Laura: lə'ra¹; lā'ra² [A feminine personal name]. See LAWRENCE. F. **Laure:** lōr¹; lōr²; G. It. **Laura:** lau'ra¹; lou'rā²; L. **Laurinda:** le-rin'da¹; lā-rin'da².

laurel: lə'rel¹; lā'rēl², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & W.* lər'əl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Fenning (1764), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) recorded the first; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) noted the second [An evergreen tree].

Laurens: lə'renz¹; lā'rēnz² [A masculine personal name]. See LAWRENCE.

Laurier: lō'ri-ē¹; lō'rī-ē². In the United States, sometimes lōr'yər¹ [Canadian statesman (1841-1919)].

lava: lə'va¹; lā'va². Walker (1806), Smart (1849), and Worcester (1859) lē'və¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) lā'və¹; Wright (1855) lav'ə¹ [Molten rock discharged from a volcanic crater].

[LIÈRE.

lavalliere: lav'ə-lir¹; lāv'a-lēr² [A necklace and pendant]. See LA VAL-

La Vallière: la vāl'yār¹; lā vāl'yēr² [Fr. duchess; mistress of Louis XIV. of France (1644-1710)].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy, ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Lavater: la-vä'tär¹ or lä'va-ter¹; la-vä'ter² or lä'vä-tär² [Swiss Protestant writer (1741-1801)].

laver: lēv'är¹; läv'ēr²; not lä'vər¹ [A wash-basin].

lavie: lä'vik¹; lä'vie². *E. & Wr.* lē'vik¹ [Pert. to lava].

Lavigerie: lä'vi'zə-rī¹; lä'vi'zhe-rē² [Fr. cardinal (1825-92)].

Lavinia: lä-vin'i-ä¹; lä-vin'i-a² [A feminine personal name].

Lavoisier: lä'vwä'zyē¹; lä'vwä'gye² [Fr. chemist (1743-94)]. ["bawl."

law: lä¹; lä²—give the *aw* the long broad sound of *a* in "ball" or *aw* in

Lawrence: lē'rens¹; lä'renç² [A masculine personal name]. **Lawrie** (dim.); **Laura** (fem.). Dan. **Lorenz:** lō'rents¹; lō'rents²; D. **Laurens:** lau'rens¹; lou'rēns²; F. **Laurent:** lo'rān¹; lo'rān²; G. **Laurenz:** lau'rents¹; lou'rēnts²; **Lorenz:** lō'rents¹; lō'rēnts²; It. **Lorenzo:** lo-ren'zo¹; lo-rēn'zo²; L. **Laurentius:** le-ren'shūs¹; lä-rēn'shūs²; Sp. **Lorenzo:** lo-ren'tho¹; lo-rēn'tho²; Sw. **Lars:** lärs¹; lärs².

lay: lä¹; lä² [To place in a proper or designed position].

Layamon: lä'ya-mēn¹ or lē'a-mēn¹; lä'ya-mōn² or lä'a-mōn² [Eng. chronicler who lived about 1200].

lazar: lē'zər¹; lä'zar² [A leper]. See *Luke* xvi, 20.

Lazarus: laz'a-rus¹; lä'z-a-rüs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. **Lazare:** lä'zär¹; lä'zär²; It. **Lazzaro:** läd'za-rō¹; läd'zä-rō².

lazuli: laz'yu-lai¹; lä'zyü-li² [A mineral. See under LAPIS].

lea: li¹; lē² [A meadow].

Lea: li¹; lē² [Eng. and Am. family name].

leach: lič¹; lēč² [A substance, as wood-ashes, used in washing by drain-

lead¹ (v.): lid¹; lēd² [To guide by drawing along]. [type] with lead].

lead² (v.): led¹; lēd² [1. To cover or join with lead. 2. To separate lines (of

lead¹ (n.): lid¹; lēd² [The act of leading or guiding].

lead² (n.): led¹; lēd² [A soft heavy metal].

leaf: lif¹; lēf² [The green deciduous blade of a plant or tree].

league, leak, leal, lean, leap. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lēg¹, lēg²; lik¹, lēk²; lil¹, lēl²; lin¹, lēn²; lip¹, lēp². Sheridan (1780) pronounced the last lep¹.

Leah: li'ā¹; lē'ä² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Leamington: lem'īn-tən¹; lēm'ing-ton² [Eng. spa].

Leander: li-an'dər¹; lē-än'dər² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Léandre:** lē'än'dr¹; lē'än'dr²; It. Sp. **Leandro:** lē-än'drō¹; lē-än'drō².

Leannoth: li-an'ēth¹ or -ōth¹; lē-än'ōth² or -ōth² [Bible (R. V.)].

leaped (preterit): lipt¹; lēpt², but among the earlier phoneticians, Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated the diphthong *ea* short, lept¹. See LEAPT [To move by or as by springing or jumping].

leapt (pp.): lept¹; lēpt². See LEAPED.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fāst, what. all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; l = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

learn: lörn¹; lörn² [To acquire knowledge, as by study].—**learned** (*pret.*)¹: lürnd¹; lürnd² [Preterit of LEARN].—**learned** (*pa.*)²: lörn'ed¹; lörn'ed² [Possessed of learning]. See BEQUEATHED.

lease: lis¹; lēs² [To let].

Lebana: l-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanah:** l-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanon:** leb'a-nōn¹; lēb'a-nōn² [Bible].—**Lebaoth:** l-bē'eth¹ or -ōth¹, le-bā'ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Lebbaeus, Lebbeus:** le-bī'us¹; lē-bē'ūs² [Bible].—**Leb-
kamai:** leb'kē'mai¹; lēb'kē'mi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lebona:** l-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Lebonah:** l-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Bible].

Lebrun: lə-brūn¹; le-brūn² [Fr. family name].

Lecah: lī'kā¹; lē'ēā² [Bible].

lecanomancy: lek'ə-no-man'si¹; lēc'a-no-mān'sy². *E.* le-kan'ə-man-si¹; *I. & W.* l-kān'o-man-si¹ [Divination by the inspection of a basin of water].

Le Cateau: lə kā'tō¹; le ēā'tō² [Fr. town].

lecture: lek'chur¹; lēc'chur² [A discourse read on any subject].

Leda: lī'da¹; lē'da² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-dareus].

Leedan: lī'dan¹; lē'e-dān² [Douai Bible].

Lefebvre, Lefèvre: lə-fāv'r¹; le-fêvr² [Fr. family name].

legate (*n.*): leg'it¹; lēg'at². *C., I., & St.* leg'ēt¹, so also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Buchanan (1857) lī'get¹ [An ambassador].

legate (*v.*): lī-gēt¹; le-gāt² [To give by will].

legator: lī-gē'ter¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or leg'ə-tōr¹, E. & W.*; le-gā'tōr² or lēg'a-tōr². Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) indicated the first; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840) noted the second [One who bequeaths a legacy].

legend: lej'end or lī'jend¹; lēg'ēnd or lēg'ēnd². The second pronunciation, which is indicated by *I. & W.*, was formerly general, and was supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The first was noted by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A narrative based on tradition].

legendary: lej'en-dē-rī¹; lēg'ēn-dā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, which was noted also by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Formerly lī'en-dē-rī¹ was general and was recorded by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Legendre: lə-žāndr¹; le-zhāndr² [Fr. revolutionist (1752-97)].

legerdemain: lej'ər-di-mēn¹; lēg'er-de-mān² [Sleight of hand].

legged: legd¹ or leg'ed¹; lēgd² or lēg'ēd². The second is more frequently heard when used in combination, as *bow-leg'ged* (having legs curved as a bow).

Legh: lī¹; lē² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Leghorn: *leg'hörn*¹ or *leg'örn*¹; *lēg'hörn*² or *lēg'örn*²; *not* *leg'örn*¹. Dr. Murray indicates the second as general English usage [It. province and seaport; also, a breed of domestic fowl].

legion: *li'jan*¹; *lē'gon*² [A military organization].

legislative: *lej'is-lē'tiv*¹; *lēg'is-lā'tiv*². By the earlier lexicographers the stress was indicated variously. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) it was placed on the antepenult, *li-gis'la-tiv*¹; by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797), on the penult, *lej-us-lē'tiv*¹; by Jameson (1827), *li'jis-lē-tiv*¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the later lexicographers it was indicated on the first, as above.

legislator: *lej'is-lē'ter*¹; *lēg'is-lā'tör*². Jameson (1827) *li'jis-lē-ter*¹.

legislature: *lej'is-lē'chur* or *-tiur*¹; *lēg'is-lā'chur* or *-tūr*²; *not* *li-jis'lē-chur*¹. By Bailey (1732) *legis'lature*, but by Bailey (1775) and Ash (1775) the principal stress was indicated on the *a*, but the quantity of the first *e* was unnoted. Johnston (1764) and Jameson (1827) noted *li'jis-lēt-yur*¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) recorded *lej-is-lē'tiur*¹; Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) *led'jis-lē'chur*¹; Walker (1791) and Scott (1797) *led'jis-lē'chiur*¹; and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) *led'jis-lē'tiur*¹ [That body in a state that is empowered to make its laws].

legitimate (a.): *li-jit'i-mit*¹; *le-ġit'i-mat*² [Sanctioned by law or custom].

legitimate (v.): *li-jit'i-mēt*¹; *le-ġit'i-māt*² [To render lawful]. See above.

legume: *leg'yum*¹; *lēg'yum*²; *not* *li-giüm*¹ [The fruit of the bean family].

Lehabim: *li-hē'bim*¹; *le-hā'bim*² [Bible].—**Leheman:** *li'hi-man*¹; *lē'he-män*² [Douai Bible].—**Lehi:** *li'hai*¹; *lē'hi*² [Bible].

Lehmann: *lē'man*¹; *le'män*² [Ger. operatic singer (1848-)].

Leibnitz: *laip'nits*¹; *lip'nits*² [Ger. philosopher (1646-1716)].

Leicester: *les'tar*¹; *lē'ster*² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Leigh: *li*¹; *lē*² [Eng. family and geographical name].

Leighton: *lē'tan*¹; *le'ton*² [Eng. painter (1830-96)].

Leighton: *li'h'tan*¹; *li'h'ton*² [Scot. divine].

Leinster: *len'star*¹; *lën'ster*² [Ir. province].

[have smooth hair].

Leletrichi: *lai-et'ri-kai*¹; *li-öt'ri-ei*² [A division of the human species that

Leipzig: *laip'sin*¹; *lip'sin*² [Saxon division and city].

leisure: *li'zur*¹ or *lē'zur*¹; *lē'zhur*² or *lēzh'ur*². *I. li'ziur*¹. The first indicates American usage and former British usage, as noted by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). The second represents modern English usage, which was recorded also by Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). Enfield (1807) indicated *lē'zur*¹ [Freedom from occupation].

Lemech: *li'mek*¹; *lē'mē*² [Bible].

Lemprière: *lem-prir*¹; *lēm-prēr*² [Eng. scholar (1765-1824)].

Lemuel: *lem'yu-el*¹; *lēm'yū-ēl*² [Bible].

Lenape: *len'a-pi*¹; *lën'a-pē*² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

- L'Enclos (de):** də lān"klō¹; de lān"elō² [Fr. social leader (1616-1706)].
length: len¹th¹; lēn²th²—pronounce the *g* [The quality of being long].
leniency: li'ni-en-si¹ or lin'yen-si¹; lē'ni-ēn-çy² or lēn'yēn-çy² [The quality of being lenient]. [merciful disposition].
lenient: li'ni-ent¹ or lin'yent¹; lē'ni-ēnt² or lēn'yēnt². C. & M. li'niant¹ [Of].
Lenine: li-nīn¹; le-nīn² [Bolshevik leader. See BOLSHEVIK].
lenitive: len'i-tiv¹; lēn'i-tiv² [Having the tendency to allay pain].
lenity: len'i-ti¹; lēn'i-ty² [The quality of being lenient].
Lenore: lə-nōr¹; le-nōr² [Same as HELEN]. **Leonore†.**
lentigines: len-tij'i-nīz¹; lēn-tīg'i-nēs² [Plural of LENTIGO].
lento: len-tai'go¹; lēn-ti'go². By Jones (1798) and Knowles (1835) len'-to-gō¹; Jameson (1827) len-ti'gō¹ [Freckles].
Leominster¹: lem'in-star¹; lēm'in-star² [Town in Mass.].
Leominster²: lem'star¹; lēm'star² [Eng. city].
Leon: lē-ōn¹ or (Anglice) li'en¹; le-ōn² or (Anglice) lē'ōn² [Span. kingdom].
Leonard: len'ard¹; lēn'ard² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Leonard:** lē'o-nārt¹; le'o-nārt²; F. **Léonard:** lē'o-nār¹; le'o-nār²; G. **Leonhard:** lē'ou-hārt¹; lē'ōn-hārt²; It. Pg. Sp. **Leonardo:** lē'o-nār'do¹; le'o-nār'do²; L. **Leonardus:** li'o-nār'dus¹; lē'o-nār'dūs².
Léonato: lē'o-nū'to¹; le'o-nā'to² [In Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the governor of Messina].
Leonidas: li-ēn'i-das¹; le-ōn'i-das² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Léon-tine:** lē'ēn'tin¹; le'ōn'tin²; Gr. **Leonidas:** li'o-nai'das¹; lē'o-ni'das².
leonine: li'o-nin¹, Standard & C., or li'o-nain¹, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; lē'o-nin² or lē'o-nin² [Pert. to or like a lion].
Leonora: li'o-nō'rā¹; lē'o-nō'rā² [A feminine personal name]. **Leonore†.** G. **Lenore:** lē-nō'rā¹; le-nō'rā²; It. **Leonora:** lē'o-nō'rā¹; le'o-nō'rā². See ELEANOR.
leopard: lep'ard¹; lēp'ard² [A carnivorous mammal].
Leopold: li'o-pōld¹; lē'o-pōld² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Léopold:** lē'o-pōld¹; le'o-pōld²; G. **Leopold:** lē'o-pōlt¹; le'o-pōlt²; **Leupold:** lei'pōlt¹; lē'i-pōlt²; **Luitpold:** lū't-pōlt¹; lū't-pōlt²; It. Pg. Sp. **Leopoldo:** lē'o-pōl'do¹; le'o-pōl'do²; L. **Leopoldus:** li'o-pōl'dus¹; lē'o-pōl'dūs². [scale].
lepal: lep'al¹; lēp'al². C., E., & I. li'pāl¹ [A stamen transformed into a].
lepidolite: lep'i-do-lait¹; lēp'i-do-lit². E. lep'i-dō-lait¹; I. lep'id-ō-lait¹; St. le-pid'ō-lait¹ [A pearly rose-red mineral].
leporine: lep'o-rin¹, Standard, C., & E., or -rain¹, I., M., St., W., & Wr.; lēp'o-rin² or -rin². By Bailey (1732) the stress was indicated on the ultima, lep-o-rin¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) put it on the first syllable, and all but Entick and Perry gave the ultima long (diphthongal ai). Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835), following Entick and Perry, also indicated it short as spoken to-day. Ash (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted li'po-rin¹ [Pert. to the hare (Latin, *lepus*)].

Lesage: lə-sāz¹; le-sāzh² [Fr. novelist (1668-1747)].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Lesbian: *lez*'bi-*ən*¹, *Standard, M., & W., or les*'bi-*ən*¹; *C. & W.* *lēz*'bi-*ən* or *lēz*'bi-*ən*² [Pert. to Lesbos (Mitylene), birthplace of Arion, Sappho, etc.].

Leschetizky: *lesh*"ə-tid'ski¹; *lēsh*"e-tid'sky² [Polish pianist (1830-1915)].

Lesdiguières: *lē*"di'gyūr¹; *lē*"di'gyēr² [Fr. duke; commander of the Huguenots (1543-1626)].

lese=majesty: *liz*"maj'es-ti¹; *lēz*"māj'ēs-ty². Fr. *lèse=majesté*: *lāz*"mā'jēs'tē¹; *lēz*"mā'zhēs'tē² [An offense against the sovereign power].

Leshem: *li*'shēm¹; *lē*'shēm² [Bible].

Lessau: *le*-sē'u¹; *lē*-sā'ū² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Lesseps (de): *də les*"seps¹; *de lēs*"sēps² [Fr. engineer (1805-94)].

lessor: *les*'or¹; *lēz*'or², *Standard, W., & St.*; *C. les*'or¹; *E. les*-sēr¹; *I. les*-sor¹; *M. le*-sēr¹; *W.* *les*'sēr¹ [One who leases]. [1837].

Lesueur: *la*-sū'ūr¹; *le*-sū'ūr² [Fr. painter (1617-55) or composer (1760-1837)].

lethal¹ (a.): *li*'thal¹; *lē*'thal² [Causing death].

lethal² (n.): *lēth*'al¹; *lēth*'al² [An alcohol of the paraffin series present in [spermaceti].

lethargic: *li*-thūr'jik¹; *le*-thār'gie² [Characterized by drowsiness].—**leth-argy:** *lēth*'ar-jī¹; *lēth*'ar-gy² [Morbid drowsiness].

Lethe: *li*'thē¹; *lē*'thē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eris (Strife) and sister of Toil, Hunger, and Pain].—**Lethean:** *li*-thē'an¹; *le*-thē'an².

Lethech: *li*'thēk¹; *lē*'thēē² [Bible (A. V.) & (R. V.), margin].

Leto: *li*'to¹; *lē*'to² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Apollo and Artemis].

lettuce: *let*'is¹; *lē*'ig². The pronunciation of this word has survived the spelling, which was historically *letuse* (Wyclif, 1382), *letews* (Caxton, 1483), *lettise* (El-yot, 1533), *lettice* (Cooke, 1614; Jeremy Taylor, 1651-3, and Derham, 1713), *lettuce* (Jonson, 1633; Lee, 1760 to date) [A kitchen herb used as salad].

Lettus: *let*'us¹; *lē*'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Letushim: *li*-tū'shim¹; *le*-tū'shim² [Bible].

leuco- *liū*'ko-¹; *lū*'eo-² [From the Gr. *leukos* (*leukos*), white; used as a combining form in scientific terminology].

Leucothea: *liu*-kō'chē-a¹; *lū*-eō'the-a². Same as Ino.

Leucothoe: *liu*-kēth'o-i¹; *lū*-eōth'o-ē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Orchemus, king of Babylon].

Leummim: *li*-ūm'im¹; *le*-ūm'im² [Bible].

Leuthen: *lei*'ten¹; *lē*'tēn² [Prus. village; battle, 1757].

Leutze: *leit*'sō¹; *lōit*'se² [Ger.=Am. painter (1816-68)].

Levant (a.): *lev*'ant¹; *lēv*'ant², *Standard, C., E., I., M.*; *St. & W.* *le*-vant¹; *W.* *li*'vent¹ [Pert. to the east or the region where the sun rises].

Levant (n.): *li*-vant¹; *le*-vānt²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). By Barclay (1774) and Enfield (1807) *li*'vent¹; Walker (1791) *li*'vant¹; Smart (1840) *lev*'ant¹ [The East].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Levantine: li-vant'in¹; le-vānt'in², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C.* lev'an-tun¹; *E. & St.* le-vant'in¹; *I.* li-vant'ain¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) li-van'tun¹, but on the first syllable by Jones (1798), Todd (1877), and Webster (1828)—lev'en-tain¹ [Belonging to or derived from the Levant].

levator: li-vē'ter¹; le-vā'tōr² [*L.*, a muscle that raises an organ].

levee: lev-ī¹ or lev'ī¹; lēv-ē² or lēv'e². The first indicates American usage, the second usage in England. *E. & I.* lev'ī; *Wr.* lev'ī¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Richardson (1837) le-vī¹ [1. A river embankment. 2. A morning reception].

Leven: li'ven¹; lē'ven² [*Scot.* seaport, lake, and castle].

lever: lev'ər¹, *Standard & C., or li'var¹, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* lēv'er² or lē'ver². The first indicates American usage, first noted by Webster (1828); the second represents British usage, which Johnson (1755) indicated lev'ər¹, notwithstanding the fact that his contemporaries and successors all noted li'var¹, the pronunciation which Worcester (1859) and the Merriam "Webster" (Harris & Allen, 1909-1916) note [A bar used in moving heavy objects].

Lever (Charles): li'var¹; lē'ver² [*Ir.* novelist (1806-72)].

leverage: lev'ər-ij¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or li'var-ij¹, E., M., & W.;* lēv'er-ag² or lē'ver-ag². *I. & St.* li'ver-ēj¹.

Le Verrier: lə vār'yā¹; le vēr'yē² [*Fr.* astronomer (1811-77)].

Leveson-Gower: lū'sən-gōr¹; lū'son-gōr² [*Brit.* family name].

Levi: li'vai¹; lē'vī² [*Bible*].—**Levite:** li'vait¹; lē'vīt² [*Bible*].

Leviticus: li-vit'i-kus¹; le-vīt'i-ēūs² [*A Book of the Old Testament*].

Lewis: liū'is¹; lū'is² [*A masculine personal name*]. **D. Lodewijk:** lō'də-waɪk¹; lō'də-wɪk²; **F. Louis:** lū'ɪ¹; lū'ɪ²; **G. Ludwig:** lut'vɪn¹; lut'vɪn²; **It. Lodo-vico:** lō'do-vi'ko¹; lō'do-vi'eo²; **Luigi:** lu-'i'jū¹; lu-'i'gi²; **L. Ludovicus:** liū'do-vai-kus¹; lū'do-vi'ēūs²; **Pg. Luiz:** lū'is¹; lū'is²; **Pol. Lodoiska:** lō'do-is'ka¹; lō'do-is'kā²; **Sp. Clodoveo:** klō'do-vē'o¹; elō'do-vē'o²; **Luis:** lū'is¹; lū'is²; **Sw. Ludwig:** lūd'vɪg¹; lūd'vɪg². See LOUIS and LUDWIG.

Leyden: lai'den¹; lī'dēn² [*Dutch city, besieged by Spain 1573-74*].

liaison: li'ē'zōn¹; li'ā'sōn²; *M.* li-ē'zən¹ [*Fr.*, an attachment].

liana: li-an'ə¹; li-ān'ā², *Standard & C.;* *E.* li-ā'nə¹; *I.* li-ā'nā¹; *M. & W.* li-ā'nə¹; *St.* lai-ē'nə¹ [*A twining plant of tropical forests*].

Hard: li-ār¹; li-ār²—the *d* is silent [*Fr. coin*].

Libanus: lib'ə-nus¹; līb'a-nūs². Same as LEBANON.

Libau: li'bau¹; li'bou² [*Rus. spt.*].

libertine: lib'ər-tin¹; līb'er-tīn²—not li-būr'tīn¹. *St.* lib'ūr-tain¹ [One who is unrestrained by the moral law].

Libnah: lib'nā¹; līb'nā² [*Bible*].—**Libni:** lib'nai¹; līb'nī² [*Bible*].

librarian: lai-brē'ri-ən¹; li-brā'ri-an². See BARBARIAN.

library: lai'brə-rī¹; li'bra-ry²; not lai'brē-rī¹ [*A collection of books for reading or consultation*].

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Licentiate: lai-sen'shi-ēt¹; li-çen'shi-āt². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) lai-sen'shi¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lai-sen'shi-ēt¹ [One holding a license or certificate permitting him to exercise some function]

Lichen: lai'ken¹; li'çen². In Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) and Bailey (1732) unstressed; not in Johnson, Fenning, or Perry. Ash (1775) li'chen, but by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lich'en¹; Webster (1828) lik'en¹ [A cryptogamic plant].

The pronunciation (li'chen) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dictionaries allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, p. 246 [Oxford '08].

Licinus: lis'i-nus¹; liç'i-nis²; not li-sai'nus¹ [A Gaul who became Rom. governor of Gaul under Cæsar].

Lida: li'da¹ or lai'da¹; li'da² or li'da² [A feminine personal name].

Liddell: li-del¹ or lid'el¹; li-dël² or li'dël² [Eng. & Am. family name].

Lidebir: lai-di'ber¹; li-dë'bîr² [Bible (R. V.)].

Liebig: li'bîr¹; lë'bîr² [Ger. chemist (1803-73)].

Lief: lif¹; lëf².

Liege: lij¹; lëg² [A vassal; also, a citizen].

Liège: li'ëz¹; li'ëzh² [Belg. province and city].

Lien: li'en¹ or lin¹; li'ën² or lën². *E., I., & St.* lai'en¹ [A legal claim on property, as security for charge or debt].

Lierre: li'är¹; li'ër² [Belg. town].

Lieu: liü¹; lü². *St.* lü¹ [Place; stead].

Lieutenancy: liu-ten'an-si¹ or lef-ten'an-si¹; lü-tën'an-çy² or lëf-tën'an-çy². The first indicates American usage in general; the second, British usage. Compare LIEUTENANT.

Lieutenant: liu-ten'ant¹ or lef-ten'ant¹; lü-tën'ant² or lëf-tën'ant². The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage, which is occasionally heard also in the United States Navy. See quotation.

Old-fashioned folks afloat and ashore still like to pronounce "lieutenant" lieutenant. Some still older folks accent the first syllable in addition to pronouncing it "lef." The pronunciation lieutenant, accent on second syllable, is now chiefly confined to the retired list of the navy, though you find here and there a young officer who braves wardroom ribaldry by persisting in the almost archaic pronunciation.

The Sun [New York], July 14, '93, p. 6, col. 7.

Altho Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) noted liu-ten'ant¹, Fenning (1780) indicated lieutenant, Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) recorded lif-ten'ant¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lev-ten'ant¹. The modern English pronunciation may be traced to the varying orthography of the word, which passed through the following stages: *luftenant* (1375), *lieutenant* (1377), *leeftenant* (1387), *lyeftenant* (1425), *lyeutenant* (1480), *lieftenant* (1526), *lieftenant* (1583), *lievetenant* (1604), *lieftenant* (1679), *lieutenant* (1702 to this day). It is not a little strange that Savage should stigmatize lieutenant as a vulgarism, and recommend lieutenant in its place (W. H. Savage, "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 40, London, 1833).

Lifelong: lif'lēŋ¹; lif'lōŋ². See LIVELONG.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fást, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fërn; hît, lœ; î=ë; î=ë; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧin; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

light: laɪt¹; lɪt²—the letters *gh* are now silent in this word and its derivatives, but survive in North British and Scottish dialect *liht*¹. In Northern Yorkshire the form *leeht* prevails; in Northumberland and Durham *leet*; in Scotland *licht*.

signaloes: lig-naɪ'oz¹, *Standard & C.*, or laɪn-al'oz¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lɪg-nal'oz² or lɪn-əl'oz² [An Oriental wood].

lignin, lignine: lɪg'nɪn¹; lɪg'nɪn² [A cellulose-like compound].

Ligny: lɪ'nyɪ¹; lɪ'nyɪ² [Belg. village].

figure: lɪg'yur¹; lɪg'yur². By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) laɪ'giur¹ [A precious stone of the Bible. See *Exodus* xxviii, 19].

Likhi: lɪk'hai¹; lɪk'hɪ² [Bible].

liac: laɪ'lak¹; lɪ'lac². Formerly pronounced *laylock*, but so spelt in the "British Magazine," vol. iv, 605, 1763, and by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," ii, 1860. Kenrick (1773) indicated lɪ'lak¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) laɪ'lak¹, but Knowles (1835) lɪ'lak¹.

liacin: lɪl'a-sɪn¹, *Standard, I., & Wr.*, or laɪ'lə-sɪn¹, *C., E., M., St., & W.*; lɪ'lə-ʧɪn² or lɪ'lə-ʧɪn² [A crystalline compound found in the liac].

Lilian: lɪl'i-ən¹; lɪl'i-an² [A feminine personal name]. **Lillian**‡.

Lilith: lɪl'ɪθ¹ or laɪ'lɪθ¹; lɪl'ɪθ² or lɪ'lɪθ² [In Jewish legend, a nocturnal specter in the form of a beautiful woman]. [Island-]

Liliuokalani: lɪ'lɪ-u-o-ka-lā'nɪ¹; lɪ'lɪ-u-o-kā-lā'nɪ² [Queen of the Hawaiian

Lille: lɪl¹; lɪl² [Fr. city, entered by Ger., 1914].

Lima: lɪ'ma¹; lɪ'mā² [Capital of Peru].

Lima: laɪ'mə¹; lɪ'ma² [City in Ohio].

limb: lɪm¹; lɪm²—the *b* is silent. See CRUMB [A member of an animal body distinct from its trunk, as an arm or leg].—**limbed:** lɪmd¹; lɪmd² [Possessed of limbs].

lime: loɪm¹; lɪm² [An alkaline earth].

limn: lɪm¹; lɪm²—the *n* is silent. Compare CONDEMN [To draw or paint, as a picture].—**limner:** lɪm'nər¹; lɪm'nər² [A painter, especially a portrait-painter].—**limning:** lɪm'nɪŋ¹; lɪm'nɪŋ². In England lɪm'ɪŋ¹. See LIMN.

Limoges: lɪ'mɔʒ¹; lɪ'mɔʒh² [Fr. town famous for its porcelain].

limonin, limonine: lɪm'o-nɪn¹; lɪm'o-nɪn². *I.* laɪ'mən-in¹ [A crystalline compound found in the seeds of the orange and lemon].

limousine: lɪ'mū'zɪn¹; lɪ'mu'zɪn², but in the United States more frequently heard lɪ-mū-zɪn¹ [A type of motor-car with box-like body].

linarite: laɪ'nər-aɪt¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or lɪn'ə-roɪt¹, *C. & E.*; lɪ'nar-ɪt² or lɪn'a-rit² [A lead-copper sulfate].

Lincoln¹: lɪŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Am. president (1809-65)].

Lincoln²: lɪŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Eng. city].

line: laɪn¹; lɪn² [1. A string, cord, or rope. 2. A mark made with a pen or

linea [L.]: lɪn'i-a¹; lɪn'e-a² [A line].

lineage: lɪn'i-ɪj¹; lɪn'e-əʒ² [Ancestral line].

[pencil].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ʧʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

lineament: lin'-ə-ment¹; lin'-e-a-mēnt² [A characteristic line or mark of a person's face]. [from it for women's wear].

lingerie [Fr.]: lan'ʒə-rī¹; län'zhe-rē² [Under-muslin or underwear made

linguist: lin'gwist¹; līn'gwist²; not lin'gwist¹ [Ar expert in languages].

Linné: lin'nē¹; lin'ne² [Sw. botanist (1707-78)].

linoleic: h-nō'h-ik¹; li-nō'le-īe². *E. & M.* lin-o-lī'ik¹; *W.* lin'o-lī'ik¹ [Pert. to or obtained from linseed-oil].

linoleum: h-nō'h-um¹; li-nō'le-ūm² [A variety of floor-cloth].

linotype: lai'no-taip¹; lī'no-typ²; not lin'o-taip¹.

Linsingen: lin'sin-en¹; lin'sing-ēn² [Ger. general (1850-)].

Linus: lai'nus¹; lī'nūs² [Gr. demigod].

Lionel: lai'o-nel¹; lī'o-nēl² [A masculine personal name]. It. **Lionello:** lī'o-nel'lo¹; lī'o-nēl'lo²; L. **Leonellus:** lī'o-nel'us¹; lē'o-nēl'ūs².

Lipari: lip'ə-rī¹ or lī'pə-rī¹; līp'a-rī² or lī'pā-rī² [Mediterranean islands or their capital]. [tumor].

Liparocela: lip'ə-ro-sil¹; līp'a-ro-çēl². *E., I., & W.* li-par'o-sil¹ [A fatty

lipogram: lip'o-gram¹; līp'o-grām². *C., I., & St.* lai'po-gram¹ [A writing composed of words that do not contain a certain letter].

liqueur: li-kūr¹; lī-kūr² [An alcoholic cordial].

liquor: lik'ər¹; līk'or² [Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid].

lira: lī'ra¹; lī'rā² [It. coin].

lis: lis¹; lis²—pronounce the s except when used of armorial bearings. Compare FLEUR DE LIS [Fr., lily].

lisle: loi¹; līl² [Thread originally from Lille, formerly spelt *Lisle*].

listen: lis'n¹; lis'n². Medial t is frequently unpronounced, especially when followed by *le* or *en*, as in *castle*, *ostler*, *thisle*, *whistle*, *wrestle*, or as in *fasten*, *hasten*, *monsten*, and the word noted above.

Liszt: list¹; list² [Hung. pianist (1811-86)].

liter: lī'tər¹; lī'ter². *I.* lai'tūr¹ [A measure of capacity].

literary: lit'ər-ə-rī¹; līt'er-a-ry². Pedantically lit'ər-rār¹.

literati [L.]: lit'ī-rē'tai¹; līt'e-rā'tī², but frequently heard li-te-rā'tī, after the It. [Men of letters].

literature: lit'ər-ə-tiūr¹ or lit'ər-ə-chūr¹; līt'er-a-tūr² or līt'er-a-chūr².

The first pronunciation is that generally supported by the earlier lexicographers; the second may be traced to Sheridan (1780). Bullokar (1616) defined the word as "learning; knowledge of books." This definition was extended by Blount (1656) to include "cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters." To Bailey (1724) it was "knowledge in letters; learning." Johnson (1755) defined it "learning; skill in letters," Fenning (1760) "learning acquired by reading," but Johnson's definition was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others until a new sense was given to the word by Sir Humphry Davy, who in his "Researches Chemical and Philosophical," issued in 1812, wrote, "Their *literature*, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled." Here the word means "the body of writing produced by a particular people." Buchanan (1757) pronounced it lī'tər-a-tiūr¹.

litharge: lith'ərj¹; līth'ārg² [A chemical for glazing pottery. See LETHARGY].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

lithe: laith¹; lith² [Bending easily and gracefully].

lithograph: lith'o-graf¹; lith'o-gräf². In its relatives **lith-og'ra-pher**, **lith-og'ra-phy**, stress the antepenult [A print taken from an engraved stone].

Lithostrotos: lith'o-strō'tes¹; lith'o-strō'tōs² [Douai Bible].

lithotripsy: lith-et'ri-ti¹; lith-ōt'ri-ty², *Standard, M., St., & Wr.*; *C. lith'o-trai-ti*; *E., I., & W. lith-et'ri-ti* [The crushing of a stone in the bladder].

lithy: laith¹; lith'y². *M. lith'i¹* [Lithe; supple].

litigious: li-tij'us¹; li-tīg'ūs² [Eager to go to law].

litotes: lai'to-tiz¹ or lit'o-tiz¹; li'to-tēs² or lit'o-tēs². The first is preferred because in the Gr. *λιτότης* (*litōtēs*) the iota is long, and this value is indicated for the *i* in Eng. by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second is preferred by *Standard* and *C.* [A figure of speech in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary as, "A citizen of no mean city."]

litre: li'ter¹; li'tēr². Same as *LITER*.

litterateur: lit'ar-a-tūr¹ or (*Fr.*) li'tē"rā"tūr¹; lit'ēr-a-tūr² or (*Fr.*) li'tē"rā"tūr². *M. lit-er-a-tūr¹*; *W. li'tē"rā"tūr¹* [A literary man].

Litré: li'trē¹; li'trē² [*Fr. philologist* (1801-81)].

liturgic: li-tūr'jik¹; li-tūr'giē².—**liturgist:** lit'ur-jist¹; lit'ūr-gist² [One who recites a liturgy].—**liturgy:** lit'ur-jī¹; lit'ūr-gy² [A collection of forms for public worship].

lived (*pp.*): livd¹; livd², but in compounds, laivd¹; livd².

live-long: liv'len¹; liv'lōng²—*o* as in "not," *not* as in "or."

In noting an exception to the pronunciation *liv'long* based on a quotation from Freeman (perhaps a misprint for *live-long*. See below), the New English Dictionary makes the concession somewhat grudgingly: "Probably meant to be pronounced *live-long*." The question seems to be: Is the first part of the word a noun or a verb? In Milton's famous use of it ["On Shakespeare," st. 8] it is clearly a verb. I am averse to setting up my own opinion against that of a long, almost unbroken line of distinguished lexicographers, but I cannot help thinking that the first syllable is the substantive "live" with the "t" changed into "v." JOHN HYDE, Letter to Author, Washington (D. C.), June 22, 1916.

Freeman wrote: "He lived . . . to meet with a heavy doom, *live-long* bonds, . . . at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign" ("William Rufus," II, vii, 453, 1882). The word is not in Bailey (1724-1732), but Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) note it and stress it like *live/lihood*, *live/liness*, *live/ly*. By Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and later lexicographers it was indicated *liv'len*.

llama: lā'mā¹ or (*Sp.*) lyū'mā¹; lā'mā² or (*Sp.*) lyä'mä². *I. lā'mā¹*; *Wr. lē'mā¹*. [plain].

llano: lā'no¹ or (*Sp.*) lyā'no¹; lā'no² or (*Sp.*) lyä'no². *I. lan'ō¹* [*Sp.-Am.*].

Llewellyn: lū-el'm¹; lū-ēl'yn² [A masculine personal name]. [(1863-)].

Lloyd George: leid jērj¹; löyd gōrg² [British statesman; Prime minister].

load, loaf, loam, loam. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lōd¹, lōd²; lōf¹, lōt¹; lōm¹, lōm²; lōn¹, lōn².

Lo=ammi: lō'am'oi¹; lō-ām'ī² [Bible].

loath: lōfh¹; lōth². Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) lōfh¹ [Unwilling; reluctant].

loathe: lōth¹; lōth² [To regard with hatred and disgust].

Lobeira: lo-bē'i-ra¹; lo-bē'ī-rä² [Pg. writer and soldier (1360?-1403)].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōök, bōöt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollec; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

lobelia: lo-bī'h-a¹; lo-bē'li-a² [A flowering plant].

locate: lō'kēt¹; lō'eāt² [To search for and indicate the position of].—**locative:** lek'a-tiv¹; lō'e-a-tiv². *E., I., & St.* lō'kə-tiv¹ [Indicating place or position].

loch [Sc.]: lōh¹; lōh² [A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea].

Lochia¹: lo-kai'ā¹; lo-eī'a² [An epithet of Artemis].

lochias²: lō'kū-a¹; lō'ei-a², *Standard, C., & W.; E., St., & W.* lo-kai'ā¹; *I.* lō-kai'ā¹; *M.* lek'ī-a¹ [A discharge after childbirth].

locution: lo-kiū'shōn¹; lo-eū'shōn² [A mode of speaking; idiom].

locutory: lek'yu-to-rī¹; lō'e-yu-to-ry² [A place for conversation].

Lod: led¹; lōd² [Bible].—**Lodabar:** led'a-bār¹; lōd'a-bār² [Douai Bible].—**Loddeus:** led'ī-us¹; lōd'e-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Lo-debar:** lō'dī-bar¹; lō'dē-bār² [Bible].

Lodore: lo-dōr'¹; lo-dōr'² [Eng. cataract immortalized by Southey].

Lodovico: lō'do-vī'ko¹; lō'do-vī'eo² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othello"].

loess: lūs¹, *Standard & C., or* lō'es¹, *E., I., M., St., W.*; lūs² or lō'ēs². *Wr.* lō'is¹ [A fine gray mixture of sand and clay].

loft: left¹ or lōft¹; lōft² or lōft². The first is indicated by *I., M., St., W.* (1890) and *Wr.*; the second by *Standard, C., E., & W.* (1909).

log: leg¹; lōg²; not lōg¹. Compare dog; God, and see O.

loggia [It.]: lōj'ī-a¹ or lej'ā¹; lōg'ī-a² or lōg'a². The first indicates English usage as recorded by *E. & M.*; the second represents American usage as noted by *Standard; C. & W.* lej'ā¹; *I.* lej'ā¹.

logomachy: lo-gem'a-kī¹; lo-gōm'a-ey² [Contention about words].

Logos [L.]: leg'es¹; lōg'ōs² [The divine creative Word].

Logue: lōg¹; lōg² [Ir. prelate (1840-1924)].

Lohengrin: lō'en-grin¹; lō'ēn-ḡrīn² [Opera by Wagner].

Loire: lwār¹; lwār² [Fr. river and department].

Lois: lō'is¹; lō'is² [Bible and feminine personal name].

loll: lel¹; lōl²; not lōl¹. The pronunciation of this word is not analogous with that of *boll, droll, poll, toll*, etc., in which the *o* is long. See *accost*; *dog*; *God*; *O*.

Lombard: lem'bārd¹; lōm'bārd². *I.* lem'bārd¹; *M., St., & W.* also note lōm'bārd¹, a London affectation, as alternative [A native of Lombardy, Italy; formerly, one of a Teutonic race that settled in Italy].—**Lombardy:** lem'ber-dī¹ or lōm'ber-dī¹; lōm'bar-dy² or lōm'bar-dy² [Department of Italy; formerly a kingdom].

London: lūn'dān¹; lōr'don² [The capital of England].

In the days of Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748) the *d* in this name was suppressed in current speech. Charles James Fox (1749-1806), the statesman and orator, never pronounced it, and the poet Samuel Rogers (1763-1855), who was born in the city, is authority for the statement that in his youth every one said *Lonnon*, a pronunciation which Savage condemned as vulgar in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language" in 1833. To pronounce it so to-day is to stamp oneself as illiterate.

long: len¹; lōng², *Standard* (1891-1912), *E., I., M., St., & W.* (Goodrich and Porter, 1847-1890). The pronunciation lōng¹, which is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.* (1909), is provincial.

1: æ = final; i = habit; æle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

longer¹: lən'ər¹; lǝŋ'ər² [One who craves or desires].

longer²: lən'gər¹; lǝŋ'gər² [Comparative of LONG (a.); extended].

longest: lən'gɛst¹; lǝŋ'gɛst² [Superlative of LONG (a.)].

longevity: lən-jɛv'i-tɪ¹; lǝn-gɛv'i-ty² [Great duration of life].

Longimanus: lən'jɪ-mɛ'nus¹; lǝn'gi-mā'nus² [Sobriquet of Artaxerxes].

Longinus: lən-jai'nus¹; lǝn-gi'nus² [Gr. philosopher (213?-273)].

long-lived: lən'laɪv'd¹; lǝŋ'li:v'd². See LIVED.

Longueval: lǝn'gə-vāl¹; lǝn'gɛ-vāl² [Fr. village, north of the Somme].

Longwy: lǝn'vī¹; lǝn'vŷ² [Fr. town].

look: luk¹; lǝk²—the modern pronunciation and that noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Webster (1828). By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) indicated lūk¹.

The fairest garden in her looks

And in her mind the wisest books. COWLEY (1618-1667) *The Garden* st. 1.

loom, loop, loose, loot. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, the oo having the same value as u in "rule."

loomim: lo-ō'mim¹; lo-ō'mim² [Douai Bible].

Lopez: lō'pɛs¹ or (Sp.) lō'pɛh¹; lō'pɛs² or (Sp.) lō'pɛh² [Sp. family name].

loquacious: lo-kwɛ'shʊs¹; lo-kwā'shʊs² [Talkative].—**loquacity:** lo-kwas'i-tɪ¹; lo-kwā'g'i-ty²—note position of stress in this and in the preceding word.

lord: lǝrd¹; lǝrd²; not lēd¹. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xvi, and compare God.

lore: lǝr¹; lǝr²; not lǝr¹. Compare FORE and MORE, and see O [Learning].

Lorelei: lǝ'ra-lai¹; lǝ're-lī² [In Ger. folk-lore, a siren who lures boatmen to destruction].

lorikeet: lǝr'i-kit¹ or lǝr'i-kit¹; lǝr'i-kɛt² or lǝr'i-kɛt². C. & M. lǝr-i-kit¹ [A small parrot].

Lo=ruhamah: lǝ'ru-hɛ'mā¹ or -hā'mā¹; lǝ'ru-hā'mā² or -hā'mā² [Bible].

Los Angeles: lǝs an'gɛ-lɛs¹, lǝs an'jə-liz¹, or (Sp.) lǝs ǎn'hɛ-lɛs¹; lǝs ǎn'gɛ-lɛs², lǝs ǎn'gɛ-lɛs², or (Sp.) lǝs ǎn'hɛ-lɛs² [County and city in Cal.].

lose: lūz¹; lǝz² [1. To mislay. 2. To fail to win]. See LOOSE.

losel: lǝ'zɛl¹; lǝ'sɛl² [An idle, worthless fellow].

loss: lɛs¹ or lɛs¹; lǝs² or lǝs². The first indicates American usage as noted by Standard (1893-1912), W. (1828-1908), & W.; it represents also British usage as recorded by M., I., & St. The second shows American usage as indicated by C. & W. (1909), and former English usage as noted by E. Careful speakers do not now give the broad sound of o in "nor" to the o in this word, as such enunciation is dialectic or provincial. Compare cross.

Lot: lɛt¹; lǝt² [Bible].—**Lotan:** lǝ'tan¹; lǝ'tǎn² [Bible].

Lothario: lo-thɛ'ri-ō¹; lo-thā'ri-ō² [The hero of the Fatal Episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Lothasubus: lɛh'a-siū'bus¹; lǝth'a-sū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Lothringen lǝt'riŋ-en¹; lǝt'riŋ-ɛn² [Ger. province].

Lotophagi: lo-tɛf'ə-jai¹; lo-tǝf'ə-gi² [In Gr. myth, the lotus-eaters].

2: wɒlf; dɒ; bōk; bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl; bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒɛm; ɪŋk; tʃɪn, tʃis.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Lotze: lōt'sā¹; lōt'sē² [Ger. philosopher (1817-81)].

Loubet: lū'bē¹; lū'be² [Fr. statesman (1838-), President of France].

lough: loh¹; lōh² [Ir. lake].

Lough: luf¹; lūf² [Eng. family name].

louis: lū'1; lū'2 [Fr. coin].

Louis: See LEWIS.

Louisa: lū-i'zā¹; lū-i'sā² [A feminine personal name]. **Louise:** lū-i'z¹ (variant). **F. Louise:** lū'iz¹; lū'is²; **Héloise:** ē'lō'iz¹; ē'lō'is²; **Lisette:** li'zet¹; li'gēt²; **G. Luise:** lū-i'zā¹; lū-i'sē²; **Ludovika:** lū'do-vī'kā¹; lū'do-vī'ka²; It. **Luigia:** lū-i'jā¹; lū-i'gā²; **Luisa:** lū-i'sā¹; lū-i'sā²; **Eloisa:** ē'lō-i'sā¹; ē'lō-i'sā²; **L. Luisa:** lū-i'sā¹; lū-i'sā²; **Pg. Luiza:** lū-i'zā¹; lū-i'zā²; **Sp. Luisa:** lū-i'sā¹; lū-i'sā²; **Sw. Ludo-vika:** lū'do-vī'kā¹; lū'do-vī'ka².

Louisiana: lū-i'zi-an'ā¹; lū'i-si-ān'ā² [State in the United States].

Louisville: lū'is-vil¹ or lū'i-vil¹; lū'is-vil² or lū'i-vil² [City in Ky.].

lour: lau'ar¹; lou'ēr² [To threaten; frown]. Spelt also **lower**, but pronounced in the same way].

Louvain: lū'van¹; lū'vān² [Belg. city].

Louvois: lū'vwū¹; lū'vwā² [Fr. statesman].

Louvre: lū'vr¹; lū'vr² [Ancient palace of Fr. kings in Paris; now a museum].

love: luv¹; lūv². See DROVE, MOVE.

low: lō¹; lō²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and that used by Gray (1716-71) in his "Elegy" and by Goldsmith (1728-74) in his "Deserted Village." This was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Goodrich-Webster (1847). By Dryden (1631?-1700) it was rimed with *now*—

Fair Io grac'd his shield; but Io now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*—

as quoted by Johnson (1755), who used the lines to support the pronunciation lau¹; lō², which he indicates, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) [To utter a moaning sound, as cattle].

lower: lō'ar¹; lō'ēr² [To let down].

lower: lau'ar¹; low'er² [To threaten].—**lowering:** lau'ar-īn¹; low'er-ing²; [not lō'ar-īn¹].

Łowicz: lō'vits¹; lō'vīts² [Polish town].

loxo-: leks'o-¹; lōks'o-² [Derived from the Gr. λοξός (*loxos*), slanting, oblique; used as a combining form in scientific terminology].—**loxocyesis:** leks'o-sai-i'sis¹; lōks'o-gy-e'sis² [An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy].

lozenge: lōz'enj¹; lōz'ēng² [A diamond-shaped figure or something resembling it].

Lozon: lō'zān¹; lō'zon² [Apocrypha].

Lubims: lū'bimz¹; lū'bīms² [Bible].

lubric: lū'brik¹; lū'brie². *E. & St.* lū'brik¹ [Having lubricating qualities].

lubricate: lū'bri-kēt¹; lū'bri-cāt². *E. & St.* lū'bri-kēt¹ [To supply, as grease or oil, to machinery to reduce friction]. [272 B. C.]

Lucania: liu-kē'ni-a¹; lū-eā'ni-a² [It. country, conquered by Rome,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Lucas: liū'kəs¹; lū'eas² [A masculine personal name]. See LUKE.

lucerne: liu-sŭrn¹; lū-gĕrn². *E.* lū-sŭrn¹; *St.* lū'sŭrn¹ [A clover-like plant used for fodder].

Lucerne: lu-ſern¹; lū-gĕrn² [Swiss canton, city, and lake].

Lucia di Lammermoor: lū-chī'a dī lām'mer-mūr¹; lū-chī'ä dī lām'mēr-mūr² [Opera by Donizetti].

Lucian: liū'shən¹; lū'shan² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Lucien:** lū'si'än¹; lū'ci'än²; *It. Luciano:* lū-chā'no¹; lū-chā'no²; **L. Lucianus:** liū'shī-ē-nus¹; lū'shī-ä-nūs².

lucid: liū'sid¹; lū'cid². *E. & St.* lū'sid¹ [Easily understood].

Lucifer: liū'si-fər¹; lū'ci-fēr². *E. & St.* lū'si-fŭr¹ [Satan, the prince of darkness. See also *Isaiah* xiv, 12].

Lucile, Lucille: liu-sil¹; lū-çil². Same as LUCY.

Lucius: liū'shus¹; lū'shūs² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Luce:** lūs¹; lūç²; **Lucius:** lū'si'ūs¹; lū'ci'ūs²; **G. Lucius:** lū'tsi-us¹; lū'tsi-ūs²; *It. Lucio:* lū-cho¹; lū'cho²; *Pg.* lū'si-o¹; lū'ci-o²; *Sp.* lū'chi-o¹; lū'thi-o².

lucre: liū'kar¹; lū'eēr². *E. & St.* lū'kŭr¹ [Money as the object of greed].

Lucrece: liu-krīs¹; lū-erēc² [Lucretia, wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, whose rape was the subject of a poem by Shakespeare].

Lucretia: liu-krī'shī-ə¹; lū-crē'shī-a² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Lucrece:** lū'krēs¹; lū'erēc²; **G. Lucretia:** lu-krē'tsi-ə¹; lū-erē'tsi-ə²; *It. Lucrezia:* lu-krē'tsi-ə¹; lū-erē'tsi-ä²; **L. Lucretia:** *Sp. Lucrecia:* lu-krē'chi-ə¹; lū-erē'thi-ä².

Lucrezia Borgia: lu-krē'tsi-a bĕr'ja¹; lū-erē'tsi-ä bōr'gä² [It. noblewoman, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., of infamous reputation (1480-1519)].

lucubrate: liū'kiu-brēt¹; lū'eū-brāt². *E. & St.* lū'kiu-brēt¹ [To elaborate or perfect by night study].

Lucy: liū'si¹; lū'gy² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Lucie:** lū'si-ē¹; lū'ci-ē²; **F. Lucie:** lū'si¹; lū'çē²; **G. Lucia:** lū'tsi-ə¹; lū'tsi-ä²; *It.* lū-chī'ə¹; lū-chī'ä²; *L.* liū'shī-ə¹; lū-shī-ä²; *Pg.* lū'si-ə¹; lū'ci-ä²; *Sp.* lū-thī'ə¹; lū-thī'ä².

Lud: lud¹; lūd² [Bible and name of legendary Brit. king].

ludicrous: liū'di-krus¹; lū'di-erūs². *E. & St.* lū'di-krus¹. To stress the second syllable is an indication of illiteracy [Calculated to excite laughter].

Ludim: liū'dim¹; lū'dim² [Bible].

luff: luf¹; lūf² [To steer close to the wind].

lug: lug¹; lūg² [To carry or pull with exertion, as something heavy].

luggage: lug'ej¹; lūg'ĕg²; *not* lug'ij¹, lug'ij¹, *or* lug'ej¹ [A traveler's effects].

lugubrious: liu-giū'brī-us¹; lū-gū'brī-ūs² [Expressive of sorrow].

Luhith: liū'hīth¹; lū'hīth² [Bible].

Luigi, Luis, Luiz: See under LEWIS.

Luke: lūk¹; lūk² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. D. G. Pg. Sw. Lucas:* lū'kas¹; lū'eās²; **F. Luc:** lūk¹; lūç²; *Hung. Lucács:* lū'káč¹; lū'eáč²; *It. Luca:* lū'ka¹; lū'eā²; **L. Lucas:** liū'kəs¹; lū'eas². [lightens].

luminary: liū'mī-nē-rī¹; lū'mī-nā-ry². *E. & St.* lū'mīn-ər-i¹ [One who en-

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Luna: liū'nə¹; lū'na². *E. & St.* lū'nə¹ [In Roman myth, the goddess of the moon.]

lunch: lūnch¹ or lunsh¹; lūnch² or lūnsh². The difference may be considered as amounting to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation, which was indicated originally by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), representing American usage; the second, noted by Walker (1791) and the modern British dictionaries, reflects the usage of Great Britain [Same as LUNCHEON]. Nares ruled ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 95, 1784) that in English "ch, when it follows *l* or *n*, is pronounced exactly like *sh*."

luncheon: lūnch'an¹ or lunsh'an¹; lūnch'on² or lūnsh'on². Buchanan (1757) lun'shun¹ [A light meal between breakfast and dinner]. [crescent].

lune: liūn¹; lūn². *E. & St.* lūn¹ [The moon; also, anything shaped like a

Lunéville: lū'nē'vil¹; lū'ng'vil² [Fr. town, scene of battle, 1914].

lunule: liū'niul¹; lū'nul². *E.* lū'niul¹; *St.* lū'niul¹ [A crescent-shaped part or structure].

Lupercal: liū'pər-kal¹; lū'per-eal². *E. & St.* lū'pūr-kal¹; *I.* liū-pūr'kəl¹ [A Roman festival held on Feb. 15].

Lupercalia: liū'pər-kē'h-ə¹; lū'per-cā'li-a² [Same as LUPERCAL].

Lupercus: liū-pūr'kus¹; lū-pēr'eus² [An ancient Roman deity identified with Pan].

lupine: liū'pin¹; lū'pin². *E. & St.* lū'pin¹; *I.* liū'pain¹ [Like a wolf].

Lupus: liū'pus¹; lū'pūs². *E. & St.* lū'pus¹ [L., the Wolf; a constellation].

lure: liūr¹; lūr² [Anything that entices or attracts].

lurid: liū'rid¹; lū'rid². *St.* lūr'id¹ [Giving a ghastly yellowish-red light].

luscious: lūsh'us¹; lūsh'ūs² [Very agreeable to the taste].

Lushai: liū-shoi¹; lū-shi² [A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe living between Burma and Bengal].

Lushei: liū-shē¹; lū-shē² [The Lushai people or their language].

Lusiad: liū'si-ad¹; lū'si-ād² [Poem by Camoens, published in 1571].

Lusitania: liū'si-tē'nī-a¹; lū'si-tā'nī-a² [1. Poet. name for Portugal. 2. British merchant ship sunk by the Germans May 7, 1915].

lustring: lus'triŋ¹; lūs'tring². *I.* lūs'triŋ¹. By Sheridan (1780) liūt'-string¹; Knowles (1835) liū'striŋ¹ [A heavy silk material].

lute: liūt¹; lūt². *St.* lūt¹ [A mandolin-like musical instrument].

Luther: liū'ther¹; lū'ther² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* Lothaire: lō'tār¹; lō'tār²; *G.* Luther: lū'ter¹; lū'ter²; *Lothar:* lō'tar¹; lō'tār²; *It.* Lotario: lo-tā'ri-ō¹; lo-tā'ri-ō²; *L.* Lutherus: liū'ther-us¹; lū'ther-ūs²; *Sp.* Clotario: klo-tā'-ri-ō¹; elo-tā'ri-ō².

Lützen: lūt'sen¹; lūt'sēn² [Prus. town].

Lützow: lūt'so¹; lūt'so² [Prus. soldier (1782-1834)].

lux: luks¹; lüks² [Beauty; luxury; elegance].

luxé [Fr.]: lüks¹; lüks² [Superfine quality; luxury; lux]. See DE LUXE.

Luxembourg: lüks'ān'būr¹; lüks'ān'būr² [Belg. province].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle: ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Luxemburg: luks'em-bürg¹; lüks'ëm-bürg² [European grand duchy, entered by Ger., 1914-15].

Luxor: luks'ərɪ; lüks'ör² [Egypt. town; the site of ancient Thebes].

luxuriance: luks-yū'ri-əns¹ or lug-sū'ri-əns¹; lüks-yū'ri-əns² or lüg-zhū'ri-əns². Compare LUXURIANT.

luxuriant: luks-yū'ri-ənt¹, *M. & W.*, or lug-sū'ri-ənt¹; lüks-yū'ri-ənt² or lüg-zhū'ri-ənt². *C. lug-sū'ri-ənt¹; E., I., St., W. lug-sū'ri-ənt¹*. By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lugz-iū'ri-ənt¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-sū'ri-ənt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-sū'ri-ənt¹; Knowles (1835) luks-iūr'yənt¹ [Great in supply or quantity].

luxuriate: luks-yū'ri-ēt¹ or lug-sū'ri-ēt¹; lüks-yū'ri-āt² or lüg-zhū'ri-āt². See LUXURIANT; LUXURIOUS [1. To grow plentifully. 2. To live richly].

luxurious: luks-yū'ri-us¹ or lug-sū'ri-us¹; lüks-yū'ri-ūs² or lüg-zhū'ri-ūs². By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lugz-iū'ri-us¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-sū'ri-us¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-sū'ri-us¹; Knowles (1835) lugz-iūr'yus¹ [Delighting in luxury].

luxury: luk'shu-ri¹; lük'shū-ry². *E. luks'yu-ri¹; I. lug'ziu-ri¹; M. luk'siu-ri¹; St. luks'yū-ri¹; W. luk'sha-ri¹* [Free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses].

Luynes (de): də lū'in¹; de lū'yn² [Fr. diplomat (1578-1621)].

Luz: luz¹; lüz² [Bible].

Luzon: lū-zen' or (*Sp.*) lū-ʃhōn¹; lū-zōn' or (*Sp.*) lū-thōn² [The largest island of the Philippine group]. [and Pan].

Lyceus: li-si'us¹; ly-ʃe'ūs² [Gr. mountain, sacred to the worship of Zeus]

lycanthrope: lai-kan'θrōp¹; ly-ēn'θrōp², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. lai'kan-θrōp¹* [In folklore, one possessed of the power of changing himself into a wolf]. The English pronunciation of this word accords with that of analogous terms. Compare MISANTHROPE.

Lycaon: lai-kē'on¹; ly-eā'on² [In Gr. myth, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf by Zeus]. [trick in Asia Minor].

Lycaonia: lai'kē-ō-ni-a¹ or lik'a-ō-ni-a¹; ly'eā-ō-ni-a² or ly'e'a-ō-ni-a² [Dis-]

lyceum: lai-si'um¹; ly-ʃe'um² [An educational institution].

Lycia: li-si-a¹; ly-ʃi-a² [Bible].

Lycidas: li-si-das¹; ly-ʃi-das² [In Vergil's "Eclogue" (iii), a shepherd].

Lycomedes: lik'o-mi'diz¹; ly'e'o-mē'dēs² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Apollo. 2. A Gr. general (369 B. C.)].

Lycon: lai'kon¹; ly'eōn² [Athenian orator (405 B. C.)].

Lycurgus: lai-kūr'gus¹; ly-eūr'gūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thrace].

Lydda: lid'əi; lüd'a² [Bible].

Lydekker: lai-dek'ərɪ; ly-dēk'er² [Eng. naturalist (1849-1915)].

Lydgate: lid'gēt¹; lüd'gāt² [Eng. churchman and poet (1370?-1451?)].

Lydia: lid'i-a¹; lüd'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. li'di-a¹; ly'di-a²; F. **Lydie:** li'di¹; ly'dē²; It. **Lidia:** li'di-a¹; li'di-ā²; L. **Lydia.**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Lyly: *lil'ɪ*; *lɪl'y*² [Eng. dramatist (1554-1606)].

Lyme Regis: *luim ri'jɪs*; *lɪm rē'gis*² [Eng. seaside resort].

lymph: *limf*¹; *lɪmf*² [The virus of a disease].

Lympne: *lim*¹; *lɪm*² [Historic Eng. village: the Roman Portus Lemanis; site of Studfall Castle].

Lynde: *lɔɪnd*¹; *lɪnd*² [Am. family name].

Lynedoch: *lin'dəh*¹; *lɪn'dəh*² [Scot. general: defeated Fr. at Barossa, 1811].

Lynette: *li-net*¹; *li-nēt*² [The heroine of Tennyson's poem *Gareth and Lynette*].

Lyon: *li'ən*¹; *lɪ'ən*² [Fr. seaport]. In Eng. **Lyons**: *lai'ənz*¹; *lɪ'onz*².

lyonnaise: *li'o-nēz*¹ or *lai'o-nēz*¹; *lɪ'o-nās*² or *lɪ'o-nās*² [Pertaining to Lyons]. Compare *FRACAS*; *TAPIS*.

lyre: *lair*¹; *lɪr*² [Ancient harp-like musical instrument].

lyric: *li'rik*¹; *lɪr'ie*², but more frequently heard *li-rik*¹ [Belonging to the lyre; hence, adapted for singing].

lyricism: *li'r-i-sizm*¹; *lɪr'i-çlɪzm*².

lyrist: *lai'r-ist*¹ or *li'r-ist*¹; *lɪr'ist*² or *lɪr'ist*². The first indicates American and Scottish usage, and that formerly in vogue in England and Ireland; the second, modern usage in England [A player of the lyre or writer of lyric poetry].

Lys: *lis*¹; *lɪs*² [A river in France and Belgium].

Lysaght: *lai'səh*¹; *lɪ'səh*² [Ir. family name].

Lysanias: *lai-sē'n-as*¹; *lɪ-sā'ni-as*² [Bible].

Lysias: *lis'i-as*¹; *lɪs'i-as*² [Apocrypha].

Lysimachia: *lis'i-mē'ki-a*¹; *lɪs'i-mā'ei-a*². *I.* *lai-si-mē'ki-a*¹; *M. & W.* *lai'si-mē'ki-a*¹ [A genus of herbs of the primrose family].

Lysimachus: *lai-sim'a-kus*¹; *lɪ-sim'a-ūs*² [King of Thrace (361-281 B. C.)]

Lysippan: *lai-sip'an*¹, *C. & W.*, or *li-sip'an*¹, *Standard*; *lɪ-sip'an*² or *ly-sip'an*² [Characteristic of Lysippus]. [Alexander the Great's time].

Lysippus: *lai-sip'us*¹; *lɪ-sip'ūs*² [1. Gr. poet (c. 434 B. C.) 2. Gr. sculptor of

Lysons: *lai'sənz*¹; *lɪ'sənz*² [Eng. family name].

Lystra: *lis'trə*¹; *lɪs'trə*² [Bible].

Lyte: *loit*¹; *lɪt*² [Eng. divine and hymn-writer (1793-1847)].

Lytham: *liθ'am*¹; *lɪθ'am*² [Eng. town].

Lyulf: *loi'ulf*¹; *lɪ'ulf*² [A masculine personal name].

Lyveden: *liv'dən*¹; *lɪv'den*² [Eng. baronial manor in Northamptonshire].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

2: w^olf, d^o; b^ook, b^oot; f^ull, r^ule, c^ure, b^ut, b^urn; ^oll, b^oy; ^go, ^gem; iⁿk; **thin, this.**

[**l**: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Maccabæus, Maccabeus: mak"ə-bī'us¹; mǎe"a-bē'ūs² [Jewish patriot (—160 B. C.)].

Maccabees: mak'ə-biz¹; mǎe'a-bēs² [A Jewish family of patriots (2d cent. [B. C.])].

McCrea: mǎ-krē¹; mǎ-erā² [Am. victim of Indians (1753-77)].

M'Crie: mǎ-krī¹; mǎ-erē² [Scot. historian (1772-1835)].

M'Eachern: mak-ek'krun¹ or (Scot.) mǎk-eh'ern¹; mǎe-ē'erūn² or (Scot.) mǎe-ē'ern² [A Celtic family name].

mace: mēs¹; māç² [A staff of office].

Maceda: mǎ-sī'da¹; mǎ-çē'da² [Douai Bible].

macédoine [Fr.]: mǎ"sē'dwān¹; mǎ"çç'dwān² [A dish of mixed vegetables].

Macedonia: mas"i-dō'ni-ə¹; mǎç"e-dō'ni-a² [European country].

Maceloth: mǎ-sī'leth¹; mǎ-çē'lōth² [Douai Bible].

Macenias: mas"i-nai'əs¹; mǎç"e-ni'as² [Douai Bible].

Maceo: mǎ-fhē'o¹; mǎ-the'o² [Cuban patriot (1848-96)].

M'Gillcuddy Reeks: mǎ-gil'ī-kud"i rīks¹; mǎ-gīl'ī-eūd"y rēks² [Ir. mountains].

Machabees: mak'ə-bīz¹; mǎe'a-bēs² [Douai Bible].—**Machabeus**: mak'ə-bī'us¹; mǎe'a-bē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

Machaon: mǎ-kē'en¹; mǎ-eā'ōn² [Gr. hero at the siege of Troy].

Machathi: mak'ə-fhai¹; mǎe'a-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Machati**: mak'ə-tai¹; mǎe'a-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Machbanai**: mak'bā-nē¹; mǎe'bā-nā² [Bible].—**Machbena**: mak-bī'nē¹; mǎe-bē'nā² [Bible (R. V.) and Douai].—**Machbenah**: mak-bī'nā¹; mǎe-bē'nā² [Bible].

machete [Sp.]: mǎ-chē'tē¹; mǎ-çhē'tē² [A heavy cutlass].

Machi: mē'kai¹; mǎ'eī² [Bible].

Machias: mǎ-kai'əs¹; mǎ-eī'as² [Seaport in Me.].

Machiavel: mak'ī-a-vel¹; mǎe'ī-a-vēl² [Same as MACHIAVELIAN].

Machiavellian, Machiavellian: mak'ī-a-vel'ī-en¹; mǎe'ī-a-vēl'ī-an². *E., St., & Wr.* mak'ī-a-vī'li-en¹, so also Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Crafty in politics].

Machiavellism: mak'ī-a-vel'izm¹; mǎe'ī-a-vēl'izm² [The principles of Machiavelli].

Machiavelli: mā"ki-a-vel'li¹; mǎ"ei-ā-vēl'li² [Florentine statesman and

machicolation: mǎçh"i-ko-lē'shən¹; mǎçh"i-eo-lā'shōn², *Standard, M., St., & Wr.; C., E., I., & W.* mǎ-çhik"o-lē'shən¹ [An opening in a wall used as a means of attack].

machinal: mǎ-shīn'al¹; mǎ-çhīn'al², noted also by Perry (1777). *C. & Wr.* mak'ī-nel¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Relating to machines].

machination: mak'ī-nē'shən¹; mǎe'ī-nā'shōn² [A plot].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

machine: mə-ʃɪn¹; mə-ʧɪn². Dr. Bradley ("New English Dict.," vol. vi, p. 7; Oxford, 1908) says, "In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syllable." It was so stressed by Bailey (1732), but not in his edition of 1775, nor by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fulton & Knight (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [A mechanical appliance].

Machir: mə-ʃɪr¹; mə-ɛɪr² [Bible].—**Machmas:** mak'məs¹; mə'e'məs² [Apocrypha].—**Machmethath:** mak'mu-θath¹; mə'e-me-θath² [Douai Bible].—**Machnadebai:** mak-nad'i-bai¹ or mak'na-dī-bai¹; mə-nad'e-bi² or mə'e-na-dē-bi² [Bible].—**Machpelah:** mak-pi'lā¹; mə-pe'lā² [Bible].

Mackay: mə-kai¹; ma-kȳ² [Scot. author (1814-89)]. [name].

McKay: mə-kai¹ or mə-kē¹; ma-kȳ² or ma-kā² [Scot. and Am. family name].

Mackaye: mə-kē¹; ma-kā² [Am. family name].

mackerel: mak'ər-el¹; māk'ər-əl²—frequently mispronounced mak'rəl¹.

Mackinac, Mackinaw: mak'i-nō¹; māk'i-nā² [1. A strait between Lakes Michigan and Huron. 2. A county of Michigan. 3. An island in Lake Huron].

Macleod: mə-klud¹; ma-eloud² [Scot. divine (1812-72)].

Madlise: mə-klis¹; ma-elīs² [Ir. painter (1811-70)].

Macmahon: mak-mān¹; məe-mān² [A family name of Celtic origin].

MacMahon: māk'mā'ōn¹; məe'mā'ōn² [Fr. president (1808-93)].

MacMonnies: mak-mun'iz¹; mae-mōn'iz² [Am. sculptor (1863-)].

Macnamara: mak'na-mā'rā¹; məe'na-mā'rā² [A Celtic family name].

Macomb: mə-kūm¹ or mə-kōm¹; ma-eōm² or ma-eōm²—the b is silent [Am. general (1782-1841)].

Macon: mə'kən¹; mā'eon² [1. Am. senator (1757-1837). 2. Any one of several counties and towns of the United States, especially a city in Georgia].

Mâcon: mā'kōn¹; mā'eōn² [Fr. city].

macramé: mak'rā-mē¹; məe'ra-me², *Standard*; C. mak-rā-mē¹; E. & M. mak-rā'mē; St. & W. mak'ra-mē¹ [A fringe of knotted thread].

Macready: mə-kre'di¹; ma-erā'dy² [Eng. actor (1793-1873)].

macrocosm: mak'ro-kezm¹; məe'ro-eōsm²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and that indicated by Jameson (1827), Goodrich (1847), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Wr. mē'kro-kezm¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The universe].

macron: mē'krən¹ or mak'ren¹; mā'eron² or məe'rōn². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England [A line placed over a letter (ā, ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ū) to indicate that its sound is long].

Macron: mē'krən¹; mā'erōn² [Apocrypha].—**Madaba:** mad'ə-bā¹; mād'-a-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Madai:** mē'dai¹ or mad'i-ai¹; mā'di² or mād'a-i² [Bible].

madam: mad'əm¹; mād'am² [My lady: a title of courtesy].

madama [It.]: ma-dā'mā¹; mā-dā'mā² [Madam].

madame [Fr.]: mā'dām¹; mā'dām²; *not* mad'əm¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ʃʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Madeira: *mā-dī'rā* or (*Pg.*) *mā-dē'ra*¹; *mā-dē'ra* or (*Pg.*) *mā-dē'rā*². *C.* and Webster (1828) *mā-dē'rā*¹ [*Pg.* island in Atlantic; wine].

mademoiselle [*Fr.*]: *mā'dā-mwū'zel*¹; *mā'de-mwā'sēl*². Vulgarly *mad"-i-mā-zel*¹ [*Miss*: a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman].

Madia¹: *mā-dai'a*¹; *mā-dī'a*² [*Douai Bible*].

Madia²: *mē'di-a*¹; *mā'di-a*² [*An Am. herb—the tarweed*].

Madiabun: *mā-dai'a-bun*¹; *mā-dī'a-būn*² [*Apocrypha*].—**Madiab**: *mā-dai'a*¹; *mā-dī'a*² [*Bible*].—**Madian**: *mē'di-an*¹; *mā'di-an*² [*Bible*].—**Madmannah**: *mad-man'a*¹; *mā-dmā'nā*² [*Bible*].—**Madmen**: *mad'men*¹; *mā'd'mēn*² [*Bible*].—**Madmena**: *mad-mī'nā*¹; *mā-dmē'nā*² [*Douai Bible*].—**Madmenah**: *mad-mī'nā*¹; *mā-dmē'nā*² [*Bible*].—**Madon**: *mē'den*¹; *mā'dōn*² [*Bible*].

Madras: *mā-dras*¹; *mā-drās*². See *ASK* [*City in Brit. India or cotton cloth first made there*].

madrier: *mad'ri-ar*¹; *mā'dri-er*². *E.* *mad'rīr*¹; *I.* *mad-rīr*¹ [*A heavy beam*].

Maeleth: *mē'leth*¹; *mā'e-lēth*² [*Douai Bible*].

maelstrom: *mēl'strēm*¹; *māl'strom*² [*A whirlpool off the coast of Norway*].

Maelus: *mī'lus*¹; *mā-ē'lūs*² [*Apocrypha*].

maestoso: *mā'es-tō'so*¹; *mā'ēs-tō'so*², *Standard, C., E., & W. I., St., & W.* *mā-ēs-tō'zo*¹, also *Smart* (1840); *M.* *mā-ēs-tō'so*; *Jameson* (1827) *mes-tō'zō*¹ [*It., majestically: a direction in music*].

Maestricht: *mās'triht*¹; *mās'triht*² [*Dutch town*].

maestro: *mā-es'tro*¹; *mā-ēs'tro*², *Standard; C., E., & W.* *mā-ēs'trō*¹; *I.* *mā-es'trō*¹; *M.* *mā-ēs'tro*¹ [*It., master*].

Maeterlinck: *mā'ter-līnk*¹; *mā'ter-līnk*² [*Belg. poet* (1862-)].

Mafeking: *mā'fā-kiŋ*¹ or (*colloq.*) *mēf'kiŋ*¹; *mā'fē-kīng*² or (*colloq.*) *māf'-kiŋ*² [*Town in Bechuanaland, South Africa*].

Mafia, Mafia: *mā'fi-a*¹; *mā'fī-ā*² [*A Sicilian secret society*].

Magadan: *mag'a-dan*¹; *māg'a-dān*² [*Bible* (R. V.)].—**Magala**: *mag'a-lā*¹; *māg'a-lā*² [*Douai Bible*].—**Magbish**: *mag'bish*¹; *māg'bish*² [*Bible*].—**Magdalel**: *mag'da-lēl*¹; *māg'da-lēl*² [*Douai Bible*].

Magdalen¹: *mag'da-len*¹; *māg'da-lēn*² [*A feminine personal name*]. See the next entry and *MAGDALENE*.

Magdalen²: *mēd'lin*¹; *mā'd'lin*²—a corruption of *OF. Madelaine*, spelt in Early Eng. *Maudelen* (1320), *Mawdeleyn* (1380), *Mawdeyn* (1460), *Mauden* (1565), *Maudlin* (1573), and *Maudlin* (1631) [*A college at Oxford and one at Cambridge, England*].

Magdalene: *mag'da-līn*¹ or *mag'da-lī'nī*¹; *māg'da-lēn*² or *māg'da-lē'nē*² [*Bible and feminine personal name*]. *D. Magdalena*: *mag'da-lē'nā*¹; *māg'da-lē'nā*²; *F. Madeleine*: *mad'lēn*¹; *mā'd'lēn*²; *G. Magdalene*: *māg'da-lē'nē*¹; *māg'da-lē'nē*²; *It. Maddalena*: *mā'd'da-lē'nā*¹; *mā'd'da-lē'nā*²; *Pg. Sp. Sw. Magdalena*: *māg'da-lē'nā*¹; *māg'da-lē'nā*².

Magdalum: *mag'da-lūm*¹; *māg'da-lūm*² [*Douai Bible*].—**Magdiel**: *mag'di-el*¹; *māg'di-ēl*² [*Bible*].—**Maged**: *mā'ged*¹; *mā'gēd*² [*Apocrypha*].—**Magedan**: *mag'i-dan*¹; *māg'e-dān*² [*Douai Bible*].

Magellan: *mā-jel'en*¹; *mā-gēl'an*² [*Port. navigator* (1480?-1521)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Magellanic: maj'e-lan'ik¹ or mag-e-lan'ik¹; mǎg'ě-lǎn'ie² or mǎg'ě-lǎn'ie²; St. maj'el-an'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Magenta: mə-jen'ta¹; ma-gěn'ta² [It. town].

Maggiore: məd-jō'rē¹; mǎd-gō're² [Lake in Italy and Switzerland].

Magheramorne: mōh'rə-mōrn'¹; mǎh'ra-mōrn'² [Ir. barony].

Magi: mē'jai¹; mā'gi² [Eastern sages].

Magian: mē'ji-an¹; mā'gi-an² [Pert. to the Magi].

Magna Carta, Magna Charta: mag'na kūr'ta¹; mǎg'na ēār'ta² [L., Great Charter; specifically, the charter of English liberties (June, 1215)]. [tance].

magnate: mag'nēt¹; mǎg'nāt²; not mag'nit¹ [A person of rank or impor-]

magnesia: mag-ni'shi-a¹; mǎg-nē'shi-a²; *Standard, E., I., & St.; C. & M.* mag-ni'shi-a¹; *W. & Wr.* mag-ni'si-a¹. *W.* notes mag-ni'se¹ as alternative [An earthy powder used in medicine].

magnesium: mag-ni'shi-um¹; mǎg-nē'shi-ūm²; *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* mag-ni'shi-um¹; *M.* mag-ni'si-um¹; *W. & Wr.* mag-ni'si-um¹ [A silver-white metallic element].

magnet: mag'net¹; mǎg'nēt² [A body capable of exerting attraction].

magnetization: mag'net-i-zē'shən¹; mǎg'nēt-i-zā'shon² [The act or result of magnetic attraction].

magneto-: mag'net-o-¹; *Standard, C., E., & St., or* mag-ni'to-¹, *M.*; mǎg'nēt-o-² or mǎg-nē'to-²; *I. & W.* mag-net'ō-¹; *Wr.* mag-ni-tō-¹ [Combining form derived from MAGNET]. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the American dictionaries, the populace prefers mag-ni'to-¹ when speaking of the device used to ignite the fluid used for the internal-combustion engines of motor-vehicles.

magnetogram: mag-ni'to-gram¹; *Standard, M., & W., or* mag-net'ō-gram¹, *C., E., I., & Wr.*; mǎg-nē'to-gram² or mǎg-nē'tō-gram² [A record of magnetic intensity].

magnetograph: mag-ni'to-graf¹; mǎg-nē'to-gram² [uring magnetic intensity].

magnolia: mag-nō'li-a¹; mǎg-nō'li-a²—four syllables, not mag-nōl'yo¹ [A flowering plant].

Magog: mē'gog¹; mā'gōg² [Bible].—**Magor-missabib, Magor Missabib:** mē'ger-mis'ə-bib¹; mā'gōr-mis'ə-bib² [Bible].—**Magpiash:** mag'pi-ash¹; mǎg'pi-ash² [Bible].

maguay: ma-gwē¹; mā-gwē²; *Standard; C. & I.* ma-gwē¹; *E., M., & W.* mag'wē¹; *Wr.* mag'wī¹; Spanish mā-gē¹ [A plant, the American aloe].

Magyar: maj'yar¹; mǎg'yār². *Standard, C., & W.* med'yer¹; *E. & I.* mag'yar¹; *M.* mād'yār¹; *St.* mad'yār¹; *Wr.* mad'jār¹ [A Hungarian].

Mahabharata: mā'ha-bhā'rə-ta¹; mǎ'hā-bhā'ra-ta² [Hindu epic]. See ARYABHATTA.

Mahalah: mā-hē'lā¹ or mē'hā-lā¹; mā-hā'lā² or mā'ha-lā² [Bible].—**Mahaleel:** mā-hē'lə-lī'el¹ or mā-hā'lə-lī'el¹; mā-hā'lə-lē'el² or mā-hā'lə-lē'el² [Bible].—**Mahaleel:** mā-hē'lə-lē¹; mā-hā'lə-lē² [Same as MAHALEEL].—**Mahalath:** mē'hə-lath¹; mā'ha-lāth² [Bible].—**Mahali:** mē'hə-lai¹; mā'ha-lī² [Bible].—**Mahalon:** mē'hə-len¹; mā'ha-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Mahan¹: mā-han¹; mā-hān². In the South, mē'han¹ [Am. family name].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōō; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Mahan²: *mūn¹*; *mān²* [Ir. family name].

Mahanaim: *mē^hhā-nē¹im¹*; *mā^hhā-nā¹im²* [Bible].—**Mahanah-dan, Mahaneh Dan**: *mē^hhā-ne¹dan¹*; *mā^hhā-nē¹dan²* [Bible].—**Maharai**: *mā^hhar¹ai¹* or *mā^hhar¹ai²* [Bible].

maharaja, maharajah: *mā^hhā-rū¹ja¹*; *mā^hhā-rā¹ja²* [Hindu prince].

Mahat: *mā^hhut¹*; *ma^hhūt²* [Sans., the primal intelligence].

Mahath: *mē^hhath¹*; *mā^hhāth²*.—**Mahavite**: *mē^hhā-vait¹*; *mā^hhā-vit²* [Bible].—**Mahazioth**: *mā^hhē¹zi-oth¹*; *ma^hhā¹zi-ōth²* [Bible].—**Mahaleth**: *mē^hhaleth¹*; *mā^hhē¹lēth²* [Douai Bible].—**Maher-shalhash-baz**: *mē^hhar¹shē¹lal¹or¹* *shāl¹al¹hash¹baz¹*; *mā^hhēr¹shā¹lal¹or¹shāl¹al¹hash¹bāz²* [Bible].—**Mahida**: *mā^hhai¹dā¹*; *ma^hhi¹dā²* [Douai Bible].—**Mahlah**: *mā^hlā¹*; *mā^hlā²* [Bible].—**Mahli**: *mā^hlai¹*; *mā^hlī²* [Bible].—**Mahlon**: *mā^hlōn¹*; *mā^hlōn²* [Bible].

Mahmoud: *mā^hmūd¹*; *mā^hmūd²* [Any one of four sultans (967-1839)].

Mahol: *mē^hhōl¹*; *nū^hhōl²* [Bible].

Mahomet: *mā^hhom¹et¹*; *ma^hhōm¹ēt²*. Same as MOHAMMED.

Mahon: *mā^hhūn¹*; *ma^hhōn²* [Eng. historian (1805-75)].

Mahony: *mā^ho-ni¹* or *mā^hni¹*; *mā^ho-ny²* or *mā^hny²* [Ir. poet (1804-66)].

Mahopac: *mā^hhō¹pak¹*; *ma^hhō¹pāe²*; frequently mispronounced *mē^ho¹pak¹* [Village and lake in N. Y.].

Mahound: *mā^hhaund¹*; *ma^hhound²*. *M.* *mā^hhünd¹*; *St.* *mā^hhaund¹*; *Wr.* *mā^hhaund¹*.

It is *Mahound*, the Evil One, and he has gain'd my soul!

THOMAS HOOD *The Demon Ship* st. 8.

mahout: *mā^hhaut¹*; *ma^hhout²*. *E.* *mā^hhūt¹*; *I.* *mā^hhūt¹* [The driver and keeper of an elephant].

Mahratta: *mā^hrūt¹a¹*; *mā^hrāt¹a²* [Hindu race].

Mahseleh: *mā^hsī¹yā¹*; *mā^hsē¹yā²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Mahumite: *mā^hhū¹maīt¹*; *ma^hhū¹mīt²* [Douai Bible].

Maianeas: *mai^hā-nī¹as¹*; *mī^ha-nē¹ās²* [Apocrypha].

maid: *mēd¹*; *mā^hd²*; *not* *maid¹*, *nor* *mēid¹*, as heard frequently in England.

maiden: *mē^hdān¹*; *mā^hdēn²*; *not* *mai^hdēn¹*. See A.

mail, malm. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: *māl¹*, *māl²*; *inēm¹*, *mām²*: *not* *maill*, *maim¹*, as sometimes heard in London and southern England [I. Letters and papers sent by post. II. Mutilation.]

Maimon: *mai^hmon¹*; *mī^hmon²* [Maimonides].

Maimonides: *mai^hmon¹i-diz¹*; *mī^hmōn¹i-dēs²* [Span. Jewish theologian (1135-1204)].

main¹: *mēn¹*; *mān²* [First or chief].

Main²: *mēn¹* or (*Ger.*) *main¹*; *mān²* or (*Ger.*) *mīn²* [Ger. river].

maintain: *mēn¹tēn¹*; *mān²tān²*. *Wr.* *mīn¹tēn¹* [To keep up; also, to provide support for].

maintenance: *mēn¹ti-nēs¹*; *mān²te-nān²*. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) *men¹tin-ēs¹* [Support].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *tērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Maintenon (de): də mañ¹ tə-nōñ¹; de mǎñ² te-nōñ² [Fr. marquise secretly married to Louis XIV. (1635-1719)].

Mainwaring: man'ər-ɪŋ¹; mǎn'ər-ɪŋ² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Mainz: moints¹; mīnts² [City in Hesse].

majolica: mə-jəl'ı-kə¹ or (It.) ma-yō'lı-ku¹; ma-jöl'ı-ea² or (It.) mā-yō'lı-^[eä²]

Makaz: mē'kaz¹; mǎ'kǎz² [Bible].

make: mēk¹; māk² [To cause to be or become].

Maked: mē'ked¹; mǎ'kēd² [Apocrypha].

Makheleth: mak-hī'leth¹ or -lōth¹; mǎk-hē'lōth² or -lōth² [Bible].

maki: mū'kɪ¹; mǎ'ki², *Standard & E.*; *C. & W.* mak'ı¹; *I. & M.* mē'kɪ¹ [A lemur].

Makkedah: ma-kı'də¹; mǎ-kē'da² [Bible].—**Maktesh:** mak'tesh¹; mǎk'tēsh² [Bible].—**Malachi:** mal'ə-kai¹; mǎl'a-eı² [An Old Testament prophet or his book of the Bible].—**Malachias:** mal'ə-kai'əs¹; mǎl'a-eı'as² [Douai Bible].

maladroit: mal'ə-dreıt¹; mǎl'a-drōıt². *E., M., & St.* mal'ə-dreıt¹ [Lacking skill; clumsy].

Malalai: mal'ə-lē'ai¹; mǎl'a-lā'ı² [Douai Bible].—**Malaleel:** mə-lē'lı-el¹; ma-lā'le-əl² [Douai Bible].

malapropos: mal-ap'ro-pō'ı¹; mǎl-ǎp'ro-pō'ı² [Out of place].

malar: mē'lər¹; mǎ'lar² [The cheek-bone].

malaria: mə-lē'rı-ə¹; ma-lā'rı-a² [A morbid condition of the blood in which chills alternate fever].

Malasar: mal'ə-sur¹; mǎl'a-sār² [Douai Bible].

Malay: mə-lē'ı¹ or mē'lē'ı¹; ma-lā'ı² or mǎ'lā'ı² [Race of southwestern Asia].

Malaysia: mə-lē'shi-ə¹; ma-lā'shi-a² [Asiatic peninsula and islands].

Malcam (R. V.), Malcham: mal'kəm¹; mǎl'eəm² [Bible].—**Malchiah:** mal-kai'ā¹; mǎl-eı'ā² [Bible].—**Malchiel:** mal'kai-el¹; mǎl-eı-ēl² [Bible].—**Malchijah:** mal-kai'jā¹; mǎl-eı'jā² [Bible].—**Malchiram:** mal-kai'rəm¹; mǎl-eı'ram² [Bible].—**Malchishua:** mal'kai-shū'ā¹; mǎl'eı-shū'ā² [Bible].—**Malchus:** mal'kus¹; mǎl'eūs² [Bible].

Malcolm: mal'kəm¹; mǎl'eom² [A masculine personal name].

Maldive: mal'daıv¹; mǎl'dıv² [Islands west of Ceylon].

male: mēl¹; mǎl² [Masculine].

Malebranche: māl'brāñsh¹; mǎl'brāñch² [Fr. philosopher (1638-1715)].

malediction: mal'ı-dik'shən¹; mǎl'e-dıe'shon² [A curse].

malefactor: mal'ı-fak'tər¹; mǎl'e-fǎe'tor², *Standard, E., I., W., & W.*; *C. & M.* mal'ı-fak-tər¹; *St.* mal'ı-fak'tər¹ [One who commits a flagrant offense against the law].

malele: mə-lı'ık¹; ma-lē'ie². *C.* mē'lı-ık¹; *E.* mal'e-ık¹ [A chemical compound].

Maleleel: mə-lı'lı-el¹ or mal'ı-lı-lı¹; ma-lē'le-əl² or mǎl'e-lēl² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; full, rɪle, cœre, bœt, bœrn; œll, bœy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.
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1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Malesherbes, de: də malz'ərb¹; de mālſ'ərb² [Fr. statesman (1721-94)].

malevolence: mə-lev'o-lens¹; mā-lēv'o-lēnç² [Disposition to injure others].
—**malevolent:** mə-lev'o-lent¹; mā-lēv'o-lēnt² [Having an evil disposition].

malfeasance: mal-fi'zəns¹; māl-fē'ſanç². *St. & Smart* mal-fē'zəns¹ [The commission of an unlawful act].

Malibran: mā'li'brān¹; mā'li'brān². Sometimes Anglicized mal'i-bran¹ [Fr. singer (1808-36)].

malic: mē'lik¹; mā'lie² [Pert. to or obtained from apples; as, *malic acid*].

malice: mal'is¹; māl'iq² [A desire to injure another; ill-will].—**malicious:** mə-lish'us¹; mā-līsh'ūs² [Addicted to malice].

malign: mə-lain¹; mā-lin² [To speak evil of another].—**malignant:** mə-lig'nant¹; mā-lig'nant² [1. Evil in nature; extremely malicious. 2. Intense; virulent; as, a *malignant tumor*].—**maligner:** mə-lain'ər¹; mā-lin'ēr² [One who maligns].

malines: mə-lin¹; mā-lin² [1. A gauze-like veiling. 2. A lace first made at Malines (Mechlin), Belgium].

malinger: mə-lin'gər¹; mā-lin'gər². *Wr.* mā-lin'jər¹ [To simulate sick-ness].

malison: mal'i-sən¹; māl'i-son², *Standard & M.; C. & E.* mal'i-zən¹; *I., W., & Wr.* mal'i-zn¹; *St.* mal'i-sn¹ [A malediction].

malkin: mōl'kin¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* mō'kin¹, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* māl'kin² or mā'kin²—the second pronunciation is due to the occasional spelling *mauken* (Milton), *mawkin* (Tennyson), *maukin* (Milton) [A swineherd].

mall¹: mōl¹; māl². *St.* indicates mal¹ and mel² as alternatives [A mallet].

This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pelle melle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet [Not so in his Dictionary of 1724 and of 1732. F. H. V.]. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

"With mighty *mall*
"The monster merciless him made to fall."

SPENSER [*Faerie Queene*].

"And give that reverend head a *mall*
"Or two or three against a wall."

BUTLER *Hudibras*.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall* and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

mall²: mal¹, *Standard, I., Wr.;* mel¹, *C., or* mōl¹, *E., M., St., & W.;* māl², mēl², or māl². Among the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) indicated mōl¹, if the quotations he gives, which are the same as Walker cites, may be taken as guides, but Perry (1777) noted mal¹, as did also Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). See also *PALL MALL* [A broad walk].

mallecho: mal'i-cho¹; māl'e-cho². See MICHING MALICHO.

malleolar: mā-li'o-lər¹; mā-lē'o-lar². *C., I., Wr.* mal'i-o-lər¹; *E.* mal-i-ō'-lər¹ [Pert. to one of two rounded bony prominences on either side of the ankle-joint].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əfse; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mallos: mal'es¹; māl'ös² [Apocrypha].—**Mallothi:** mal'o-thai¹; māl'o-thi² [Bible].—**Malluch:** mal'uk¹; māl'üe² [Bible].—**Malluchi:** mal'u-kai¹; māl'u-ei² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mallus:** mal'us¹; māl'üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Malmesbury: māmz'ber-i¹; māmz'bēr-y² [1. Eng. town. 2. Anglo-Saxon historian (1095-1143?)].

malmsey: mām'zi¹; mām'sy².

This letter [l] has no irregularity except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in . . . *malmsey, salmon*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 111 [1784].

Malobathron: mal'o-bath'ren¹; māl'o-bāth'rön² [Bible (R. V.)].

Malplaquet: māl'plā'kē¹; māl'plā'ke² [Fr. village and battlefield, 1709].

malt: mōlt¹; mält². *M.* melt¹ [Grain that has been germinated].

Maltanneus: mal'tə-ni'us¹; māl'ta-nē'üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Maltese: mōl-tiz¹; māl-tēs². *M.* mōl-tiz¹ [Pert. to the island of Malta; as, *Maltese* lace].

Malthus: mal'thus¹; māl'thüs² [Eng. political economist (1766-1834)].

Malthusian: mal-chiū'si-ən¹ *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*, or mal-chiū'sen¹, *Standard* (1913) & *W.*; māl-thū'si-an² or māl-thū'zhan². *E., I., M., & St.* mal-chiū'si-ən¹; *Wr.* mal-thiū'shen¹ [Pert. to Malthus and his doctrines].

Malvern: mōl'vern¹; māl'vern² [Eng. or Austral. town].

Malvern: mal'vern¹; māl'vern² [A town in Ark.; also, one in Iowa].

mama, mamma: mā'mā¹ or mē-mā¹; mǎ'mā² or ma-mā². The first is the preferred Am. spelling and pronunciation, the second is standard in Great Britain.

The Eng. word of the 17-18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *awe*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the *F. maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form (mām'a, mem'a), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *mam'ma* is the more usual.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, '08].

Notwithstanding the foregoing statement concerning the position of the stress in England, it may be noted here that the first lexicographer to indicate it—Nathan Bailey—placed it on the first syllable in the edition of his dictionary dated 1732. Johnson (1775) noted *mam-mā*; Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) *mam-mā*; Sheridan (1780) pronounced the word *mam-mā*.

Mammas: mē-mē'yās¹; mā-mā'yās² [Apocrypha].

Mambrino: mam-brī'no¹; mām-brī'no² [Legendary Moorish king].

Mamda: mam'dai¹; mām'dī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mammillary: mam'i-lē-rī¹; mām'i-lā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. The earlier lexicographers were divided concerning the position of the stress. By Bailey (1732), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849) it was indicated on the first syllable, but by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the antepenult—*mamil'lary* [Pert. to the breast].

Mammon: mam'en¹; mām'on² [Bible].—**Mamnitanaimus:** mam'ni-tā-nē[or -nā]'mūs¹; mām'ni-tā-nā[or -nī]'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Mamnitanemus:** mam'ni-tā-nī'mūs¹; mām'ni-tā-nē'mūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mamre:** mam'rī¹; mām're² [Bible].—**Mamuchan:** mē-mū'ken¹; mā-mū'ean² [Douai Bible].—**Mamuchus:** mē-mū'kus¹; mā-mū'eūs² [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dǫ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǫo, ǫem; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, făre; făst; get, prĕy; hĭt, pŏlice; obey, gŏ; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

man: man¹; măn²; *not* main¹ as frequently drawn out in England.

Manaen: man'i-en¹; măn'a-ĕn² [Bible].—**Manahat:** man'a-hat¹; măn'a-hăt² [Douai Bible].—**Manahath:** man'a-hath¹; măn'a-hăth² [Bible].—**Manahem:** man'a-hem¹; măn'a-hĕm² [Douai Bible].—**Manahethites:** man'a-[or mē-nē]heth-its¹; măn'a-[or mē-nă]hĕth-its² [Bible].

Manasse: mē-nas¹; mē-năs'e² [Douai Bible].

Manassites: mē-nas its¹; mē-năs its² [Bible].

mandamus: man-dē'mus¹; măn-dă'mūs² [A writ of right commanding a lower court to do some specified thing].

mandarin: man'dā-rin¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* man'dā-rin¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; măn'da-rin or măn'da-rin². *St.* man'dā-rin¹ [1. Chinese official. 2. A variety of orange]. [drake].

mandragora: man-drag'o-rā¹; măn-drăg'o-ra² [A stemless herb, the man-

mandrake: man'drĕk¹; măn'drăk² [A plant containing a narcotic poison].

mane: mēn¹; măn². Compare MAIN [Long hair that grows on the neck of some animals].

manège [Fr.]: mē-năz¹; mē-nĕzh². *C., I., S., & W.* mē-nĕz¹; *E.* mē-nĕz¹; *M.* mē-nĕz¹; *W.* mē-nĕz¹ [Horsemanship].

Maneh: mē'nā¹; mē'ne² [Bible].

manes: mē'niz¹; mē'nĕs² [L., spirits of dead].

Manes: mē'niz¹; mē'nĕs² [Apocrypha (R. V.); heresiarch].

maneuver, manœuvre: mē-nū'vēr¹; mē-nū'ver². *M.* mē-niū'vēr¹ [A movement in the disposition of troops or warships].

manganese: man'gā-nis¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* man'gā-niz¹, *M.*; măn'gā-nēs or măn'gā-nĕs². *E., I., & St.* man'gā-niz¹. Knowles (1835) indicated the first; Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted the second. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) man'gā-nis¹ [A metallic element used in glass-making].

mange: mēn¹; măn² [A skin-disease that affects dogs, horses, etc.].

manger: mēn'jēr¹; măn'ger² [A feeding-trough or box for cattle].

manginess: mēn'ji-nes¹; măn'gi-nĕs² [The state of having the mange].

mangle: man'gl¹; măn'gl² [A pressing-machine].

mangrove: man'grōv¹; măn'grōv², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & W.* man'grōv¹ [A tropical tree].

mangy: mēn'ji¹; măn'gy² [Affected with mange].

Mani: mē'nī¹; mē'nī² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Same as MANES].

mania: mē'ni-a¹; mē'ni-a² [Mental unsoundness].—**maniac:** mē'ni-ak¹; mē'ni-ăc² [One raving with madness].—**maniacal:** mē'ni-a-kal¹; mē'ni-a-cal².

Manichæan, Manichean: man'i-kī'an¹; măn'i-ĕĕ'an² [A follower of Manes, the Persian religious teacher].

Manilla: mē-nīl'a¹ or mē-nīl'a¹; mē-nīl'a² or mē-nīl'a² [Capital and province of the Philippine Islands]. [cassava-plant].

manioc: man'i-ok¹; măn'i-ŏe². *St. & W.* mē'ni-ok¹ [The product of the

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, făre, făst, whăt, ăll; mĕ, gĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hĭt, ĭce; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gŏ, nŏt, ōr, wŏn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Manitoba: manⁿi-tō^hba¹ or (Fr.) maⁿniⁿtō^hbā¹; mǎnⁿi-tō^hba² or (Fr.) mǎⁿ-niⁿtō^hbā¹ [Canadian province and lake].

The local and general pronunciation of the word *Manitoba* is with the first *a* as in "man," the last *a* as in "sofa," and the stress upon the *o*. E. A. DAVIDSON in a letter to the author from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 10, 1916.

Manius: mēⁿi-us¹; mǎⁿi-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mankind: manⁿkoind¹; mǎnⁿkind². Dr. Ash (1775), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) indicated the primary stress on the first syllable, and Walker (1791) condemned this as improper, yet such stress was employed by Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Johnson, and others. It is evident that in the following lines from his "Essay on Man,"

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man,

Eptide II, l. 1.

the latter intended that the word be stressed on the ultima, so also is it in Samuel Johnson's lines,

Let observation with extensive view
Survey manⁿkind from China to Peru. *Vanity of Human Wishes*, l. 1

But in

All mankindⁿ alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miserable race,

the stress is upon the first syllable as it is also in the following:

How beauteous manⁿkind is! O brave new world,
That has such people in 't!

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act V, sc. 1, l. 183.

... From whence ... could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of manⁿkind in one root, and earth with hell.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk II, l. 382

There can be no question of the accuracy of stressing the first syllable of the word when it is used in opposition to *womankind*.

Manlius: manⁿh-us¹; mǎnⁿli-ūs² [Apocrypha].

manner: manⁿer¹; mǎnⁿer². Compare MANOR.

Manoah: mā-nō^hā¹; mā-nō^hā² [Bible].

Manon Lescaut: māⁿneñⁿ lesⁿkō¹; mǎⁿnōñⁿ lēsⁿeō² [The heroine of a romance by Abbé Prévost].

manor: manⁿer¹; mǎnⁿor² [The landed estate of a nobleman].

Mansard¹: manⁿsār¹; mǎnⁿsār² [Two Fr. architects (1. 1598-1666; 2. 1646-1708)].

[sard].

mansard²: manⁿsard¹; mǎnⁿsārd² [A type of house-roof designed by Mansard].

mantelet: manⁿtl-et¹; mǎnⁿtl-ēt², *Standard, St., & W.; C., E., & I.* manⁿ-tel-et¹; *M.* manⁿtl-t¹; *Wr.* manⁿ-tē-let¹. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated the stress as first noted here; but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) put it on the final syllable as Worcester [A short, loose outer garment].

mantra: manⁿtrā¹ or munⁿtrā¹; mǎnⁿtrā² or mǎnⁿtrā²—the first is the preference of modern dictionaries [A passage or text from the Vedas, or holy books of the Hindus, used as an incantation or prayer].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

mantua: man'tiu-ə¹, *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*, or man'chu-ə¹, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; mǎn'tū-a² or mǎn'chu-a². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) pronounced man'te; Walker (1791) man'chiū-ə¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) man'tu-ə¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) man'tū¹ [A woman's loose cloak or gown].

Manue: mā-nū'ī¹; mā-nū-e² [Douai Bible].

Manutius: mā-niū'shi-us¹; mā-nū'shi-ūs² [Family name of Venetian printers, from 1494 to 1597]. Compare **ALDINE**.

many: men'ī¹; mēn'y². Compare **ANY** [Constituting a large number].

Maach: mē'ek¹; mā'ōe² [Bible].—**Maon:** mē'en¹; mā'ōn² [Bible].—**Maonathi:** mē-en'ə-θai¹; mā-ōn'a-thi² [Douai Bible]. [N. Z.]

Maori: mā'o-rī¹ or (*Collog.*) mau'rī¹; mā'o-ri or (*Collog.*) mou'rī² [Native of].

Maozim: mē-ō'zim¹; mā-ō'zim² [Douai Bible].—**Mara:** mē'ra¹; mā'ra² [Bible].

marabout: mar'ə-būt¹; mǎr'a-būt². *E.* mar-ə-bū'ī; *I.* mā-rū-būt'ī; *Wr.* mar'ə-būt [An African stork].

Maracaibo: mā'ra-kai'bo¹; mā'rā-ei'bo² [Venez. seaport, gulf, and sea].

Marah: mē'rā¹ or mār'ā¹; mā'rā² or mār'ā² [Bible]. Same as **MARA**.—**Maral:** mar'āi¹; mǎr'a² [Douai Bible].—**Marala:** mar'āi-ai¹; mǎr'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Maraloth:** mē-rē'yēth¹ or -yōth¹; mā-rā'yōth² or -yōth² [Douai Bible].—**Maralah:** mar'ə-lā¹ or mē-rā'lā¹; mǎr'a-lā² or mā-rā'lā² [Bible].

maranatha: mar'ə-nā'θa¹, *Standard, E., & I.*, or mar'ə-nath'ā¹, *C., M., W., & Wr.*; mǎr'a-nā'θa² or mǎr'a-nāth'ā². *St. mar-ə-nē'θa¹; Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, mar'an-ē'θa¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated mē-rān-ē'θa¹; Sheridan (1780) mā-rān'a-θa¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) mā-rā-nāth'ā¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mar-ə-nā'θa¹ [A terrible curse. See **ANATHEMA**].

maraschino: mar'ə-ski'no¹; mǎr'a-sei'no² [An Italian liqueur].

marasmus: mā-raz'mus¹; mā-rās'mūs² [Wasting away].

Marat: mā'rā¹; mā'rā² [Fr. revolutionary (1744-93)].

Marathon: mar'ə-θen¹; mǎr'a-θōn² [A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of Gr. defeat of Persians, 490 B. C.].

marauder: mā-rēd'ər¹; mā-rād'er². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) mā rō'dər¹ [A roving plunderer].

Marcellus: mar-sel'us¹; mǎr-čel'ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* mār'se'lūs¹; mǎr'čē'lūs²; *It. Marcello:* mar-čel'lo¹; mār-čē'l'lo².

March: mārč¹; mārč², in all forms and senses of the word.

Marchand: mār'shān¹; mār'chān² [1. Fr. navigator in the Pacific (1755-93). 2. Fr. explorer in Africa (1863-)].

marchioness: mār'shān-es¹; mār'chōn-ēs². By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mār'chān-es¹ [The wife or widow of a marquis].

Marconi (Guglielmo): mar-kō'nī¹; mār-eō'nī² [It. inventor (1874-)]. See **WILLIAM**.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Marcus: mār'kus¹; mār'eūs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. mār'kus¹; mār'eūs²; Fr. **Marc:** mār'k¹; mār'e²; Gr. **Markos:** mār'kes¹; mār'kōs²; Hung. **Mark:** mār'k¹; mār'k²; It. **Marco:** mār'ko¹; mār'eo²; L. **Marcus:** Sp. **Marcos:** mār'kos¹; mār'eōs²; Sw. **Markus:** mār'kus¹; mār'kūs².

Mardi Gras [Fr.]: mār'di grā¹; mār'di grā² [Shrove Tuesday].

Mardochei: mār'do-kai¹; mār'do-eī² [Douai Bible].—**Mardocheus:** mār'do-ki'us¹; mār'do-eē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Mardochia:** mār'do-kai'ā¹; mār'do-eī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Maresa:** mār'ri'sā¹; mār'rē'sā² [Douai Bible].—**Maresha:** mār'ri'shā¹; mār'rē'shā² [Bible].—**Mareshah:** mār'ri'shā¹; mār'rē'shā² [Bible].

Margaret: mār'gə-ret¹; mār'gə-rēt² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Margaretha:** mār'gə-rē'tā¹; mār'gə-rē'tā²; F. **Marguerite:** mār'gə-rit'ā¹; mār'gə-rit'ā²; G. **Margarethe:** mār'gə-rē'tā¹; mār'gə-rē'tē²; Gr. **Margarites:** It. **Margarita:** mār'gə-ri'tā¹; mār'gə-ri'tā²; **Margherita:** L. **Margarita, Margareta:** mār'gə-ri'tā¹, -ri'tā²; mār'gə-ri'tā², -rē'tā²; Pg. **Margarida:** mār'gə-ri'dā¹; mār'gə-ri'dā².

margarin, margarine: mār'gə-rin¹ or -in¹; mār'gə-rin² or -in² [An imitation of butter]. Compare OLEOMARGARIN. A correspondent (A. de N.) to the *Saturday Westminster Gazette*, London, Aug. 26, 1916, writes:

Why is *margarina*, the substitute for butter, universally pronounced *marjerine*? The spelling is correct, for the word, like the name Margaret, is derived from the Greek for pearl.

To-day's *Observer* publishes a letter signed by Hedley V. Storey, which contains the following remark: "The history of words tells us that some one blundered at a certain moment in a word's career and made a fool of the word forever!"

In the case of margarine, the mispronunciation arose from the unthinking adoption of an illiterate error. Margarine before the war was chiefly bought by the poor. Can nothing be done to save the English language from a stupid blunder, and the unhappy foreign student from another puzzle while trying to master the inconsistencies of English pronunciation?

Margery: mār'jə-ri¹; mār'ge-ry² [Diminutive of MARGARET].

Maria: mār'rai'ā¹; mār'ri'ā² [A feminine personal name, the Latin equivalent of the English *Mary* and the French *Marie*].

Mariam: mār'ri-ām¹; mār'ri-ām² [Douai Bible].

Marian: mār'ri-ān¹; mār'ri-ān² [A feminine personal name].

Marianas Islands: mār'ri-ā'nās¹; mār'ri-ā'nās² [In W. Pacific ocean].

Marianne: mār'ri-ān'ā¹; mār'ri-ān'ā² [A feminine personal name].

Maria Theresa: mār'rai'ā tē-ri'sā¹; mār'ri'ā tē-rē'sā² [Ger. empress (1717-80)].

Marie [Fr.]: mār'ri'ā¹; mār'rē² [A feminine personal name].

Marie Antoinette: mār'ri' ān'twa'net¹; mār'rē' ān'twā'nēt² [Fr. queen (1755-93)].

marigold: mār'i-gōld¹; mār'i-gōld². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mār'ri-geld¹ [A variety of plants having golden yellow flowers].

Marimoth: mār'i-mēth¹ or -mōth¹; mār'i-mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha].

Marimuth: mār'i-mūth¹; mār'i-mūth² [Douai Bible].

Mariolatry: mār'ri-ēl'ā-tri¹; mār'ri-ēl'ā-try² [Worship of Virgin Mary].

Marion: mār'ri-ān¹; mār'ri-ōn² [1. Am. general (1732-95). 2. Several counties and towns in the United States].

Marisa: mār'ri-sā¹; mār'ri-sā² [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

marital: mar'i-təl¹; mār'i-tal². Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mē-rai'təl¹ [Pert. to a husband].

maritime: mar'i-tim¹, *Standard, C., W.* (1847-1908), *Wr.*, and Webster's Revised Unabridged (1913), or mar'i-taim¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); mār'i-tim² or mār'i-tim². The first of these indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to or bordering on the sea].

Marius: mē'ri-us¹; mā'ri-ūs² [Rom. consul (157-86 B. C.)]. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Marjoribanks: mārč'h'banks¹; mārč'h'bānks² [Eng. family name]. See

Markirch: mār'kirh¹; mār'kirh² [Ger. town]. [general (1650-1722)].

Marlborough: mār'l'bur-o¹ or mēl'bro¹; mār'l'bör-o² or mōl'bru² [Eng.

Marmaduke: mūr'mə-diuk¹; mār'ma-dūk² [A masculine personal name].

marmoset: mūr'mo-zet¹; mār'mo-sēt². *E.* mūr-mo-zet¹; *I.* mār'mō-zet¹; *Wr.* mār'mo-set¹ [A small arboreal monkey].

marmot: mūr'mot¹; mār'mot². *I. & St.* mār'met¹. Perry (1777) mār'-met¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) mār-mūt¹ [A woodchuck].

Marmoth: mār'meθ¹ or -mōθ¹; mār'mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha].

Marochetti: mā'ro-ket'ti¹; mā'ro-čēt'ti² [It. sculptor (1805?-68)].

Maroth: mē'reθ¹ or -rōθ¹; mār'rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

marque: mār'k¹; mār'k² [Originally, reprisal; now used in *letters of marque* and *reprisal*, a form of government license].

marquee: mār-kī¹; mār-kē² [A large field-tent].

Marquesas: mār-kē'sas¹; mār-ke'sās² [Islands in S. Pacific ocean].

marquess: mār-kes¹; mār-kēs². Same as MARQUIS.

marquetry: mār'ket-rī¹; mār'kēt-ry² [Inlaid work of wood].

Marquette: mār'ket¹; mār'kēt² [1. Fr. missionary (1636-75). 2. A county and town in Mich.].

marquis: mār'kwis¹; mār'kwis² [A title of rank next below a duke].

Marsana: mār'sə-nə¹; mār'sa-na² [Douai Bible].

Marsellaise [Fr.]: mār'sə-lēz¹ or (Fr.) mār'sē'lyēz¹; mār'se-lās² or (Fr.) mār'sē'lyās² [Fr. national air and song].

Marseille: mār'sā'yə¹; mār'sā'ye². Same as MARSEILLES.

Marselles: mār-sēlz¹; mār-selz² [Fr. seaport].

Marsena: mār-sī'nə¹ or mār'si-nə¹; mār-sē'na² or mār'se-na² [Bible].

Marsyas: mār'si-əs¹; mār'sy-as² [In Gr. myth, a Phrygian satyr].

Martha: mār'tha¹; mār'tha² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Marthe:** mār't¹; mār't²; Dan. G. Pg. Sw. **Martha:** mār'ta¹; mār'tā²; It. Sp. **Marta:** mār'ta¹; mār'tā².

Martin: mār'tin¹; mār'tin² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Martijn:** mār'tain¹; mār'tin²; F. **Martin:** mār'tān¹; mār'tān²; G. **Martin:** mār'tin¹; mār'tin²; It. Sp. **Martino:** mār-ti'no¹; mār-ti'no²; L. **Martinus:** mār-tai'nos¹; mār-ti'nūs²; Pg. **Martinho:** mār-ti'nyo¹; mār-ti'nyo².

Martineau: mār'ti-nō¹; mār'ti-nō² [Eng. family of Huguenot descent].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

martinet: mār'ti-net¹; mār'ti-nēt², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M. & St.* mār'ti-net¹; *Wr.* mār-ti-net¹ [A strict disciplinarian].

Martinez: mar-ti'neth¹; mār-ti'nēth² [Sp. author (1789-1862)].

Martinez: mar-ti'nez¹; mār-ti'nēs² [Town in California].

martingale: mār'tin-gēl¹; mār'tin-gāl². Spelled *martingal* in the 18th and early 19th centuries and pronounced mār'tin-gal¹ by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), etc. The form *martingale* was first noted in the *Encyclopedic Dictionary* dated 1888 [A part of the harness of a horse].

Martini: mar-ti'nī¹; mār-ti'nī² [It. composer (1706-84)].

Martinique: mār'ti-nik¹; mār'ti-nik² [Fr. island in the West Indies].

Mary: mē'ri¹; mār'y² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Marie:** mā-rī'ē¹; mā-rī'ē²; D. G. It. **Sp. Sw. Maria:** mā-rī'ā¹; mā-rī'ā²; F. **Marie:** mā-rī'ī¹; mā-rē'ē²; **Marion:** mā-rī'ēn¹; mā-rī'ōn²; Hung. **Maria:** mā-rī'ā¹; mā-rī'ā²; L. **Maria:** mā-rī'ā¹; mā-rī'ā²; Pol. **Marya:** mār'ya¹; mār'yā².

Maylebone: mē'ri-ben¹; mār'y-bōn² [District of London]. Compare ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Masaccio: mā-sā'cho¹; mā-sā'cho² [It. painter (1402-29)].

Masaloth: mas'ə-lēth¹; mās'a-lōth² [Apocrypha].

Mascagni: mas-kā'nyī¹; mās-cā'nyī² [It. composer (1863-)].

Maschil: mas'kil¹; mās'eil² [Bible].

masculine: mas'kiu-lin¹; mas'eū-līn²; vulgarly mas'kiu-lain¹ [Of the male gender].

Masepha: mas'ī-fā¹; mās'e-fā² [Douai Bible].—**Maserephot:** mā-ser'ī-fet¹; mā-sēr'e-fōt² [Douai Bible].—**Meseriphth:** mā-ser'ī-feth¹; mā-sēr'e-fōth² [Douai Bible].—**Maserites:** mas'er-aits¹; mās'er-its² [Douai Bible].—**Mash:** mash¹; māsht² [Douai Bible].—**Mashal:** mē'shal¹; mā'shal² [Bible].—**Masias:** mā-sai'es¹; mā-sī'as² [Apocrypha].

mask: mask¹; mās² [A covering for the face]. See ASK.

maskalonge: mas'kə-lən¹; mās'ka-lōng² [A maskinonge].

Maskelyne: mas'ki-lin¹; mās'ke-lyn² [Eng. astronomer (1732-1811)].

maskinonge: mas'ki-nən¹ or mas'ki-nen¹; mās'ki-nōng² or mās'ki-nōng² [Algonkian name for the North-Am. pike].

Masman: mas'man¹; mās'mān² [Apocrypha].—**Masmana:** mas'mā-nā¹; mās'ma-na² [Douai Bible].—**Masobia:** mā-sō'bi-a¹; mā-sō'bi-a² [Douai Bible].—**Maspha:** mas'fā¹; mās'fā² [Apocrypha].

masque: mask¹; mās² [1. A dramatic spectacle in which the virtues were personified by actors. 2. A mask].

masquerade: mas'kar-ēd¹; mās'ker-ād² [A party of persons in masks].

Masreca: mas'rī-kā¹; mās're-eā² [Douai Bible].—**Masrekah:** mas'rī-kā¹; mās're-kā² [Bible].—**Massa:** mas'ā¹; mās'ā² [Bible].

Massachusetts: mas'ə-chū'sets¹; mās'a-chū'sēts²; *not* mā-sach'yū-sets¹ as pronounced by some Englishmen.

massacre: mas'ə-kār¹; mās'a-eer² [Indiscriminate slaughter of human beings].—**massacred:** mas'ə-kārd¹; mās'a-eerd².—**massacring:** mas'ə-knŋ¹; mās'a-erīng².

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

massage (*n.* & *v.*): *mā"sūz*¹ or *mas'ij*¹; *mā"sāzh*² or *mās'ag*², *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *St.* *ma-sūs*¹; *E.* *mas'ij*; *I.* *mās-ōs*¹; *W.* *mā-sūs*¹; *W.* *ma-sūs*¹ [*Fr.*, knead].

massageuse: *mā"sa"zūz*¹; *mā"sā"zhūz*² [Erroneous form of *MASSEUSE*].

Massah: *mas'ā*¹; *mās'ā*² [Bible].

Massasoit: *mas'ə-seit*¹; *mās'a-sōit*² [Am. Ind. chief (1580-1661)].

Massenet: *mā"sə-nē*¹; *mā"se-nē*² [*Fr.* composer (1842-1912)].

masseur: *mā"sūr*¹; *mā"sūr*² [A man who gives massage].

masseuse: *mā"sūz*¹; *mā"sūz*² [A woman who gives massage].

Massias: *ma-sci'əs*¹; *mā-si'as*² [Apocrypha].

Massillon¹: *mā"si'yōn*¹; *mā"si'yōn*² [*Fr.* preacher (1663-1742)].

Massillon²: *mas'i-lən*¹; *mās'i-lōn*² [A city in Ohio].

Massinger: *mas'in-jər*¹; *mās'in-ger*² [Eng. dramatist (1583-1640)].

master: *mas'tər*¹; *mās'tər*². In southern Eng. commonly *mās'tər*¹; in northern Eng. and Scot. *mas'tər*¹; so also with its relatives **mas'ter-ate**, **mas'ter-ful**, **mas'ter-hood**, **mas'ter-less**, **mas'ter-ly** [A man having control or authority over others].

mastication: *mas"ti-kē'shən*¹; *mās"ti-cā'shōn*² [The act of chewing].

masticatory: *mas'ti-kə-tō"rī*¹; *mās'ti-ca-tō"ry*² [Suitable for mastication].

mastiff: *mas'tif*¹; *mās'tif*² [A breed of dogs]. See *ASK*.

mastoiditis: *mas'tei-dai'tis*¹ or *-di'tis*¹; *mās'tōi-di'tis*² or *-di'tis*² [Inflammation of a bone situated behind the ear].

matador, **matadore**: *mat"ə-dēr*¹ or *mat'ə-dōr*¹; *māt"a-dōr*² or *māt'a-dōr*². The second pronunciation is a dictionary pronunciation better known for its breach than its observance among English-speaking people [A bull-fighter].

Matapan (Cape): *mā"ta-pūn*¹; *mā"tä-pān*². *W.* *mā"tä-pūn*¹ [The southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece].

match: *mach*¹; *mäch*² [One who or that which is the equal of another].

mate: *mēt*¹; *māt*² [One who or that which is paired with another].

maté: *mā'tē* or *mat*¹; *mā'tē* or *māt*² [An infusion of the leaves of Brazilian holly].

Mathana: *math"ə-nə*¹; *māth'a-na*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathanal**: *math"ə-nē'ni*¹; *māth'a-nā'is*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathanias**: *math"ə-nē'yəs*¹; *māth'a-nā'yās*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathania**: *math"ə-nai'ə*¹; *māth'a-ni'ā*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathanias**: *math"ə-nai'əs*¹; *māth'a-ni'as*² [Apocrypha].—**Mathaniau**: *math"ə-nai-ē'yū*¹; *māth'a-ni-ē'yū*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathatha**: *math"ə-thai'əs*¹; *māth'a-tha*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathathias**: *math"ə-thai'əs*¹; *māth'a-thi'as*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathelias**: *math"i-las*¹; *māth'e-lās*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mathusael**: *ma-thū'si-el*¹; *ma-thū'sa-ēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Mathusale**: *ma-thū'se-le*¹; *ma-thū'sa-lē*² [Douai Bible].

Matilda: *mā-til'də*¹; *ma-tīl'də*² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Mathilde**: *mā-tīl'dē*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; D. **Mathilda**: *mā-tīl'də*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; F. **Mathilde**: *mā-tīl'dē*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; G. **Matilde**: *mā-tīl'də*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; It. **Matilda**: *mā-tīl'də*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; Sp. **Matilde**: *mā-tīl'dē*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*²; Sw. **Matilda**: *mā-tīl'də*¹; *mā-tīl'dē*².

matinée: *mat"i-nē*¹; *māt"i-nē*² [A theatrical entertainment or reception held in the daytime]. Compare *soirée*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɲ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Matred: mē'tred¹; mǎ'trəd² [Bible].—**Matri:** mē'troi¹; mǎ'tri² [Bible].

matrice: mat'ris¹ or mē'tris¹; mǎ'triç² or mē'triç². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated mē'tris¹; Sheridan (1780) and Jameson (1827) mat'ris¹ [A matrix].

matrices: mat'ri-siz¹; mǎ'tri-çēs². *I.* mē'tris-iz¹; *M. & St.* mē'tri-siz¹. The first indicates American usage; the second and third usage in Great Britain [Pl. of MATRIX].

matricide: mat'ri-said¹; mǎ'tri-çid². *M.* and Perry (1777) mē'tri-said¹ [The killing of one's mother].

Matrites: mē'traits¹; mǎ'trits² [Bible (R. V.)]. [or form; a mold].

matrix: mē'triks¹; mǎ'triks². *C.* mat'riks¹ [Something which gives shape

matron: mē'trən¹; mǎ'tron². *I. & St.* mē'trən¹; *W.* (1828-1889) mat'rən¹, which is still noted by *C.* as alternative [1. A married woman. 2. A housekeeper. 3. A female superintendent].

matronage: mē'trən-ij¹; mǎ'tron-āğ² [The state of being a matron].

matronal: mē'trən-əl¹; mǎ'tron-əl², *Standard*; *C. & W.* mē'trən-əl¹; *E.* mē'trən-əl¹; *I. & St.* mē'trən-əl¹; *M.* mē'trən-əl¹; *W.* mat'rən-əl¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mē'trən-əl¹ was indicated as best usage, but Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) noted mat'rən-əl¹ [Pert. to a matron].

matronize: mē'trən-aiz¹; mǎ'tron-iz², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E.* mē'trən-aiz¹; *I. & St.* mē'trən-aiz¹; *W.* mat'rən-aiz¹. Compare MATRONAL [To become or be appointed matron].

Mattan: mat'ən¹; mǎ'tən² [Bible].—**Mattanaḥ:** mat'ə-nə¹; mǎ'tə-nā² [Bible].—**Mattaniaḥ:** mat'ə-nai'ā¹; mǎ'tə-ni'ā² [Bible].—**Mattathah:** mat'ə-thā¹; mǎ'tə-thā² [Bible].—**Mattathias:** mat'ə-thai'əs¹; mǎ'tə-thi'ās² [Apocrypha].—**Mattattah:** mat'ə-tā¹; mǎ'tə-tā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mattenai:** mat'i-nē'ai¹ or mat'i-nai¹; mǎ'ti-nā² or mǎ'ti-ni² [Bible].—**Matthan:** mat'than¹; mǎ'than² [Bible].—**Matthanias:** mat'the-nai'əs¹; mǎ'tha-ni'ās² [Apocrypha].—**Matthat:** mat'that¹; mǎ'thāt² [Bible].—**Matthelas:** mat'thi-las¹ or mat-thi'las¹; mǎ'the-las² or mǎ'thē'lās² [Apocrypha].

Matthew: ma'hyu¹; mǎ'h'yū² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* **Matthæus:** ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us²; *D.* **Mattheus:** ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tē'us²; *F.* **Mathieu:** ma'tyū¹; mǎ'tyū²; *G.* **Matthäus:** ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us²; *Hung.* **Mate:** mǎ'tē¹; mǎ'tē²; *It.* **Matteo:** mat-tē'oi¹; mǎ-tē'o²; *L.* **Matthæus:** ma-thi'us¹; mǎ-thē'ūs²; *Pol.* **Mateusz:** mǎ'tē-ūsh¹; mǎ-tē-ush²; *Sp.* **Mateo:** ma-tē'oi¹; mǎ-tē'o²; *Sw.* **Matthäus:** ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us².

Matthias: ma-thai'əs¹; mǎ-thi'ās² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Matthijs:** ma-tai's¹; mǎ-tis²; *F.* **Matthias:** ma'ti'as¹; mǎ'ti'ās²; *G.* **Mathias:** ma-ti'as¹; mǎ-ti'ās²; *It.* **Mattia:** mat-ti'oi¹; mǎ-ti'ā²; *L.* **Matthias:** *Sp.* **Matias:** ma-ti'as¹; mǎ-ti'ās².

Mattithiah: mat'ti-thai'ā¹; mǎ'ti-thi'ā² [Bible].

mattress: mat'res¹; mǎ'trēs²; *not* mat'res¹ [A cloth casing stuffed with hair, cotton, straw, etc., used as a bed].

maturative: mat'yu-rē¹; mǎ'tyū-rā² tiv², *Standard & St.*; *C.* mī-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *E., M., & W.* mē-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *I.* ma-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *W.* mat'yu-rē-tiv¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) noted mat'yu-rē-tiv¹; Sheridan (1780) ma-tū-rā-tiv¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) mǎ'h'yū-rā-tiv¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mat'yu-rē-tiv¹ [Assisting or producing maturity].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fā; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

mature: mē-tiūr¹; mā-tūr² [To arrive at a state of perfect development].

Maturin: mat'yu-rin¹; māt'yu-rin² [1. Ir. poet (1782-1824). 2. Ir.-Am. novelist (1812-81)].

matutinal: mē-tiūr'ti-nāl¹; mā-tū'ti-nāl², *Standard & W.*; *C.* mī-tiūr'ti-nāl¹; *E., I., & M.* mat-yū-tai'nāl¹; *St.* mat'yū-tai'nāl¹; *Wr.* mat'yu-tai-nāl¹ [Pert. to morning]. [1914].

Maubeuge: mō'būz¹; mō'būzh² [Fr. town, surrendered to Ger., Aug. 7, 1914].

Mauch Chunk: mōk chūŋk¹ or mē chūŋk¹; māc chūŋk² or mā chūŋk² [Town in Pa.].

maul: mōl¹; mā² [A heavy wooden hammer].

Mauman: mā-yū'mān¹; mā-yū'mān² [Douai Bible].

Mauna Loa: mā'ū-nā lō'a¹; mā'y-nā lō'ā² [Hawaiian volcano].

maunder: mēn'dar¹; mān'der²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and also that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1789), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). *Wr.* mēn'dar¹; so also Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1806), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To grumble or murmur].

Maurice: mē'ris¹; mā'ric² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Sw. Moritz:* mō'rits¹; mō'rits²; *D. Maurits:* māu'rits¹; mōu'rits²; **Mauritius:** māu-rī'si-us¹; mōu-rī'si-us²; *F. Maurice:* mō'ris¹; mō'ric²; *G. Moritz:* mō'rits¹; mō'rits²; *It. Maurizio:* māu-rī'si-o¹; mōu-rī'si-o²; **Maurisio:** māu-rī'si-o¹; mōu-rī'si-o²; *L. Mauritius:* mā-rish'i-us¹; mā-rish'i-ūs²; *Sp. Mauricio:* māu-rī'chā-o¹; mōu-rī'thī-o².

Mauritius: mē-rish'i-us¹; mā-rish'i-ūs² [Island in Indian ocean].

mausoleum: mā'so-lī'um¹; mā'so-lē'ūm² [A monumental tomb].

mauve: mōv¹; mōv²; *not* mōv¹ [A delicate purple or lilac].

Mauzzim: mā'uz-im¹; mā'ūz-im² [Bible].

Maviael: mā-voi'ē-el¹; mā-vī'a-ēl² [Bible].

maxilla: maks-il'ē¹; māk's-il'a² [Jaw=bone].—**maxillar:** maks-il'lār¹ or maks'il-ēr¹; māk's-il'lār² or māk's'il-ar². *Sheridan* (1780) magz-il'ēr¹; *Walker* (1791) mag-zil'ēr¹; *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Wright* (1855), *Smart* (1857), and *Worcester* (1859) maks'il-ār¹; *Jameson* (1827) maks-il'ēr¹ [Pert. to the maxilla].—**maxillary:** maks'il-ēr¹; māk's'il-ār². *Kenrick* (1773) and *Ash* (1775) maks'il'ē-rī¹ [Relating to or situated near the maxilla].

Maximilian: maks'i-mil'i-ēn¹; māk's'i-mil'i-ān² [A masculine personal name]. *D. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mī'n-ā-nūs¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ā'nūs²; *F. Maximilien:* maks'i-mī'lyān¹; māk's'i-mī'lyān²; *G. Maximilian:* maks'i-mī'li-ān¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ān²; *It. Massimiliano:* mās'si-mī'li-ā-no¹; mās'si-mī'li-ā-no²; *L. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mil'i-ē-nūs¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ā'nūs²; *Pg. Maximiliano:* maks'i-mī'li-ān¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ān²; *Sp. Maximiliano:* maks'i-mī'li-ā-no¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ā-no²; *Sw. Maximilian:* maks'i-mī'li-ān¹; māk's'i-mī'li-ān².

Maximus: maks'i-mūs¹; māk's'i-mūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Maxime:* maks'im¹; māk's'im²; *It. Massimo:* mas-si'mo¹; mās-si'mo²; *Sp. Maximmo:* mā-hi'mo¹; mā-hi'mo².

Maya: mā'ya¹; mā'ya² [Cent.-Am. Indian stock].

Mayence: mā'yāns¹; mā'yāng². Same as MAINZ.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iŋ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mayer: mɔi'ər¹; mɪj'er² [Ger. family name].

mayonnaise: mē'en-ēz'¹ or (Fr.) mā'yo-nēz'¹; mā'ŋn-ās'² or (Fr.) mā'yo-nās'². *M.* mē'o-nēz' [A sauce or salad-dressing].

mayor: mē'ər¹; mā'or², but more frequently heard as one syllable mār¹ [The chief magistrate of a city].—**mayoral:** mē'ər-əl¹; mā'or-al² [Pert. to a mayor].—**mayoralty:** mē'ər-al-ti¹; mā'or-al-ty².

Mazarin: mā'zā'ran'¹ or (Anglice) maz'a-rin'¹; mā'zā'rān'² or (Anglice) mǎz'a-rin'². The pronunciation maz'a-rin'¹, noted by some dictionaries, belongs properly to the common noun and adjective (see below) [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1602-61)].

Mazarine: maz'a-rin'¹; mǎz'a-rin'² [*I. a.* Pert. to Cardinal Mazarin or to articles named from him. *II. n. 1.* A blue color. *2.* A style of gown. *3.* A dish. *4.* A manner of dressing fowls].

Mazitias: maz'i-tai'əs¹; mǎz'i-ti'as² [Apocrypha].—**Mazor:** mē'zer¹; mā'-zōr² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mazzaroth:** maz'a-rōth¹ or -rōth¹; mǎz'a-rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Mazzini: mat-si'nī¹; mǎt-si'nī² [It. patriot (1805-72)]. (1823-67).

Meagher¹: mār¹, mār¹, or mā'hār¹; mār², mār², or mā'her² [Irish general]

Meagher²: mī'gər¹; mē'gər² [A county in Mont.].

Meah: mī'ā¹; mē'ā² [Bible].

meal, mean. These words are pronounced as one syllable: mīl¹, mēl²; mīn¹, mēn². [Bible].

Meani: mi-ē'nai¹; me-ā'nī² [Apocrypha].—**Mearah:** mi-ē'rū¹; me-ā'rā²

measles: mī'zls¹; mē'zls² [A disease chiefly of children].

measure: meʒ'ur¹; mēzh'ur² [A vessel by which to determine a quantity established by fixed standard].

Meath: mīth¹; mēth² [Ir. county].

Meaux: mō¹; mō² [Fr. town].

Mebunnai: mi-bun'ai¹ or mi-bun'i-ai¹; me-būn'i² or me-būn'a-i² [Bible].

mechanic: mi-kan'ik¹; me-ēn'ie². See CH- [One skilled in the handling of tools or machines].—**mechanician:** mek'a-ni'shən¹; mee'a-ni'shan² [A mechanic].

mechanism: mek'a-nizm¹; mē'e'a-niʒm² [A part of a machine].

Mecherathite: mi-ki'ra-th-ait¹; me-ē'rāth-it² [Bible].

Mechlin: mek'lin¹; mē'e'lin² [Belg. city, or lace first made there].

Mechnadebai: mek'na-dī'bai¹ or -dī'bi-ai¹; mē'e'na-dē'bī² or -dē'ba-i² [Douai Bible].

Meconah: mi-kō'nā¹; me-eō'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Medaba:** med'a-bā¹; mēd'a-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Medad:** mī'dad¹; mē'dād² [Bible].—**Medan:** mī'dan¹; mē'dān² [Bible].

Mede: mīd¹; mēd² [A native of Media].

Medeba: med'i-bā¹; mēd'e-bā² [Bible].—**Medemena:** med'i-mī'nā¹; mēd'e-mē'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Media:** mī'dū-ai¹; mē'di-a² [Bible].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

medicament: med'i-kə-ment¹, *Standard, C., St., W.* (1890-1908), *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), & *W.*, or *mi-dik'-ə-ment¹, E., I., M., & W.* (1909); mēd'i-cə-ment² or me-diē'a-mēnt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain and Ireland to-day. Formerly the first predominated in England, being noted by the leading lexicographers except Bailey, Knowles, and Wright.

Medici: med'i-čhi¹ or (*It.*) mē'di-čhi¹; mēd'i-čhi² or (*It.*) mē'di-čhi² [Famous Florentine family (1389-1642)].

medicinal: mi-dis'i-nal¹; me-dīc'i-nal². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), and Jameson (1827) noted med-i-sai'nal¹ as alternative. By Shakespeare and Milton stressed med'si-nal¹:

Do come with words as *med'cinal* as true

. . . to purge him of that-humour.

SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act II, sc. 3 (1604).

Dire inflammation which no cooling herb

Or *med'cinal* liquor can assuage.

MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 627 (1671).

medicne: med'i-sin¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & W.*, or med'sin¹, *E. & I.*; mēd'i-čn² or mēd'čn². *M.* med's'n¹. The majority of the earlier lexicographers indicated the first; the second was noted only by Sheridan and Knowles [The healing art and the substances used as curative agents].

medieval, mediæval: mi'di-i'val¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or med'i-i'val¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; mē'di-ē'val² or mēd'i-ē'val². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Belonging to the Middle Ages].

Medina¹: mē-di'na¹; mē-di'nā² [Mohammedan holy city in Arabia].

Medina²: mi-doi'na¹; me-dī'na² [A county in Ohio or in Texas].

mediocre: mi'di-ō'kar¹; mē'di-ō'er². Todd (1827) mi-doi'o-ka¹ [Ordinary].

mediocrity: mi'di-ek'ri-ti¹; mē'di-ō-ri-ty². Sheridan (1780) mi-jek'ri-ti¹ [Medium or commonplace ability or condition].

medium: mi'di-um¹; mē'di-ūm². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mī'dyūm¹ [One who or that which serves intermediately].

medulla: mi-dul'a¹; me-dūl'a² [The spinal cord].

medullary: med'ū-lē-ri¹, *Standard & W.*, or mi-dul'a-ri¹, *M.*; mēd'ū-lā-ry² or me-dūl'a-ry². *C.* med'ū-li-ri¹; *E. & St.* me-dul'lar-i¹; *I.* med'ul-lar-i¹; *W.* med'ū-lē-ri¹. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) stressed the antepenult, but Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable as is done in the United States to-day [In anatomy, the inner part of an organ]. [Gorgons].

Medusa: mi-diū'sa¹; me-dū'sa²; not me-dū'sa¹ [In classic myth, one of the

Meeda: mi-i'da¹; me-ē'da² [Apocrypha].—**Meedda:** mi-ed'a¹; me-ēd'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

meerschauum: mīr'shōm¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or mīr'shām¹, *E., I., & St.*; mēr'sham² or mēr'sham². *W.* mīr'shaum¹ [A soft white mineral].

Meetabel: mi-et'a-bel¹; me-ēt'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].

Megæra: mi-jī'ra¹; me-gē'ra² [In Gr. myth, one of the Furies].

Megiddo: mi-gid'o¹; me-gīd'o² [Bible].—**Megiddon:** mi-gid'en¹; me-gīd'ōn². Same as Megiddo.—**Megphas:** meg'fi-as¹; mēg'fi-ās² [Douai Bible].

megrin: mī'grim¹; mē'grim² [A headache].

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mehetabeel: mī-het'ə-bil¹; me-hēt'ə-bēl² [Bible].—**Mehetabel:** mī-het'ə-bil¹; me-hēt'ə-bil² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mehida:** mī-hai'da¹; mē-hi'da² [Bible].—**Mehir:** mī'hār¹; mē'hīr² [Bible].—**Meholah:** mī-hō'lā¹; mē-hō'la² [Bible].—**Meholiathite:** mī-hō'la-thait¹; mē-hō'la-thīt² [Bible].—**Mehuajael:** mī-hū'jī-el¹; mē-hū'ja-ēl² [Bible].—**Mehuman:** mī-hū'mān¹; mē-hū'mān² [Bible].—**Mehunim:** mī-hū'nīm¹; mē-hū'nīm² [Bible].—**Mehusim:** mī-hū'sīm¹; mē-hū'sīm² [Douai Bible].

Meiklejohn: mī'kl-jen¹; mē'kl-jōn² [Scot. family name].

Meilhac: mēl'āk¹; mēl'āe² [Fr. dramatist (1831-97)].

Meissen: mai'sen¹; mī'sēn² [A town in Saxony].

[(1815-91)].

Meissonier: mē'sō'nyē¹; mē'sō'nye² [Fr. painter of military scenes]

meistersinger [Ger.]: mais'tər-sin'ər¹; mīs'tər-sing'er²—the penultimate s is sometimes pronounced as z [Ger. burgher poet or musician].

Mejarkon: mī'jār'ken¹; mē'jār'kōn² [Bible].

Mekonah: mī-kō'nā¹; me-kō'nā² [Bible].—**Melatiah:** mel'ə-tai'ā¹; mēl'ə-tā² [Bible].—**Melch:** mel'kai¹; mēl'e² [Bible].—**Melchias:** mel'kai'ā¹; mēl'e'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Melchiah:** mel'kai'ā¹; mēl'e'ā² [Bible].—**Melchias:** mel'kai'ā¹; mēl'e'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiel:** mel'kai'ē¹; mēl'e'ē² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiram:** mel'kai'ram¹; mēl'e'ram² [Douai Bible].—**Melchisedec, Melchizedec:** mel'kiz'ē-deki¹; mēl'e's'ē-dēe² [Bible].—**Me-chi-shua:** mel'kai'shū'ā¹; mēl'e'shū'ā² [Bible].—**Melea:** mī'lī'ā¹; mē'lē-ā² [Bible].

[in spirits].

melancholy: mel'an-kol-ī¹; mēl'an-cōl-y². See CH- [Profoundly depressed]

mélange [Fr.]: mē'lanʒ¹; mē'lānz² [A mixture or medley].

Meleager: mel'ī-ē'jar¹; mēl'e-ā'ger² [In Gr. myth, one of the Argonauts].

Melech: mī'lek¹; mē'lēe² [Bible].

mêlée [Fr.]: mē'lē¹; mē'lē² [A hand-to-hand fight; mix-up].

Melhuish: mel'ish¹; mēl'ish² [Eng. family name].

Melicu: mel'ī-kiū¹; mēl'ī-cū² [Bible].

meliorate: mīl'yo-rēt¹; mēl'yo-rāt². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Cull (1864) indicated mī'lī-o-rēt¹ [To improve, as in quality or condition].

Melita: mel'ī-tā¹; mēl'ī-tā². Same as MALTA.—**Melite:** mel'ī-tā¹; mēl'ī-tē² [Gr., Malta].—**Melitene:** mel'ī-tī'nī¹; mēl'ī-tē'nē² [Bible (R. V.), Melita].

Mellothi: mel'ō-thai¹; mēl'ō-thī² [Douai Bible].

melodeon: mī-lō'di-an¹; me-lō'de-on² [A reed-organ or harmonium].

melodia: mī-lō'di-ā¹; me-lō'di-ā² [An organ-stop].

melodic: mī-lō'dīk¹; me-lō'dīe² [Melodious].

melodious: mī-lō'di-us¹; me-lō'di-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mī-lō'dyus¹ [Agreeable to the ear].

melodrama: mel'ō-drā'mā¹; mēl'ō-drā'mā². *Standard* (1913); *C.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *E.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *I.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *M.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *Standard* (1893-1912) mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *St.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *W.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *Wr.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹. Formerly spelt *melodrame*, the word was variously pronounced mel'ō-drām¹, mel'ō-drēm¹, mī'lō-drām¹, mī'lō-drēm¹ [A drama with sensational situations]. Compare DRAMA.

Melos: mī'les¹; mē'lōs² [Ancient name of MILO].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Melothus: mī-lō'thus¹; mē-lō'thūs² [Douai Bible].

[tragedy].

Melpomene: mel-pem'ī-nī¹; mēl-pōm'e-nē² [In classic myth, the muse of

Meltias: mel-tai'as¹; mēl-tī'as² [Douai Bible].

Melusina: mel'yu-sai'nā¹; mēl'yu-sī'nā². Same as MELUSINE.

Melusine: mel'yu-zīn¹; mēl'yu-sīn². In Fr. s between vowels is pronounced z [A fairy of Fr. romance].

Melzar: mel'zar¹; mēl'zār² [Bible].

Memel: mem'el¹ or mē'mel¹; mēm'ēl² or mē'mēl² [Prus. spt.].

[(R. v.)].

Memeroth: mem'ī-rēth¹ or -rōth¹; mēm'e-rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible]

memoir: mem'war¹; mēm'wār². This pronunciation, which is noted by *Standard* and *W.* as alternative, is to be preferred to the colloquial pronunciation of the day (mem'wēr¹; mēm'wōr², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*), by which the vowel *oi* is smothered into the sound of *o* in "not." The English pronunciation is broader than the American and is indicated by Dr. Murray as mem'wēr¹; it is noted also by *E.* & *St.* The *Imperial* notes mem'eir¹ and *Wr.* mī-meir¹, an accentuation supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Of these Perry, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Craig gave to the *e* a sound ranging from *e* in "me" to *e* in "valley." Sheridan indicated the sound of *e* in "bear." Townsend Young noted that the accent on the second syllable "is now general, perhaps established." It is no longer so.

Walker (1791) remarked that "some speakers have endeavored to pronounce it [memoir] with the accent on the first [syllable], . . . but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation." Yet Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), all contemporaries of Walker, indicated this "innovation" for thirty years, and have been followed by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and all the modern lexicographers excepting Worcester [A narrative of events within the memory of the narrator].

memorable: mem'o-rā-bl¹; mēm'o-rā-bl²; *not*, as frequently heard, mem'-rā-bl¹, *nor* mem-ō'rā-bl¹, as heard in the South. See MEMORY [Worthy of remembrance].

memory: mem'o-rī¹; mēm'o-ry². Sometimes the *o* is so weakened as to approximate in sound that of *o* in "atom." This weakness was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). By Kenrick (1773) the *o* was recorded as having the same sound as it has in "nor."

Memucan: mī-miū'kən¹; mē-mū'ean² [Bible].

[hold].

ménage [Fr.]: mē'nāž¹; mē'nāzh² [The persons who constitute a house-

menagerie: men-aj'ē-rī¹; mēn-āž'ē-rī², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.* me-naj'ē-rī¹; *E.* & *I.* me-naj'ūr-i¹; *M.* mē-naj'ēr-i¹; *Standard* (1913) mī-naj'ēr-i¹; *St.* men-aj'ēr-i¹; *W.* mī-naj'ēr-i¹; *Wr.* mī-nū'ī-rī¹. The sound of the symbol *j* is commonly analyzed d + zh (See *j*). Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* indicate an alternative me-nāž'ēr-i¹, in which the *d* sound is suppressed, as *z* = zh (*azure*). This was the pronunciation uniformly noted by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1805) to Noah Porter (1864) [A collection of wild animals].

Menahem: men'ə-hem¹; mēn'a-hēm² [Bible].

Menai: men'ūi¹; mēn'ī² [A strait between Wales and Anglesey].

Menan: mī'nan¹; mē'nān² [Bible].

Mencius: men'shī-us¹; mēn'shī-ūs² [Chin. philosopher (372?-289 B. C.)].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, fást, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Mendeleeff, Mendelyeev: men^ude-lē'yef¹; mēn^udē-le'yēf² [Rus. chemist (1834-1907)].

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: men^udel-sōn-bar-tōl¹dī¹; mēn^udēl-sōn-bār-tōl¹-dī¹ [Ger. composer (1809-47)].

Mendès: men^udēs¹; mən^udēs² [Fr. poet (1841-1909)].

mene: mī^unī¹; mē^unē² [Bible].

[band of Helen].

Menelaus: men^ui-lē¹us¹; mēn^ue-lā¹ūs² [In Iliad, king of Sparta and husband of Helen].

Menestheus: mī^u-nes¹'thiūs¹ or mī^u-nes¹'thi-us¹; me-nēs¹'thūs² or me-nēs¹'thi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

menial: mī^uni-al¹ or mīn^u'yāl¹; mē^uni-al² or mēn^u'yāl² [A person doing servile work].

[branes of an organ].

meningitis: men^u'in-jai¹tis¹; mēn^u'in-ġi¹tis² [Inflammation of the membranes of the brain].

Menna: men^u'a¹; mēn^u'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

Menpes: mem^u'pes¹; mēm^u'pēs² [Austral.-Eng. artist (1859?-)].

mensurable: men^u'siu-rā-bl¹ or men^u'shu-rā-bl¹; mēn^u'sū-rā-bl² or mēn^u'shu-rā-bl². Wr. mens^u'yu-rā-bl¹. Jameson (1827) and Wright (1855) men^u'su-rā-bl¹ [That can be measured].

mensuration: men^u'siu-rē¹'shan¹ or men^u'shu-rē¹'shan¹; mēn^u'sū-rā¹'shon² or mēn^u'shu-rā¹'shon² [The act or system of measuring].

-ment: *Formally* -ment¹; -mēnt². *Colloquially* -mēnt¹; -ment². See INTRODUCTION, *The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1*, page xxviii.

mentagra: men^u-tag¹'rā¹; mēn^u-tā¹ġ¹'rā². St. men^u-tē¹ġ¹'rā¹; Wr. mēn^u-tag¹'rā¹ [Inflamed condition of the chin as from ingrowing hairs].

Menteith: men^u-tī¹ch¹'¹; mēn^u-tē¹th¹'² [Scot. district and former earldom].

menthol: men^u'fhel¹; mēn^u'thō¹l²; *not* men^u'thō¹l¹ [A waxy chemical compound].

Mentone: men^u-tō¹nē¹; mēn^u-tō¹ne² [It. name of Fr. seaport, Menton (mēn^u'tēn¹; mōn^u'tōn²), on the Mediterranean].

menu [Fr.]: mē^u'nū¹ or (*Anglice*) men^u'yu¹ or mē^u'nū¹; mē^u'nū² or (*Anglice*) mēn^u'yu² or mē^u'nū² [A bill of fare]. A word that was introduced into the English language as recently as 1836, and which is an affectation of those Bonifaces who dislike the plain English "bill of fare," it now appears to be going the way of *fracas* and *tapis*.

Menuhah: mī^u-nū¹'hā¹; me-nū¹'hā² [Bible].—**Menuhoth:** mī^u-nū¹'hē¹th¹ or -hō¹th¹; me-nū¹'hō¹th² or -hō¹th² [Bible (R. V.)].

[ily name].

Menzles: men^u'ziz¹ or (*Scot.*) mī^u'iz¹; mēn^u'zi¹z² or (*Scot.*) mē^u'es² [Scot. family name].

Meonenim: mī^u-en¹'i-nim¹ or mī^u-ō¹'ni-nim¹; me-ō¹'nē-nim² or me-ō¹'ne-nim² [Bible].—**Meonothai:** mī^u-en¹'o-[or -ō¹'no-]thai¹ or mī^u'o-nō¹'thai¹; me-ō¹'nō-[or -ō¹'no-]thi² or mē^u'o-nō¹'thi² [Bible].—**Mephaath:** mē^u'i-ath¹; mē^u'ā-ā¹th² [Bible].—**Mephibosheth:** mī^u-fib¹'o-shē¹th¹; me-fib¹'o-shē¹th² [Bible].

Mephistopheles: mē^u'is-tef¹'i-liz¹; mē^u'is-tōf¹'e-lēs² [In Faust legend, a cynical tempter. In old demonology, the one of the seven chief devils who ranks next to Satan].—**Mephistophellan:** mē^u'is-to-fī¹'h-en¹; mē^u'is-to-fē¹'li-an².

mephitis: mī^u-fai¹'tis¹ or -fī¹'tis¹; me-fī¹'tis² or -fī¹'tis² [A noxious exhalation]. See -ITIS.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Merab: mī'rab¹; mē'rāb² [Bible].—**Meralah:** mī-rē'yā¹ or mī-rai'ā¹; mē-rā'yā² or mē-ri'ā² [Bible].—**Meraloth:** mī-rē'yōth¹ or mī-rai'ōth¹; mē-rā'yōth² or mē-ri'ōth² [Bible].—**Merala:** mē'rā-lā¹; mē'rā-la² [Douai Bible].—**Meran:** mī'rān¹; mē'rān² [Apocrypha].

Meran: mē'rān¹; mē'rān² [Austr. town].

Merari: mī-rē'rai¹; mē-rā'ri² [Bible].—**Merarites:** mī-rē'raits¹; mē-rā'rits² [Bible].—**Merathaim:** mē'rā-thē'im¹; mē'rā-thā'im² [Bible].

mercantile: mūr'kān-tīl or mūr'kān-tail¹; mē'rēan-tīl or mē'rēan-tīl²; *not* mē'rēan-tīl¹. Compare **JUVENILE**. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. Formerly, the first was noted as used in Eng. and Scot. by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and others. Sheridan (1780) indicated the second as the pronunciation most familiar to him, and was supported by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

mercantant, mercatantè [It.]: mār-ka-tānt¹; mār-ka-tūn'tē¹; mē-rēā-tānt²; mē-rēā-tān'tē² [A merchant]. This word, which occurs in Shakespeare's play "The Taming of the Shrew" (act iv, sc. 3), is spelt variously in different editions. In 1596, and the First Folio Edition (1603), it was spelt *marcantant*; Pope (1725) spelt it *mercantant*; Capell (1763) *mercatantè*; Delius (1854-61) *mercantant*. In modern Italian it is *mercantante* or *mercante*.

[geographer (1512-94)].

Mercator: mē-rē'tar¹ or mē-rē'ter¹; mē-rē'tor² or mē-rē'tōr² [Flemish]

Mercedes: mē-rē'dēs¹; mē-rē'dēs² [A city in Argentina or Uruguay].

merchant: mūr'chānt¹; mē'rchant². A word derived from the Old Fr. *marchand*, it was spelt *marchant* and *marchant* in English till the 18th cent., and pronounced as spelled. Up to this time a distinction was made by some writers between the man trader, who was a *merchant*, and a trading vessel, which was a *merchant* or *merchant*. Shakespeare spelt both alike *merchant*. Altho the word has been traced by Dr. Bradley back to the year 1290 or thereabouts, it is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), or Blount (1656). It is recorded, in its modern spelling, by Phillips, "New World of Words," edited by Kersey (1706). Sheridan (1780) gave to the *e* the sound of a in "at," and was admonished by Walker (1791) for indicating it "like the *a* in march," a pronunciation "now become gross and vulgar, and only to be heard among the lower orders of the people." Walker (1791) gave the *e* as having the same sound as *e* in "met" which before *r* would produce a sound approximating to a in "mare"—mār'chant¹. Savage condemned this as a vulgarism as late as 1833. Compare **BEAUTCLERE**; **CLERE**; **DERBY**.

Mercury: mūr'kiu-ri¹; mē'rēū-ry; *not* mūr'kē-ri¹ [Roman god of commerce].

mercy: mē'r'si¹; mē'r'cy² [The relieving of suffering].

mere: mīr¹; mē'r² [Lake; sea; marsh].

Mered: mī'rēd¹; mē'rēd² [Bible].

Meredith: mē'rī-dīth¹; mē'rē-dīth² [A personal name].

Meremoth: mē'rī-mōth¹ or -mōth¹; mē'rē-mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].

Meres: mī'rīz¹; mē'rēs² [Bible].

merge: mūrj¹; mērg² [To absorb or combine (with)].

Meribah: mē-rī-bā¹; mē-rī-bā² [Bible].—**Merib-baal:** mē'rī-bē'al¹; mē'rī-bē'al² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt. ēr. wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

meridian: mi-rid'i-ən¹; me-rīd'i-an². Sheridan (1780) mi-rid'z'ən¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-rid'yən¹ [Pert. to mid-day or noon, when the sun is at the point of its greatest splendor]. The noun is pronounced in the same way.—**meridional:** mi-rid'i-o-nal¹; me-rīd'i-o-nal². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mi-rid'yən-al¹.

Mérimée: mē'ri'mē¹; mē'ri'mē² [Fr. novelist (1803-70)].

meringue: mə-ran¹; me-räng² [A mixture of sugar and white of egg].

merismatic: mer'is-mat'ik¹; mēr'is-mät'ie², *Standard*; C., E., I., & W. mer-is-mat'ik¹; M. mer-iz-mat'ik¹; St. mer'iz-mat'ik¹; W. mer'iz-mat'ik¹ [Dividing into segments].

Merodach: mi-rō'dak¹; me-rō'däc² [Bible].—**Merodach=baladan:** mi-rō'dak-bal'a-dan¹; me-rō'däc-bal'a-dän² [Bible].

Mérole (Cléode): klē'ō' də mē'rōd¹; elē'ō' de mē'rōd² [Fr. actress].

Merom: mī'rēm¹; mē'rōm² [Bible].—**Merome:** mi-rō'mī¹; me-rō'mē² [Douai Bible].—**Meronthite:** mi-rēn'a-thait¹; me-rōn'a-thīt² [Douai Bible].—**Meronothite:** mi-rēn'o-thait¹; me-rōn'o-thīt² [Bible].

Merovingian: mer'o-vin'ji-ən¹; mēr'o-vin'gi-an² [Pert. to a Frankish dynasty]. [(R. V.)].

Meroz: mī'rez¹; mē'rōz² [Bible].—**Merran:** mer'an¹; mēr'an² [Apocrypha].

Merrimac: mer'i-mak¹; mēr'i-mäc²; *not* mār'i-mak¹ [Confederate iron-clad war-ship; destroyed May 11, 1869].

merry: mer'ī¹; mēr'y² [Full of fun; mirthful].

Merry del Val: mer'ī del vāl¹; mēr'y děl vāl²; but frequently heard mer'ī del val¹ in Eng.-speaking countries [Sp. cardinal; born in England (1865-)].

Mersey: mūr'zi¹; mēr'gy² [Eng. river].

Merthyr Tydvil: mūr'thər tid'vil¹; mēr'thȳr tȳd'vīl² [Welsh borough].

Meruth: mī'ruth¹; mē'rūth² [Apocrypha].

Merv: merf¹; mērf²; *not* merv¹ as frequently mispronounced [A settlement on an oasis in Russian Turkestan].

Merveilleuse: mār'vē'yūz¹; mēr've'yūz² [An ultra-fashionable ("marvelous") woman of the Fr. Directory (1795-99)]. See INCROYABLE.

mesa [Sp.]: mē'sə¹; mē'sa²; *not* mī'zə¹ [A flat-topped hill].

mésalliance [Fr.]: mē'zā'li'āns¹; mē'sā'li'āng² [A misalliance or marriage with one of inferior position].

Mesaloth: mes'ə-ləth¹ or -lōth¹; mēs'a-lōth² or -lōth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mesdames [Fr.]: mē'dām¹; mē'dām² [Plural of MADAM].

mesdemoiselles [Fr.]: mē'də-mwā'zel¹; mē'də-mwā'sēl² [Plural of MAD-EMOISELLE].

Mesech: mī'sek¹; mē'sēc² [Bible].

Meselemla: mi-sel'i-mai'a¹; me-sēl'e-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

mesentery: mes'en-ter-i¹, *Standard*, M., & W., or mez'en-tər-i¹, St.; mēs'en-tēr-y¹ or mēs'ēn-ter-y². C. & W. mez'en-ter-i¹; E. & I. mes'en-tər-i¹ [In anatomy, a fold investing the intestines].

2: wōlf, dȳ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rȳle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ȳo, ȳem; iȳk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Mesezebel: mi-sez'1-bel¹; me-sēz'e-bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Mesha:** mi'shə¹; mē'shə² [Bible].—**Meshach:** mi'shak¹; mē'shə² [Bible].—**Meshech:** mi'shek¹; mē'shē² [Bible].—**Meshelemiah:** mi-shel'i-mai'ā¹; me-shēl'a-mi'ā² [Bible].—**Meshezabeel:** mi-shez'a-bēl¹; me-shez'a-bēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Meshillemoth:** mi-shil'i-mēth¹ or mōth¹; me-shil'e-mōth² or mōth² [Bible].—**Meshobab:** mi-shō'bab¹; me-shō'bāb² [Bible].—**Meshullam:** mi-shul'am¹; me-shūl'am² [Bible].—**Meshullemeth:** mi-shul'i-mēth¹; me-shūl'e-mēth² [Bible].

mesial: mes'i-əl¹, *Standard & C., or mi'zi-əl¹, I., M., W.* (1909); mes'i-al or mē'si-al², *E. & W. mez'i-əl¹; St. mi'zi-əl¹; Webster's Revised Unabridged* (1913) mē'si-əl² [Situated in the middle].

Mesizabel: mi-siz'a-bel¹; me-sīz'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].

Mesmer: mes'mər¹; mēs'mer [Swiss-Ger. physician (1733-1815)]. See MESMERIC.

mesmeric: mez-mer'ik¹; mēs-mēr'ie². Note that in this and related words the s is pronounced as z [Pert. to MESMERISM].—**mesmerism:** mez'mər-izm¹; mēs'mer-izm² [Animal magnetism].—**mesmerize:** mez'mər-aiz¹; mēs'mer-iz² [To hypnotize by the exercise of animal magnetism].

mesne: mīn¹; mēn² [Intervening: an Old Fr. law term].

Mesobaite: mi-sō'bi-ūt¹; me-sō'ba-īt² [Bible].

Mesopotamia: mes'o-po-tē'mi-a¹; mēs'o-po-tā'mi-a² [Asiatic country].

Mespharath: mes'fə-rāth¹; mēs'fə-rāth² [Douai Bible].

mesquit: mes-kīt¹ or mes'kīt¹; mēs-kīt² or mēs'kīt²; *not* mes-kwit¹ *nor* mes-kwit², *W. notes* mez'kīt¹ as an additional pronunciation [A shrub of the bean family used as cattle-fodder]. Spelt also **mesquite** but pronounced the same way.

Mesraab: mes'ri-ab¹; mēs'ra-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Mesraim:** mes'ri-im¹; mēs'ra-im² [Douai Bible].—**Messalemeth:** me-sāl'i-mēth¹; mē-sāl'e-mēth² [Douai Bible].

Messiah: me-sai'ə¹; mē-sī'a² [The Anointed One].

Messianic: mes'i-an'ik¹; mēs'i-ān'ie² [Pert. to the MESSIAH].

Messias: me-sai'əs¹; mē-sī'as² [Bible].

messieurs: mes'yəz¹ or (Fr.) mā'syū¹; mēs'yəz² or (Fr.) mē'syū². The first syllable was indicated mesh'əz¹ by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) [Fr., literally, Sirs. In Eng., contracted to Messrs. as the plural of Mr. (Mister)].

Messina: me-sī'nə¹; mē-sī'nə² [Sicilian strait, province, and city].

Messrs. (abbr.): mes'səz¹ or mes'yəz¹; mēs'səz² or mēs'yəz² [Messieurs].

messuage: mes wīj¹; mēs'wāg²; *not* mes'wēj¹ [A dwelling-house].

Messulam: mes'yu-lam¹; mēs'yu-lām² [Douai Bible].

metabasis: mi-tab'a-sis¹; me-tāb'a-sīs² [A change].

metabatic: met'a-bat'ik¹; mēt'a-bāt'ie² [Pert. to transmission of energy from one body to another]. See METABASIS.

Metabeel: mi-tab'a-el¹; me-tāb'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].

metabolic: met'a-bel'ik¹; mēt'a-bōl'ie² [Pert. to METABOLISM].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; uu = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

metabolism: mi-tab'o-lizm¹; me-tāb'o-lizm² [In biology, the act or process of producing changes within a cell or organism].

metachronism: mi-tak'ro-nizm¹; me-tāe'ro-nizm² [An error in setting the date of an event at too late a time].

metal: met'al¹; mēt'al². *Wr. & Walker* met'tl¹. *C. & M.* indicate met'tl¹ as alternative, and this was the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). Jones (1798) met'tul¹ [In chemistry, an element, as gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., obtained from the earth].

metalline: met'a-lin¹; mēt'a-lin², *Standard, C., & W.*, or met'al-ain¹; mēt'al-in², *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Notwithstanding the pronunciation indicated by Worcester, the first pronunciation recorded above represents modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. The earlier lexicographers were so divided that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the second syllable of the word, mi-tal'in¹, giving the ultima as short, as did also Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777); but Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) placed the stress on the first syllable. Of these Kenrick, Walker, Jones, Reid, and Craig gave met'a-lain¹. Jamieson (1827) and Knowles (1835) preferred me-tal'lain¹, while Wright (1855) favored met'al-lin¹ [Consisting of or containing metal].

metallurgy: met'a-lūr'jū¹; mēt'a-lūr'gy². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780), the chief stress was indicated on the penultimate; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) it was noted on the antepenult, and by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) on the first syllable. Kenrick (1773) indicated met'a-lūr'jū¹ [The science of extracting metal from ore].

metamerism: met'a-mər-izm¹; mēt'a-mer-izm², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* mi-tam'er-izm¹. Not in Stormonth (1885) [A term in chemistry].

metamorphosis: met'a-mōr'fo-sik¹; mēt'a-mōr'fo-sīe². *C.* met'a-mōr-fō'sik¹. See PH [Producing METAMORPHOSIS].

metamorphosis: met'a-mōr'fo-sis¹; mēt'a-mōr'fo-sīs². See PH [Transformation with or without change of nature].

metaphor: met'a-fer¹; mēt'a-fōr². See PH [A figure of speech in rhetoric].

metastasis: mi-tas'tə-sis¹; me-tās'ta-sīs² [Change of one thing into another].

metathesis: mi-tath'i-sis¹; me-tāth'e-sīs² [The transposition of letters or [of sounds, as for euphony].

metempsychosis: mi-temp'si-kō'sis¹; me-tēmp'sy-eō'sis². Compare PSYCHOSIS [Transmigration of souls].

meteor: mī'ti-er¹; mē'te-ōr². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) mī'tyer¹. Walker (1791) noted the first recorded above and indicated mī'chi-er¹ as alternative [A fiery or luminous body passing through space, as a shooting star].

meteorolite: mī'ti-er'o-lait¹; mē'te-ōr'o-lit², *Standard, St., & Wr.; C.* mī'ti-o-ro-lait¹; *E., I., M., & W.* mī'ti-er-o-lait¹. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) mī'ti-ō-ro-lit¹ [A fallen meteor].

meteoroscope: mī'ti-er'o-skōp¹; mē'te-ōr'o-seōp², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.;* *I.* mī'ti-ūi-ō-skōp¹; *M. & W.* mī'ti-er-o-skōp¹; *Smart* mī'ti-er'o-skōp¹ [An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor].

meter: mī'tər¹; mē'ter² [1. Measured rhythm in the writing of verse. 2. The unit of length in the metric system].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Meterus: mi-ti'rus¹; me-tē'rūs² [Apocrypha].—**Metheg-ammah:** mi'-thē-gan/a; mē'thē-gān/a² [Bible].—**Methusael:** mi-thiū'si-el¹; me-thū'sa-ēl² [Bible].—**Methuselah:** me-thiū'si-lā¹; me-thū'se-lā² [Bible].—**Methushael:** mi-thiū'shi-el¹; me-thū'sha-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

metonymy: mi-tēn'i-mi¹; me-tōn'y-my², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.* me-tēn'i-mi¹; *St.* me-tō-nim-i¹. The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists were divided on the position of the stress. It was indicated (1) on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Gibbons (1767), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1779), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Ogilvie (1850); (2) on the second, by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849); (3) on the third, by Fenning (1760) me-tō-nim-i¹ [A figure of speech in which an attribute is substituted for the name of the thing].

metope: met'o-pi¹; mēt'o-pē² [1. The face, forehead, or frontal surface. 2. In architecture, a plain or sculptured slab].

metrist: mi'trist¹; mē'trist². *M.* met'rist¹ [One skilled in rhythm].

metronome: met'ro-nōm¹; mēt'ro-nōm² [An instrument used to mark time in music].

metronymic: mi'tro-[or met'ro]-nim'ik¹; mē'tro-[or mēt'ro]-nīm'ie² [A name derived from the maternal name, or one taken from the mother's side].

metropolitan: met'ro-pel'i-tan¹; mēt'ro-pöl'i-tan². Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) mi'tro-pel'i-tan¹ [An archbishop with limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province].

Metternich: met'er-nih¹; mēt'er-nih² [Aust. diplomat (1773-1859)].

Meurthe: mūr't¹; mūr't² [Fr. river].

Meuse: mūz¹; mūs² [Fr. river and department].

Meusnier: mū'nyē¹; mū'nye² [Fr. savant and soldier (1754-93)].

Meux¹: miūs¹; mūs² [Eng. family name].

Meux²: miūs¹; mūs² [The name of a brewery in London].

Mexia: mi-hi'ā¹; me-hē'a² [Town in Texas].

Meyer: mai'er¹; mý'er² [Ger. family name].

Meynell: men'al¹; mēn'el² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Mezaab: mez'i-ab¹; mēz'a-āb² [Douai Bible].

Mezahab: mez'a-hab¹; mēz'a-hāb² [Bible].

Mezères: mē'zyār¹; mē'zyēr² [Fr. town, entered by Ger., 1914].

Mezobalte: mi-zō'bi-aīt¹; me-zō'ba-īt² [Bible (R. V.)].

mezzanine: mez'a-nin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mez'a-nin¹, M.; mēz'a-nin² or mez'a-nin². E. & I.* met'za-nin¹; *St.* me-zē-nin¹; *Wr.* mez'a-nain¹ [In architecture, a low story between two higher ones].

mezzo [It.]: med'zō¹; mēd'zō². Frequently mispronounced met'zō¹, especially in musical and vocal terminology [Half; medium; moderate].—**mezzo soprano** [It.]: med'zō sō-prā'nō¹; mēd'zō sō-prā'nō² [A voice lower than soprano and higher than a contralto]. [1774-1849].

Mezzofanti: med'zō-fān'ti¹; mēd'zō-fān'ti² [It. cardinal and linguist]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

mezzotint: mez'o-tint¹; mēz'o-tint², *Standard, C., & St.; E.* met'zo-tint¹; I., M., W. (1909), & W. med'zo-tint¹; W. (*Revised Unabridged*, 1913), mez'o-tint¹ [A manner of engraving on copper or steel].

Miami: mai-am'i¹; mī-ām'i² [Amerind tribe or several counties and cities [named for it]].

Miamin: mai'ə-min¹; mī'a-mīn² [Bible].

miasma: mai-az'mə¹; mī-ās'ma². *Standard & St.* mī-az'mə¹; C., E., I., M., W., & W. mai-az'mə¹ [Malaria].

Mibahar: mib'ə-hār¹; mīb'a-hār² [Douai Bible].—**Mibhar:** mib'hār¹; mīb'hār² [Bible].—**Mibsam:** mib'sam¹; mīb'sām² [Bible].—**Mibzar:** mib'zār¹; mīb'zār² [Bible].

mica: mai'kə¹; mī'ea² [A silicate of aluminum].

Mica: mai'kə¹; mī'ea² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Micah:** mai'kā¹; mī'ēā² [A Hebrew prophet or his book in the Bible].—**Micaiah:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ə¹; mī'ēā'yā² or mī-ēā'yā² [Bible].—**Micha:** mai'kə¹; mī'ea² [Bible].

Michael: mai'kel¹ or mai'ki-el¹; mī'ēl² or mī'ea-ēl² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Michel:** mī'shel¹; mī'chēl²; G. **Michael:** mī'ka-el¹; mī'ēā-ēl²; Hung. **Mihály:** mī'hā'hī¹; mī'hā'hī²; It. **Michele:** mī-kē'lē¹; mī-ēg'le²; Sp. **Miguel:** mī-gū-el¹; mī-gū-ēl²; Pol. **Michał:** mī'hāl¹; mī'sāl²; Rus. **Michail:** mī'ka-il¹; mī'ēā-il²; Sw. **Mikael:** mī'ka-ēl¹; mī'kā-ēl².

Michaelmas: mik'el-mas¹; mī'ēl-mas² [The feast of St. Michael Sept. 29].

Michah: mai'kā¹; mī'ēā² [Bible].—**Michala:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ə¹; mī-ēā'yā² or mī-ēā'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Michajah:** mai-kē'yā¹; mī-ēā'yā² [Bible].—**Michal:** mai'kəl¹; mī'ēal² [Bible].—**Michea:** mai-kī'ə¹; mī-ēē'a² [Douai Bible].—**Micheas:** mai-kī'əs¹; mī-ēē'as² [Apocrypha].

Michelangelo, Michael Angelo: mai'kel an'ji-lo¹ or (It.) mī'kel-ān'jē-lō¹; mī'ēl an'ge-lo² or (It.) mī'ēl-ān'gē-lō² [It. painter (1475-1564)].

Michalet: mīsh'le¹; mīch'le² [Fr. historian (1798-1874)].

Michigan: mīsh'gən¹; mīch'gən²; *not* mīt'shī-gən² as sometimes heard [in England].

Miching Malicho: mīch'ŋ mal'i-cho¹; mīch'ing māl'i-cho².

Marry this is *Miching Malicho*, that meanes Mischeefe.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2, First folio ed. 1623.

Dr. Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) points out that the conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malhecho*, misdeed, yields a fairly satisfactory sense, and that in the First quarto edition (1603) the words are spelt "myching Malico," and in the Second quarto edition (1604) "munching Mallico."

Michmas: mik'mas¹; mī'e-mas² [Bible].—**Michmash:** mik'mash¹; mī'e-māsh² [Bible].—**Michmethah:** mik'mi-thā¹; mī'e-me-thā² [Bible].—**Michmethath:** mik'mi-thāth¹; mī'e-me-thāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Michri:** mik'rai¹; mī'e-rī² [Bible].—**Michtam:** mik'tam¹; mī'e-tām² [Bible].

microbe: mai'krōb¹; mī'erōb² [A bacterium].

microcosm: mai'kro-kəzm¹; mī'ero-eōsm². Bailey (1732) *mī'rocrosm*; Johnson (1755) *microcos'm*; Fenning (1760) *micro'cosm*; Ash (1775) *mī'rocrosm*, but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers mai'kro-kəzm¹. Altho dating from Ormīn (*circa* 1200) the word does not find record in our word-books until 1603, when Florio suggested that man's nature be called "*Microcosmos* or little world," perhaps after Dee's "*Microcosmus*, The Lesse World" (1570), or Lydgate's "*Mycrocosme* . . .

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

and *microcosme*, a word wych clerkys calle 'the lasse world' " (1426). Bullokar (1616) recorded it at length:

Microcosmus. It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

BULLOKAR *English Expositor* s. v. [1616].

micrograph: mai'kro-graf¹; mi'ero-grāf² [An instrument for minute writing, drawing, etc.].—**micrography:** mai-krog'ra-fi¹; mi-erōg'ra-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mai'kro-grāf-i¹. [meter]

micron: mai'kren¹ or mik'ren¹; mi'erōn² or mī'e'rōn² [One millionth of a

Micronesia: mai'kro-nī'shi-ə¹; mi'ero-nē'shi-a² [The region of the small islands, especially a region of South Sea islands].—**Micronesian:** mai'kro-nī'shi-ən¹; mi'ero-nē'shi-ən². *M.* mai'kro-nī'shi-ən¹.

microscope: mai'kro-skōp¹; mi'ero-seōp², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* mai'kro-skōp¹; *M.* mai'kro-skōp¹; *Wr.* mai'kro-skōp¹; *Ash* (1775) mik'ro-skōp¹ [An instrument used in examining minute objects].

microscopist: mai-kres'ko-pist¹, *Standard, E., M., & W., or mai'kro-skō'-pist¹, C. & I.; mi'erōs'eo-pist² or mi'ero-seō-pist². St.* mai-kres'ko-pist¹; *Wr.* mai'kro-skō-pist¹ [One expert in the use of the microscope].

microscopy: mai-kres'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., St., & W., or mai'kro-skō-pi¹, C. & I.; mi'erōs'eo-py² or mi'ero-seō-py². Wr.* mi-kres'ke-pi¹ [The art of examining objects with a microscope].

Midas: mai'das¹; mi'das² [In Gr. myth, a king of Phrygia to whom Dionysos granted the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, and whose ears were turned into ass's ears by Apollo].

Middin: mid'm¹; mīd'in² [Bible].—**Midian:** mid'i-ən¹; mīd'i-ən² [Bible].

midwifery: mid'waif'ri¹; mīd'wif'ry²—the pronunciation of the most modern dictionaries. *St. & Wr.* mid'wif-ri¹, which was formerly the standard pronunciation as indicated from the time of Perry (1775) to that of Worcester (1859) [The business of the midwife; obstetrics].

mien: mīn¹; mēn² [External appearance; bearing].

Migdal-el: mig'dal-el¹; mīg'dal-ēl² [Bible].—**Migdal-gad:** mig'dal-gad¹; mīg'dal-gād² [Bible].—**Migdol:** mig'del¹ or mig'dōl¹; mīg'dōl² or mīg'dōl² [Bible].

might: mait¹; mīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Power; strength].

Mignon: mī'nyōn¹; mī'nyōn² [Opera by Ambroise Thomas].

mignonette: min'yan-et¹; mīn'yon-ēt² [A fragrant flowering plant].

migraine: mi-grēn¹; mī-grān² [Fr., a headache on one side of the head].

Migron: mig'ren¹; mīg'rōn² [Bible].

Miguel: mi-gēl¹; mī-gēl² [Port. prince (1802-66)].

Mijamin: mij'ə-min¹; mīj'a-mīn² [Bible].

Mikado: mi-kā'do¹; mī-kā'do² [Japanese emperor].

Mikloth: mik'lōth¹ or mik'lōth¹; mīk'lōth² or mīk'lōth² [Bible].—**Miknelah:** mik-nī'yā¹ or mik-nai'a¹; mīk-nē'yā² or mīk-nī'a² [Bible].—**Millai:** mil'ə-lai¹; mīl'a-lī² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gē, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Milan¹: mi-lan¹ or mil'en¹; mi-lān² or ml'an² [It. province and city]. The usage of the poets, which favors the second, is now more than a century old, and has been displaced during the past decade by mi-lan¹, which approximates more closely to the Italian **Mi-la'no**: mi-lā'nō¹; ml-lā'nō².

Milan²: ml'an¹; ml'lān² [Serbian king (1854-1901)].

Milan³: mai'lən¹; ml'an² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Milcah: mil'kā¹; ml'eā² [Bible].

milch: mlch¹; mlch² [Giving milk, as a cow].

Milcom: ml'kam¹; ml'eom² [Bible: Ammonite god].—**Miletum:** ml-li'-tum¹; ml-lē'tūm² [Bible].—**Miletus:** ml-lī'tus¹; ml-lē'tūs² [Bible].

miliary: ml'i-ē-ri¹; ml'i-ā-ry², *Standard & C.; E., M., & W.* (1909) ml'i-ō-ri¹; *I. & St.* ml'i-a-ri¹; *W.* (1913) & *Wr.* ml'yā-ri¹ [Small, like millet-seeds].

Milcho: ml'i-kō¹; ml'i-eō² [Douai Bible].

milltia: ml-liš'ə¹; ml-līsh'a² [Citizen soldiery].

Millais: ml-lē¹; ml-lā² [Eng. painter (1829-96)].

milleped, milliped, millepede, millipede: ml'i-ped¹, ml'e-pēd²; ml'i-pīd¹, ml'e-pēd². By the earlier lexicographers the word was spelt *millepeda* (Phillips "New World of Words," edited by Kersey, 1706) and *millepedes* by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Johnson stressed the *first* syllable, as did also Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott; Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares stressed the *second*, and Ash, the *third*. The pronunciation ml'i-ped¹ was indicated by Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott, while ml-lep'i-diz¹ was recorded by Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) noted ml'i-ped¹, the pronunciation noted by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; but Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), ml'i-pīd¹, which is indicated by *M., St., & W.* (1909)—all favoring the spelling *millepede*, which is now preferred in England. A revision of "Webster's Unabridged" (1913) reverts to the form *milleped*, and to the pronunciation indicated by Webster's "American Dictionary" and its successors for nearly 75 years [A caterpillar-like insect with many legs; also, a wood-louse].

Millerand: ml'lā-rān¹; ml'lē-rān² [Fr. President, 1920-24. (1859-)].

Millet¹ (Francis Davis): ml'et¹; ml'ēt² [Am. artist (1846-1912); lost in the "Titanic" disaster].

Millet² (Jean François): ml'yē¹; ml'yē² [Fr. painter (1814-75)].

millinery: ml'i-nēr¹; ml'i-ner-y²; *not* ml'i-nār¹ [Bonnets and hats for women].

millionaire: ml'yān-ār¹; ml'yon-ār². *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and *E., I., & St.* place the chief stress upon it. All other modern dictionaries note the chief stress on the final syllable. Murray notes but one stress as indicating modern English usage and pronounces the word ml-yēn-ār¹ [A person of great wealth].

Millo: ml'o¹; ml'o² [Bible].

Milnes: mlnz¹; mlns²; *not* ml'nēz¹ [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Milo: mai'lo¹ or (*Fr.*) ml'lō¹; ml'lo² or (*Fr.*) ml'lō² [Island in the Aegean sea where the *Venus of Milo* was found].

milreis: ml'rēs¹ or ml'rīs¹; ml'rēs² or ml'rēs² [Port. coin].

mime: moim¹; mīm² [A mimic play or farce].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk. bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

mimetic: *mī-met'ik*¹; *mī-mēt'ie*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St. mai-met'ik*¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Given to mimicry].

mimetic: *mīm'ī-tait*¹; *mīm'e-tit*², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. mai'met-ait*¹; *M. mai'mi-tait*¹. While American usage indicates the *i* of the first syllable as in "hit," English usage gives it as in "aisle" [A variety of mineral].

mimographer: *mī-mōg'rā-fər*¹; *mī-mōg'ra-fər*², *Standard, W. (1909), & Wr.; C., E., I., & M. mai-meg'rā-fər*¹, which is the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780) and by Eng. and some Sc. dictionaries; but *St. mim-eg'rā-fər*¹. Webster (1840) *mai-mōg'rā-fər*¹, which is the pronunciation indicated by the Goodrich & Porter editions of the "American Dictionary," and by the "Unabridged" and "International" dictionaries up to 1908, and also by the "Revised Unabridged" (1913) [A writer of mimes].

Mimosa: *mī-mō'sə*¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or mai-mō'sə*¹, *C., E., & I.; mī-mō'sə*² or *mī-mō'sa*². *M. mī-mō'zə*¹; *St. mī-mō'za*² [A genus of plants of which the sensitive plant is one].

minaret: *min'ə-ret*¹; *mīn'a-rēt*² [A slender tower].

minatory: *min'ə-to-rī*¹; *mīn'a-to-ry*². Sheridan (1780), Entick (1807), and Jameson (1827) *mai'nə-tər*¹ [Threatening].

mince: *mins*¹; *mīnç*² [To cut or chop into small pieces].

Mincio: *mīn'chō*¹ or (*Anglice*) *min'si-o*¹; *mīn'chō*² or (*Anglice*) *mīn'çi-o*² [It. river].

mind: *maind*¹; *mīnd*² [Conscious intelligence].—**mind**: *maind'ed*¹;

Minden: *min'den*¹; *mīn'dēn*² [Am. or Prus. city].

Miniamin: *min'ya-min*¹ or *mi-nai'ə-min*¹; *mīn'ya-mīn*² or *mi-nī'a-mīn*² [Bible].

miniature: *min'ī-ə-chur*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or min'ī-ə-tiur*¹, *M.; mīn'ī-ə-chur*² or *mīn'ī-ə-tiur*². *E. min'ya-tiur*¹; *I. & St. min'ī-tiur*¹; *Wr. min'ya-tiur*¹. By the earlier lexicographers five pronunciations were indicated: (1) Perry (1777) *min'ī-ə-tiur*¹; (2) Sheridan (1780) *min'it-chur*¹; (3) Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *min'ī-tiur*¹; (4) Enfield (1807) *min'ya-tiur*¹; (5) Wright (1855) *min'ī-ə-chur*¹ [A portrait painted on a small scale].

Minié: *mī'ni'ē*¹; *mī'ni'ē*²—frequently corrupted to *mīn'yē*¹, *min'ī-ē*¹, and *min'ī*¹ [Fr. soldier (1804-79), inventor of a rifle and ball that bear his name].

minium: *min'ī-ūm*¹; *mīn'ī-ūm*². Formerly two syllables: *min'yum*¹ [Red lead].

minnesinger: *min'ī-sīn'ər*¹; *mīn'e-sīng'er*² [Ger. poet].

Minni: *min'ai*¹; *mīn'ī*² [Bible].—**Minnith**: *min'īth*¹; *mīn'ith*² [Bible].

Minos: *mai'nes*¹; *mī'nōs*² [In Gr. myth, a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa].

Minotaur: *min'ō-tēr*¹; *mīn'ō-tar*² [In Gr. myth, a monster killed by Theseus].

minuet: *min'yu-et*¹, *Standard & W., or min'yu-et*¹, *C., E., I., St., & Wr.; mīn'yū-ēt*² or *mīn'yū-ēt*². *M. mī-niu-et*¹ [A slow stately dance].

Minuit: *min'yu-it*¹; *mīn'yū-īt*² [Ger. colonist in America (1580?-1641)].

minus: *mai'nus*¹; *mī'nūs*² [Less; wanting].

minuscule: *mi-nus'kiul*¹; *mī-nūs'eul*² [A lower-case or small letter in printing and writing].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

minute (a.): mɪ-niūt¹; mɪ-nūt². This pronunciation is indicated by all modern dictionaries, yet Townsend Young regarded it as "a mark of provincial flatness" (Dublin, 1859). The pronunciation mɪ-niūt¹; mɪ-nūt², noted by Jameson and Smart, is very commonly heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic, and is perhaps an endeavor to make a distinction between the adjective and the noun. These remarks apply also to their relatives.

minute (n.): mɪn'ɪt¹; mɪn'ut². Wr. mɪn'et¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) mɪn'niūt¹ [A common unit of time, the 60th part of an hour].

minutely: mɪ-niūt'h¹; mɪ-nūt'ly². The pronunciation mɪ-niūt'h¹; mɪ-nūt'ly², is frequently heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic. See **MINUTE**, a.

minuteness: mɪ-niūt'nes¹; mɪ-nūt'nēs². The pronunciation mɪ-niūt'nes¹; mɪ-nūt'nes², is frequently heard on both sides of the Atlantic. See **MINUTE**, a.

minutia: mɪ-niū'shi-ə¹; mɪ-nū'shi-a² [A precise detail].—**minutiæ**: mɪ-niū'shi-ɪ¹; mɪ-nū'shi-ē².

minx: mɪŋks¹; mɪŋks² [A forward, saucy girl].

Miocene: mɪ'o-sɪn¹; mɪ'o-çēn² [Geol. epoch].

Miphboseth: mɪ-fɪb'o-sēf^h¹; mɪ-fɪb'o-sēth² [Douai Bible].

Miphkad: mɪf'kad¹; mɪf'kād² [Bible].

Mirabeau: mɪ'rā'bō¹; mɪ'rā'bō² [1. Fr. economist (1715-89). 2. Fr. statesman (1749-91)].

mirage: mɪ-rūz¹; mɪ-rāzh²; *not* mɪ'rej¹ [An optical illusion in hot countries].

Miranda: mɪ-ran'da¹; mɪ-rān'da² [A feminine personal name].

Miriam: mɪr'ɪ-əm¹; mɪr'ɪ-am² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Mirma: mɪr'mə¹; mɪr'mə² [Bible].—**Mirmah**: mɪr'mā¹; mɪr'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Misaam**: mɪs'ɪ-am¹; mɪs'a-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Misael**: mɪs'ɪ-el¹ or mɪs'ɪ-el¹; mɪs'a-ēl² or mɪ'sa-ēl² [Apocrypha].

misanthrope: mɪs'ən-thrōp¹; mɪs'an-thrōp². In Fr. mɪ'zān'trōp¹; mɪ'zān'trōp² [One who hates mankind].—**misanthropic**: mɪs'an-thrōp'ɪk¹; mɪs'ān-thrōp'ɪē².—**misanthropy**: mɪs-an'thro-pɪ¹; mɪs'ān'thro-py² [Hatred of mankind].

miscegenation: mɪs'ɪ-ji-nē'shən¹; mɪs'e-ge-nā'shon² [Mixture of races].

miscellany: mɪs'e-lā-nɪ¹; mɪs'ē-lā-ny². By Bailey (1732), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Encyclopedic (1888) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, mɪs-sel'a-nɪ¹; by Fenning (1760) it was placed on the third, mɪs-sel-ē-nɪ¹. By all the other leading lexicographers and orthoepists the stress was marked on the first syllable [A book containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects].

mischievous: mɪs'ʃhi¹; mɪs'ʃhɪ²; *not* mɪs'ʃhi¹ [Harm; damage].

mischievous: mɪs'ʃhi-vus¹; mɪs'che-vūs²; *not* mɪs'ʃhi-vus¹, as indicated by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791), and still sometimes heard, but condemned as provincial. So also with its relatives **mis'chievous-ly**, **mis'chievous-ness** [Inclined to do harm or damage].

misconstrue: mɪs'ken-strū¹ or mɪs-ken'strū¹; mɪs'eŋ-strū² or mɪs-eŋ'strū². The first, which is the pronunciation having the sanction of good usage, is indicated by *Standard*, the second has the support of all the ancient and other modern dictionaries.

Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on the final syllable than in the case of *construe*. HARRIS Webster's New International Dict. s. v. [Springfield, 1909].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

mise en scène [Fr.]: *miz an sän*¹; *mış an sên*² [Stage-setting].

Miserere: *miz"e-ri"ri*¹; *mış"e-rē-rē*² [In liturgies, the Fifty-first Psalm].

Misgab: *mis'gab*¹; *mış'gāb*² [Bible].—**Misrael**: *miş'el*¹ or *mī'shī-el*¹; *miş'al*² or *mī'shā-ēl*² [Bible].—**Mishal**: *miş'al*¹ or *mī'shāl*¹; *miş'al*² or *mī'shāl*² [Bible]. Same as **MISHAL**.—**Misham**: *mai'sham*¹; *mī'shām*² [Bible].—**Misheal**: *miş'al*¹ or *mī'shī-al*¹; *miş'e-āl*² or *mī'she-āl*² [Bible]. Same as **MASHAL**.—**Mishma**: *miş'ma*¹; *miş'ma*² [Bible].—**Mishmannah**: *miş-man'ā*¹; *miş-mān'ā*² [Bible].—**Mishraites**: *miş'ri-aits*¹; *mī'sh-ra-its*² [Bible].

misogamist: *mis-eg'a-mist*¹; *miş-ög'a-mist*². *M.* *mais-eg'a-mist*¹ [A hater of marriage].—**misogamy**: *mis-eg'a-mi*¹; *miş-ög'a-my*². *M.* *mais-eg'a-mi*¹ [Hatred of marriage].

misogynist: *mis-øj'i-nist*¹; *miş-ög'y-nist*². *E. & St.* *mis-øj'i-nist*¹; *M.* *mais-øj'i-nist*¹ [A hater of women].

misogyny: *mis-øj'i-ni*¹; *miş-ög'y-ny*². *E. & St.* *mis-øj'i-ni*¹; *M.* *mais-øj'i-ni*¹ [Hatred of women].

Mispar: *mis'par*¹; *miş'pār*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mispereth**: *mis-pi'reth*¹ or *miş'pī-reth*¹; *miş-pē'rēth*² or *miş'pē-rēth*² [Bible].—**Misrephoth-maim**: *miş'ri-fēth-mē'im*¹; *miş're-fōth-mā'im*² [Bible].

Mississippi: *miş'i-sip*¹; *miş'i-sīp*² [River and State in the United States].

Missouri: *mi-zū'ri*¹ or *mi-sū'ri*¹; *mi-sū'ri*² or *mi-sy'ri*² [River and State in U. S.]. The founders of a State and their descendants are entitled to dictate the pronunciation of the name of that State. Unfortunately for the first pronunciation, the second predominates among the people of the United States.

Mister: *miş'ter*¹; *miş'ter*² [A title of address commonly abbreviated in writing *Mr.*]. See quotation.

The same haste and necessity of despatch which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Misses*. Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, etc., are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, etc. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.

WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dict. s. v. *mistress* (1791).

mistletoe: *miş'l-tō*¹ or *miz'l-tō*¹; *miş'l-tō* or *miş'l-tō*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A European evergreen parasitic plant found more frequently on the apple-tree, maple, and poplar than on the oak].

mistress: *miş'tres*¹; *miş'trēs*²; more frequently heard *miş'tris*¹; vulgarly *miş'sis*¹ [A woman in authority or control; as, the *mistress* of the House]. Compare **MISTER**; **MRS.**

Mithcah, Mithkah: *miş'ka*¹; *miş'eā*² [Bible].—**Mithnite**: *miş'nait*¹; *miş'nīt*² [Bible].—**Mithredath**: *miş'ri-dath*¹; *miş're-dāth*² [Bible].—**Mithridates, Mithradates**: *miş'ri-dē'tiz*¹; *miş'ri-dā'tēs*² [Bible (R. V.)]; king of Pontus, (-63 B. C.).

mitrailleuse [Fr.]: *mī'trā'yūz*¹; *mī'trā'yūs*² [A type of machine-gun].

mitriform: *mit'ri-fērm*¹; *mīt'ri-fōrm*², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) *mai'tri-fērm*¹; *W.* (1847-1908) and *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), *mit'ri-fērm*¹ [Shaped like a miter].

mitten: *mit'n*¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or mit'en*¹, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; *mīt'n*² or *mīt'en*² [A covering for the hand].

Mitylene: *mit'i-lī'nī*¹; *mīt'y-lē'nē*² [Island in Ægean sea].

Mivart: *mai'vart*¹; *mī'vart*² [Eng. anatomist (1827-1900)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mizar: miz'zār¹; mī'zār² [Bible].—**Mizpah:** miz'pā¹; mīz'pā² [Bible].—**Mizpar:** miz'par¹; mīz'par² [Bible].—**Mizpeh:** miz'pe¹; mīz'pē² [Bible].—**Mizraim:** miz'ri-im¹ or mīz-rē'im¹; mīz'ra-im² or mīz-rā'im² [Bible].—**Mizzah:** miz'ā¹; mīz'ū² [Bible].

mn: Initial *m* is silent before *n* in words derived from the Greek. See *M*, MNEMISM, MNEMONIC.

Mnason: nē'[or mnē']sən¹; nā'[or mnā']son² [Bible].

mnemism: nī'mizm¹; nē'mīsm². See *M* and *MX* [The "memory" attributed to organic molecules and cells].

mnemonics: nī-mən'iks¹; ne-mōn'ies² [The science of memory].

Mnemosyne: nī-mēs'i-nī¹; ne-mōs'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, goddess of memory].

Mnestheus: nes'thius¹; nēs'thūs² [Douai Bible].—**Moab:** mō'ab¹; mō'āb² [Bible].—**Moabite:** mō'ab-ait¹; mō'āb-it² [Bible].—**Moabites:** mō'ab-ait'es¹; mō'āb-it'es² [Bible].—**Moadia:** mō'a-dai'a¹; mō'a-dī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Moadiah:** mō'a-dai'ā¹; mō'a-dī'ā² [Bible].

moan, moat: These words are pronounced as one syllable: mōn¹, mōn²; mōt¹, mōt².

mobile¹: mō'bil¹; mō'bīl²—the pronunciation indicated by Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Webster (1828), and all modern dictionaries but Worcester, which notes mo-bīl¹. The latter was recorded by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Originally mēb'il¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840) [Easily movable]. Compare AUTOMOBILE.

Mobile²: mo-bīl¹; mo-bīl² [County, city, bay, and river in Ala.].

mobilization: mō'bil-i-zē'shan¹; mō'bil-i-zā'shon², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. mob-i-lai-zē'shan¹; I. & St. mob'i-l-i-zē'shan¹; M. mō'bi-lai-zē'shan¹; Wr. mēb-i-l-i-zē'shan¹*. The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second and fourth, English usage; and the third, usage in Scotland. The word dates from about 1799 and is not in the earlier lexicons [The making ready for active service, as a body of troops].

mobilize: mō'bil-aiz¹; mō'bil-iz², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr. mēb'i-laiz¹* [To prepare for active service, as an army].

mobled: mēb'ld¹; mōb'ld². This word is to be found in Shakespeare's works. In the First Folio Edition (1623) it is rendered *inobled*, but in an earlier edition (1603) it reads *mobled* [Muffled up].

First Player: But who, O who, had seen the *inobled* Queen?

Hamlet: The *inobled* Queene?

Polonius: That's good: *Inobled* Queene is good.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2.

Mobonnai: mo-ben'ai¹ or -ē¹; mo-bōn'ī² or -ā² [Douai Bible].

Mocha: mō'ka¹ or (*Arab.*) mō'ha¹; mō'ea² or (*Arab.*) mō'hā² [Arabian seaport or coffee imported therefrom].

Mochmur: mēk'mur¹; mōe'mūr² [Apocrypha].—**Mochona:** mēk'o-na¹; mōe'o-na² [Douai Bible].—**Mochori:** mēk'o-rāi¹; mōe'o-rī² [Douai Bible].

modal: mō'dal¹; mō'dal² [Denoting a mode or manner].

mode: mōd¹; mōd² [1. In grammar, a verb form. 2. Style; fashion].

model: mēd'el¹; mōd'ēl² [One who or that which serves as a pattern].

z: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ō, ōem; ūnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Modena: mō'dē-nā¹; mō'dē-nā²; sometimes Anglicized mō'dī-nā¹ [It. duchy, province, and city].

Modin: mō'din¹; mō'din² [Apocrypha]. [of a wheel].

modiolar: mō-dai'o-lar¹; mō-dī'o-lar² [Round and depressed like the nave

modiste: mō'dist¹; mō'dist² [Fr., milliner].

modulate: med'yū-lēt¹; mōd'yū-lāt.² *E., I., M., St., W., & W.*, and all the earlier lexicographers from Bailey to Sheridan (see below) and from Walker to the present day. *Standard & C.* mēj'u-lēt¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) [To vary in the quality of sound].

module: med'yul¹; mōd'yul². *Standard* (1891-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*, and all the earlier lexicographers except Sheridan (1780), who indicated mēj'ul¹. *Standard* (1913) mēj'ul¹ [A standard or unit of measurement].

Mæris: mī'ris¹; mē'ris² [Egypt. lake].

Moeth: mō'ēth¹; mō'ēth² [Apocrypha].

Mohammed: mo-ham'ed¹; mo-hām'ed² [Founder of Islam (570?-632)].

Mohegan: mo-hī'gan¹; mo-hē'gan² [Variant form of the next word].

Mohican: mo-hī'kan¹; mo-hī'ean² [An Amerind tribe of Algonkian stock].

Mohola: mō'ho-lā¹; mō'ho-lā² [Douai Bible].

Moholi: mō'ho-lai¹; mō'ho-lī² [Douai Bible].

moldore: mēi'dōr¹; mōi'dōr²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and the same as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Smart (1857). The word was stressed on the final syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Pg. coin].

molety: mēi'ti¹; mōi'e-ty². *M.* mēi'a-ti¹ [A half; also, a small portion].

moire [Fr.]: mwār¹; mwār² [A watered silk or mohair fabric].

moiré [Fr.]: mwā'rē¹; mwā're² [Watered: said of silk or metals].

moist: meist¹; mōist² [Slightly wet]. Compare MOISTEN.

moisten: meis'n¹; mōis'n²—the *t* is silent. Compare LISTEN [To wet] [slightly].

Molada: mel'a-dā¹ or mo-lē'dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mo-lā'dā² [Douai Bible].—

Moladah: mel'a-dā¹ or mo-lē'dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mo-lā'dā² [Bible].—**Molathi:** mel'a-thai¹; mōl'a-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Molathite:** mel'a-thait¹; mōl'a-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Molech:** mōlek¹; mōlēk² [Bible. Same as Moloch]. [ECULE.]

molecular: mo-lek'yū-lar¹; mo-lē'yū-lar² [Pert. to molecules]. See MOL-

molecule: mel'i-kiū¹; mōl'e-eū²; *not* mō'lī-kiū¹ even tho it be indicated as an alternative by *M.*; *nor* mōl'kiū¹ as indicated in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1847) [The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately].

molestation: mō'les-tē'shān¹ or mel'es-tē'shān¹; mō'les-tā'shon² or mōl'ēs-tā'shon². The first is more frequently heard in the United States; the second is most common in Great Britain [The act of annoying by interference].

Moll: mō'loi¹; mō'li² [Apocrypha].—**Molid:** mō'hd¹; mō'lid [Bible].

Mollère: mō'lyār¹; mō'lyēr² [Fr. dramatist (1622-73)].

mollne: mō'ln¹; mō'lin². *M.* mo-lain¹ [A support for a mill-stone].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlse = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Molino del Rey [Sp.]: mo-lī'no del rē¹; mo-lī'no dēl rā² [Literally, "wind-mill of the king"; specif., a row of buildings near the City of Mexico, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847].

mollient: mōl'i-ent¹ or mēl'yent¹; mōl'i-ēnt² or mōl'yent². The latter was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) [Tending to soften].

Moloch: mō'lek¹; mō'lōe² [Phenician god].

molt, moult: mōlt¹; mōlt² [To shed, as feathers, hair, etc.].

Moltke (von): fon mōlt'kə¹; fon mōlt'ke² [Prus. field-marshal (1800-91)].

Molucca: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lūe'a² [Pert. to the MOLUKKA].

Molukka: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lūk'a² [Island-group of the Malay Archipelago].

Molyneux: mēl'i-nū¹ or (Eng.) mēl'niüks¹; mōl'y-nū² or (Eng.) mōl'nüks² [Eng. family name of Norman origin].

Momdis: mēm'dus¹; mōm'dis² [Apocrypha].

momental (a.): mo-men'tal¹; mo-mēn'tal². *C.* mō'mən-tal¹; *I.* mō-mēnt'al¹ [Pert. to momentum].

momentary: mō'mən-tə-rī¹; mō'men-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C.*, *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *I.* mō'ment-a-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) mō'men-tē-rī¹.

momentum: mo-men'tum¹; mo-mēn'tūm² [Impetus gained by movement].

Monaco: mēn'ə-kō¹ or mēn'ā-ko¹; mōn'ā-eō² or mōn'ā-eo². The second pronunciation, preferred by *C.*, is due to the French influence [Eur. principality].

monad: mēn'ad¹ or mō'nad¹; mōn'ād² or mō'nād [A simple and indivisible entity].—**monadic**: mēn-ad'ik¹; mōn-ād'ie².

Monaghan: mēn'ə-hən¹; mōn'ə-han² [Ir. county and town].

monarch: mēn'ərki¹; mōn'are². So also its relatives **mon'arch-ism**, **mon'ar-chy**. See *CH* [A ruler of a nation].—**monarchic**: mō-nar'kik¹; mō-nār'eic².

monastery: mēn'əs-ter-rī¹; mōn'as-tēr-y². Jones (1798) mēn'əs-trī¹ [A building occupied by persons under religious vows].

Monck: mun'k¹; mōnk² [Eng. family name].

Monday: mun'dī¹; mōn'dy². The pronunciation of the last syllable is weakened to a as in "senate" and approximates to i in "habit." Altho so indicated by most dictionaries, this pronunciation should be discouraged in favor of one that is more distinct. This should approximate to the sound of a in "chaste" (compare *DAY*), and was formerly so heard in Scotland, the north of England, and in Ireland. Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) so indicated it, but Walker (1791) gave to the a the sound of e in "me." Compare *DAY*. See *O*.

Of all the days that's in the week

I dearly love but one day,

And that's the day that comes betwixt

A Saturday and Monday.

HENRY CAREY *Sally in Our Alley* (1715).

In the foregoing lines it is quite evident that the poet intended the word should be distinctly enunciated.

monetary: mēn'i-tə-rī¹; mōn'e-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *I.* mēn'i-ta-rī¹; *C.* & *W.* mēn'i-tū-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) mēn'i-tē-rī¹. By Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) mun'i-tar-rī¹, noted also as alternative by *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* and frequently used by educated persons [Pert. to money].

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔi; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

money: mun'1; mōn'y2. See O.—**moneyed:** mun'id1; mōn'yd2 [Possessing money].

Monge: mōn'3; mōnzh2 [Fr. educator; mathematician (1746–1818)].

mongoos or mongoose: mēn'gūs1; mōn'gōōs2 [An ichneumon].

mongrel: mun'grel1; mōn'grēl2.

monism: men'izm1; mōn'ism2. *Standard & W.* note mō'nizm1 as alternative [In philosophy, a system of metaphysics based on a single ultimate principle].

monk: mun'k1; mōn'k2. See O [A religious hermit].

monkey: mun'k1; mōn'ky2. See O [One of a quadrumanous group of mammals resembling man].

mono-: men'o-1; mōn'o-2 [From the Gr. *μωνο-* (*mono-*), combining form from *μωνος* (*monos*), alone: used in words derived from the Greek]. [NOCLAR.]

monocle: men'o-kl1; mōn'o-el2 [An eye-glass for one eye]. Compare **MO-**

monoclinical: men'o-klai'nāl1; mōn'o-clī'nāl2 [Dipping in one direction].

monocotyledon: men'o-ket'i-li'den1; mōn'o-cōt'y-lē'don2 [A plant having a single seed-leaf in the embryo].

monocular: mo-nek'yū-lar1; mo-nōe'yū-lar2 [One-eyed]. See **MONOCLE**.

monogamy: mo-neg'a-mī1; mo-nōg'a-my2. So also its relatives **monog'a-mist**, **mo-nog'a-mous** [The practise of single marriage at one time].

monogeny: mo-nej'i-nī1; mo-nōg'e-ny2 [The theory that the human races are of one blood]. [woven as to form one device].

monogram: men'o-gram1; mōn'o-gram2 [A number of letters so inter-

monograph: men'o-graf1; mōn'o-gráf2 [A treatise devoted to one subject].

monolog, monologue: men'o-log1; mōn'o-lōg2. *Smart* (1857) men'o-lōg1. [Something, as a dramatic soliloquy, spoken by one person].

monologist: mo-nel'o-jist1; mo-nōl'o-gist2, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* (1890–1908). In *W* (1909) the editors, following the example of Dr. Murray ("New English Dictionary," 1908), introduced a different pronunciation for a different spelling, **monologist**. Thus, the spelling *monologist* is pronounced with the stress upon the second syllable—*mo-nol'o-jist*—and this spelling, dating back to 1711, is the earliest on record, while the form *monologuist* is pronounced *mon'o-log'ist*, which Dr. Murray renders *mon'ol-o-gist*. In the last two pronunciations the *g* is hard as in *go*. In support of the spelling *monologuist*, the earliest quotation that Dr. Murray gives dates from 1865.

monomachy: mo-nem'a-ki1; mo-nōm'a-ey2. By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Entick* (1764), and *Ash* (1775), stressed on the first syllable [A duel].

monomania: men'o-mē'mi-a1; mōn'o-mā'ni-a2. Frequently mispronounced mō-nō-mē'mi-a1 [Mental derangement confined to one idea].

monophthong: men'of-theŋ1; mōn'of-thōng2. *E. & W.* mē-nef'then1 [1. A pure vowel or single simple sound. 2. A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound]. [wings].

monoplane: men'o-plēn1; mōn'o-plān2 [An air-plane with one pair of

monopolization: mo-nep'o-li-zē'shan1; mo-nōp'o-li-zā'shon2. *M.* mo-nep'o-lai-zē'shan1 [The act of securing exclusive right to or possession of something].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

monoptote: mən'əp-tōt¹; mǒn'öp-tōt². By Johnson (1755), Manning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the second syllable. Bailey (1732) rendered the word *monop/oton* and it was stressed by *E. & I.* [An adjective or noun having only one case-form].

monostrophe: mo-nēs'tro-fi¹; mo-nös'tro-fe². In Eng. mən'o-strōf¹; in Scot. mən-es'trō-fi¹ [A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe].

monosyllabic: mən'o-si-lab'ik¹; mǒn'o-sy-lāb'ie² [Consisting of monosyllables].

monosyllable: mən'o-sil'ə-bl¹; mǒn'o-syl'a-bl². *M.* mən-o-sil'ə-b'l¹ [A word of one syllable]. [but one God].

monotheism: mən'o-thī'izm¹; mǒn'o-thē'īsm² [The doctrine that there is

monotype: mən'o-taip¹; mǒn'o-tȳp²; *not* mō'no-taip¹ [A single type in its class; also, a composing-machine for setting single types or logotypes for printing].

Monro: mən-rō'¹; mon-rō'² [British family name of Celtic origin].

Monroe: mən-rō'¹; mon-rō'² [Am. President (1753-1831)].

monseigneur [Fr.]: mēn'sē'nyūr'¹ or (*Anglice*) mən-sen'yər¹; mōn'sē'nyūr'² or (*Anglice*) mōn-sēn'yēr'² [A title of honor given to persons of eminence, as princes, cardinals, archbishops, etc.].

monsieur [Fr.]: mə-syūr'¹; mo-syūr'². Knowles (1835) mōn'siūr¹; Smart (1857) mōqs-yūr¹ [Mister: a title of address].

monsignor: mən-si'nyēr¹ or (*It.*) mōn'si'nyōr¹; mǒn-si'nyōr² or (*It.*) mōn'-si'nyōr² [A title bestowed on a prelate, officers of the Papal court, and others].

Monson: mən'sn¹; mōn'sn² [Town in Mass. or in Me.].

monsoon: mən-sūn¹; mǒn-sōon² [A seasonable wind of Southern Asia].

Montagu, Montague: mən'tə-giū¹; mǒn'tə-gū² [Eng. family name].

Montaigne: mən-tēn' or (*Fr.*) mēn'tē'nyā¹; mǒn-tān' or (*Fr.*) mōn'tā'-nye² [Fr. philosopher (1533-1592)]. [70].

Montalembert: mēn'tā'lān'bār¹; mōn'tā'lān'bēr² [Fr. statesman (1810-

Montana: mən-tā'nā¹; mǒn-tā'na²; *not* mən-tan'ā¹—the nasal drawl sometimes heard is out of place [A State of the United States].

Montauk: mən-tēk¹; mǒn-tāk² [Hamlet on Long Island, N. Y.].

Montcalm: mēnt-kām¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn'kām¹; mōnt-cām² or (*Fr.*) mōn'-cām² [Fr. general (1712-59)]. [80].

Montecuccoli: mōn'tē-kū'ko-lī¹; mon'tē-cū'eo-lī² [Aust. general (1608-

Montefiore: mən'ti-fi-ōr¹; mǒn'te-fi-ōr² [Eng. philanthropist (1784-1885) born of a famous It. family].

monteith: mən-tīth¹; mǒn-tēth² [A punch-bowl, so called from a Scot. personal name borne by one whose cloak was notched at the bottom and resembled the brim of the bowl]. [to Montenegro].

Montenegrin: mən'ti-ni'grin¹; mǒn'te-nē'grin². *C.* mən'ti-neg'rin¹ [Pert.

Montenegro: mən'ti-ni'gro¹; mǒn'te-nē'gro² [European kingdom].

Monterey: mən'ti-rē¹; mǒn'te-rē² [Mex. city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Montesquieu: mon¹tes-kiü¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn¹tes¹ki¹ü¹; mōn¹tes-kü² or (*Fr.*) mōn¹tēs¹ki¹ü² [*Fr.* jurist (1699-1755)].

Montessori: mōn¹tes-sō¹rī¹; mōn¹tēs-sō¹rī² [*It.* educator (1870-)].

Montevideo: mēn¹ti-vid¹o¹ or (*Sp.*) mon¹tē-vi-dē¹o¹; mōn¹te-vīd¹e-o² or (*Sp.*) mon¹tē-vi-dē²o² [*Dept.* and capital of Uruguay].

Montfort (de): mēnt¹fōrt¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn¹fōr¹; mōnt¹fōrt² or (*Fr.*) mōn¹fōr² [*1.* *Fr.* crusader (1160?-1218). *2.* *Eng.* statesman (1203-65) who laid the foundation for the House of Commons].

Montgolfier: mēnt-gel¹fi-är¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn¹gel¹fi¹ē¹; mōnt-göl¹fi-er² or (*Fr.*) mōn¹göl¹fi¹ē² [*Fr.* inventors (1) 1745-99; (2) 1740-1810] of hot-air balloon].

Montgomery: mēnt-gēm¹[or -gum¹]ä-rī¹; mōnt-göm¹[or -góm¹]er-y² [*Scot.* family name; used frequently as a geographical name in the United States].

month: mun¹ch¹; mōnth². So also its relatives **month¹ling**, **month¹ly**. See O [One of the 12 parts into which the year is divided].

Montholon, de: mēn¹tō¹lēn¹; mōn¹tō¹lōn² [*Fr.* general (1783-1853) and Napoleon I.'s companion on St. Helena].

Monticello¹: mōn¹ti-chel¹lō¹; mōn¹ti-chēl¹lō² [*It.* town]. [*United States*].

Monticello²: mēn¹ti-sel¹o¹; mōn¹ti-čēl¹o² [One of various towns in the

Montijo: mōn-ti¹ho¹; mōn-ti¹ho². When applied to Eugenie de Montijo de Guzman, Empress of the French, pronounced frequently mēn¹ti-jo¹.

Montmorency: mēnt¹mo-ren¹si¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn¹mo¹rañ¹si¹; mōnt¹mo-rēn¹-cy² or (*Fr.*) mōn¹mo-rāñ¹cy² [*Historic Fr.* city, the cradle of a barony and dukedom; hence, a Canadian geographical name].

Montpensier: mēn¹puñ¹si¹ē¹; mōn¹pāñ¹si¹ē² [*Historic Fr.* commune where Louis VIII. died in 1266. It became the source of a dukedom under Francis I.].

Montresor: mēn-trez¹är¹; mōn-trēs¹or² [*Eng.* family name of *Fr.* origin].

Monzie: mun¹i¹; mōn¹ē² [*Scot.* hamlet, seat of a castle dating from 1634]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

mood: müd¹; mōōd² [*State of mind*].

moon: mūn¹; mōōn² [*Celestial body*].

moor¹: mūr¹; mōōr². In some parts of *Eng.* pronounced mōr¹; mōr². See DOOR and O, and compare MORE [*A large tract of land usually uncultivated*].

Moor²: mūr¹; mōōr² [*A native of Morocco*].

Moore: mūr¹ or mōr¹; mōōr² or mōr² [*Family name in Eng., Ire., and the* [*U. S.*].

moose: mūs¹; mōōs² [*A quadruped related to the elk*].

Moosias: mō¹o-sai¹as¹; mō¹o-si¹as² [*Apocrypha*].—**Moossias:** mo-es¹i-as¹; mo-ös¹i-as² [*Apocrypha* (*R. V.*)]. [*duct*].

moral: mer¹äl¹; mör¹äl². Compare MORALE [*Conforming with right con-* [*origin*].
morale [*Fr.*]: mo-räl¹; mo-räl² [*The readiness, as of troops, to obey com-*
mands with confidence, courage, and zeal for a cause].

Moran: mo-ran¹ or mōr¹än¹; mo-rän² or mōr²än² [*Family name of Celtic*

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Morasthite: mo-ras'chait¹ or mō'ras'-thait¹; mo-rās'thīt² or mō'ras'-thīt² [Bible].

moratorium: mer"ə-tō'ri-um¹; mōr"a-tō'ri-ūm² [ring payment for a stated time].

Moray: mur'ī¹; mōr'y² [Sc. firth and former province].

Mordecai: mēr'di-kai¹; mōr'de-eī² [Bible].

more: mēr¹; mōr²; *not* mōr¹. Compare MOOR and see O [Something that exceeds something else].

Moreh: mō're¹; mō'rē² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Moreseth-gath:** mēr'esh-eth-gath¹ or mo-resh'eth-gath¹; mōr'esh-eth-gāth² or mo-rūsh'ēth-gāth² [Bible].

—**Moria:** mo-rai'əi¹; mo-rī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Moriah:** mo-rai'ōi¹; mo-rī'ā² [Bible].

moribund: mer'ī-bund¹; mōr'ī-būnd² [On the point of dying].

morion: mō'ri-ən¹; mō'ri-on², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., M., & St.* mer'ī-ən¹ [A form of helmet worn in the 16th century].

morn: mēr¹; mōrn². Compare MOURN [The early part of the day].

Moro: mō'ro¹; mō'ro² [A Malayan inhabitant of certain Philippine Islands].

moron: nū'ren¹; mō'rōn² [A feeble-minded person].

Morpheus: mēr'fiūs¹; mōr'fūs². Sometimes mēr'fi-us¹ [In Rom. myth, the son of sleep].

morphine: mēr'fin¹ or mēr'fin¹; mōr'fin² or mōr'fin². See PH [A constituent of opium used in medicine].

Morrell: mur'el¹ or me-rel¹; mōr'ēl² or mō-rēl² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

morsel: mēr'sel¹; mōr'sēl². In England mēr'sil¹ and so indicated by Dr. Murray [A small piece of food].

mortal: mēr'tal¹; mōr'tal² [Deadly].

mortgage: mēr'gī¹; mōr'gāg²—the *t* is silent in modern speech and the *a* has been so squeezed as to approximate to *i* in "habit." So also in its relatives mort'ga-gee', mort'ga-gor, etc.

Mortgage . . . significeth in our common law, a pawne of land or tenement . . . laid or bound for monie borrowed. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Mosabab: mo-sē'bab¹; mo-sā'bāb² [Douai Bible].

Moscheles: mēsh'ə-les¹; mōsh'e-lēs² [Ger. composer (1794–1870)].

Mosciska: mōsh'-tsis'kā¹; mōsh-tçis'kā² [Galician town].

Moscow: mes'ko¹; mōs'eo²; *not* mes'kau¹ [Rus. capital].

Mosera: mo-sī'ra¹ or mō'si-rā¹; mo-sī'ra² or mō'se-rā² [Bible].—**Moseroth:** mō'si-[or mo-si']reth¹ or -rōth¹; mō'se-[or mo-sē']rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Moses: mō'zez¹; mō'sēs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. **Mezes:** mō'zes¹; mō'zēs²; F. **Moïse:** mō'iz¹; mō'iz²; Hung. **Moyses:** mō'zesh¹; mō'zesh²; It. **Moisè:** mō'ti-sē¹; mō'ti-sē²; Pol. **Moyzesz:** mō'zesh¹; mō'zesh²; Pg. Sp. **Moises:** mō'ti-sēs¹; mō'ti-sēs²; Sw. **Moses:** mō'ses¹; mō'sēs². [dan].

Moslem: mez'lem¹; mōs'lēm². C. mes'lem¹; Wr. mes'lēm¹ [Mohammed].

Mosollam: mo-sel'am¹; mo-sōl'am² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamia:** mo-sel'a-mai'əi¹; mo-sōl'a-mī'əi² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamon:** mo-sel'a-men¹; mo-sōl'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamoth:** mo-sel'a-meth¹ or -mōth¹; mo-sōl'a-mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamus:** mo-sel'a-mus¹; mo-sōl'a-mūs² [Apocrypha R. V.].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

moth: mōth¹; mōth², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* mēth¹. The first indicates American usage (on which see quotation under God); the second usage in Great Britain. The writer's preference is for the latter [A winged insect resembling a butterfly in form].

mother: muth'ər¹; mōth'er²; *not* muth'ər¹.

moths: mēthz¹ or mēthz²; mōths² or mōths². Sometimes, and quite defensibly, moths¹ [A butterfly-like insect flying at night].

Moulton: mōl'tən¹; mōl'ton² [Town in Iowa].

Moultrie: mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri¹; mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri² [(1731-1805)].

mound: maund¹; mound² [A pile of earth].

Mounet-Sully: mū'nē'sū'lī¹; mū'ne'sū'lī² [Fr. tragedian (1841-1916)].

mount: maunt¹; mount² [An elevation of the earth's surface].

mountain: maun'tin¹; moun'tin²—a pronunciation the last syllable of which should be corrected. It is now squeezed almost out of existence.

mountainous: maun'tin-ūs¹; moun'tin-ūs². See the preceding word.

mourn: mōrn¹; mōrn²; *not* mērn¹ as spoken by some Londoners. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xi [To grieve for].

mousquetaire: mūs'kə-tār¹; mūs'ke-tār² [Fr., musketeer].

mouth (v.): mauth¹; mouth² [To use the mouth in action upon].

mouth (n.): mauht¹; mouth²—compare the preceding word and note the different symbols used to indicate the sound of the *th* [The opening between the lips at the lower part of the face].

mouthed: mauhtd¹; mouthd². *C.* mauht¹.—**mouths:** mauthz¹; mouthz².

move: mūv¹; mōv². See O and compare *drove*.

mow (n.): mau¹; mow² [A heap, as of grain; also, a storage place for it].

mow (v.): mō¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mau¹, E., I., M., & Wr.; mō² or mow²* [A grimace].

In England the word has little colloquial currency, and the pronunciation is uncertain. The British dicts. give (mau¹), the recent U. S. Dicts. (mō¹). In Scotland, where the word is still in use, the sound is (mau¹).

HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, 1908].

Moza: mō'zə¹; mō'za² [Bible].—**Mozah:** mō'zā¹; mō'zā² [Bible].

Mozart: mō'zārt¹ or (G.) mō'zārt¹; mō'zārt² or (G.) mō'tsārt² [Ger. composer (1756-91)].

mozetta: mō-zet'ə¹; mō-zēt'ə². *C.* mō-tset'tā¹; *Wr.* mō-zet'ə¹ [A hooded cape worn by certain Roman Catholic dignitaries].

Mrs. (abbr.): mis'iz¹; mis'is² [A common corruption of the formal *mistress*]. Compare *MISTER*; *MISTRESS*.

much: mūch¹; mūch² [Great in amount or quantity].

mucilage: miū'si-lj¹; mū'ci-lā² [A gummy substance].

muck, mud, muf, mug. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": muk¹, mūk²; mud¹, mūd²; muf¹, mūf²; mug¹, mūg². See U.

Mühlbach: mül'bah¹; mül'bān² [Aust. town; also, pen name of Ger. novelist (1814-73)].

I: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Mülhausen: mül'hau-zen¹; mül'hou-sen² [Ger. town, entered by Fr., 1914-15].

Müller, Max: mül'ər¹ or (Ang.) mil'ər¹; mül'er² or (Ang.) ml'er² [Ger. philologist (1823-1900) who settled in England].

Multani: mül-tān¹; mul-tān² [A division of Br. India].

multeity: mul-ti'ɪ-ti¹; mül-tē'i-ty² [The quality of being manifold].

multijugous: mul'ti-jū'gus¹; mül'ti-ju'gūs². Smart (1857) and Worcester (1859) mēl-tij'ə-gus¹ [Having many pairs of leaflets].

multipartite: mul'ti-pār'tait¹; mül'ti-pār'tit², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* mul-ti-pār'tait¹; *E.* mul'ti-part-ait¹; *I.* mul'tip-ar-tait¹; *St.* mul-tip'ar-tait¹; *Wr.* mēl-tip'ar-tait¹ [Divided into many parts].

multiplicand: mul'ti-pli-kand¹; mül'ti-pli-eānd²; *not* -phk-and¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [A number to be multiplied by another].

multiplicate: mul'ti-pli-kēt¹; mül'ti-pli-eāt². Modern dictionaries, Worcester excepted, all indicate the stress on the first syllable. Among the earlier lexicographers only Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) put it on the second—mul-tip'li-kēt¹. Johnson (1755) *multiplicate*, which, according to the former practise of lexicographers, places the stress on the final syllable [Consisting of many or more than one].

multiplication: mul'ti-pli-kē'shən¹; mül'ti-pli-eā'shon²; *not* -phk-ē'shən¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [The act or process of increasing in number].

multiradial: mul'ti-rē'mos¹; mül'ti-rā'mos². *C. & E.* mul-ti-rē'mōs¹; *I.* mul'ti-rē-mōs¹ [Having many branches].

multivalent: mul'ti-vē'lent¹, *Standard & W.*, or mul-tiv'ə-lent¹, *C., E., I., M., & Wr.*; mül'ti-vā'lēnt² or mül-tiv'ā-lēnt². The second indicates usage in Great Britain [Having two or more valences or strengths].

multure: mul'tiur¹ or -chur¹; mül'tūr² or -chūr² [1. A grinding of grain. 2. A percentage of ore paid for pulverizing].

mum, mum'ble, mum'mer. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mum¹, mūm²; mum'bl¹, mūm'bl²; mum'ər¹, mūm'er². See U.

mummification: mum'i-fi-kē'shən¹; mūm'i-fi-eā'shon² [The process of embalming, as a mummy].

mummify: mum'i-foi¹; mūm'i-fy² [To make a mummy of; embalm].

mummy, mump, munch. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mum'i¹, mūm'y²; mump¹, mūmp²; munch¹, mūnch². See U. [mancer].

Munchhausen: mun-chē'sən¹; mūn-chā'sēn² [Typical extravagant ro-

München: mūn'hən¹; mūn'hēn² [Capital of Bavaria. See MUNICH].

Münchhausen: mūn'hau-zen¹; mūn'haw-sēn² [Hanoverian cavalry officer of remarkable adventures (1720-97)].

Munich: miū'nɪk¹; mū'nie² [Capital of the kingdom of Bavaria].

munificence: miu-nif'ɪ-sens¹; mū-nif'i-gēnç²; *not* miū'nɪ-fis'ens¹ [Generous giving].

Munkacsy: mun'kā-čhi¹; mūn'kā-čy² [Hung. painter (1844-1900)].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Muppim: mup'im¹; mŭp'im² [Bible].

[(1771-1815)].

Murat: mŭ'rā¹; mŭ'rā²; *Thomas* (Biog. Dict.) miu-rat¹ [King of Naples].

Murcia: mŭr'shi-a¹ or (Sp.) mŭr'thī-a¹; mŭr'shi-a² or (Sp.) mŭr'thī-ā² [Sp. province and its capital].

[painter (1617-82)].

Murillo: miu-ril'o¹ or (Sp.) mŭ-ril'yo¹; mŭ-ril'o² or (Sp.) mŭ-ril'yo² [Sp.].

murk, murmur. The *u*'s in these words and their relatives are long as in "burn": mŭrk¹, mŭrk²; mŭr'mŭr¹, mŭr'mŭr².

Murman: mŭr'man¹ or (*Anglice*) mŭr'men¹; mŭr'man² or (*Anglice*) mŭr'man² [A coast of northeastern Lapland].

murra: mŭr'a¹; mŭr'a² [A substance supposed to be Chinese jade, iridescent glass, porcelain, etc.].

murrain: mŭr'in¹; mŭr'in² [A disease of domestic animals; nasal catarrh].

Murray: mŭr'i¹; mŭr'y² [Scot. family of Celtic origin].

murrina [L.]: mŭ-rai'nā¹; mŭ-rī'nā² [Vases of murra].

murrine: mŭr'm¹ or -ain¹; mŭr'in² or -in² [Consisting of murra].

musang: mŭ-sāŋ¹, *Standard & W.*, or miu-saŋ¹, *C. & M.*; mŭ-sāŋ² or mŭ-sāŋ² [An East-Ind. coffee-rat].

muscadine: mus'kə-din¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or mus'kə-dain¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; mŭs'ea-din² or mŭs'ea-din². The first indicates American usage, and was noted formerly by Jameson (1857) and Smart (1857); the second, the usage of Great Britain, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A variety of sweet grape, wine, and pear].

muscardine: mus'ker-din¹, *Standard, C., W., & W.*; mŭs'ear-din². *E.* mus'ker-dain¹; *I.* mus'kar-dain¹; *M.* mus-kār-din¹. As an alternative *Standard & W.* indicate mus'ker-din¹ [A silkworm-disease due to a fungus; also, the fungus].

Muscatine: mus'kə-tin¹; mŭs'ea-tin² [A county and city in Iowa].

muscle: mus'l¹; mŭs'l²—the *c* is silent in this word and in its relatives muscled and muscling. See C [A contractile fibrous organ of the human body].

muscovado: mus'ko-vē'do¹; mŭs'eo-vā'do² [Unrefined sugar].

muscovy: mus'ko-vi¹; mŭs'eo-vy² [A duck of tropical America].

Muse: miŭz¹; mŭg². See S [In myth, a goddess who presides over art and science].

museum: miu-zī'um¹; mŭ-sē'ŭm². By the careless the stress is frequently but erroneously put on the first syllable. See S [A building devoted to the preservation of works of nature, art, antiquity, and handicrafts].

Mushi: miŭ'shai¹; mŭ'shī² [Bible].

music: miŭ'zik¹; mŭ'gie². Diphthongal *u* is described in England as always *y* + *oo*: *music* = *myoozic*. The traditional pronunciation in America gives *yu* only beginning a syllable, as in *use*, *yūs*, *pen-ury*, *penyuri*; no consonant murmur is heard in *music*, *miŭzic*, nor is pure *i* heard; but a mixed *i* + *u* with *u* vanish. See S and U. Compare BLUE.

musicale: miŭ'zī-kāl¹; mŭ'gi-eāl² [Fr., an informal or private concert].

musician: miu-zīsh'an¹; mŭ-ŝish'an² [One who is skilled in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

muskallonge, muskellonge, muskellunge: mus'kə-lenj¹ or mus'kə-lenj¹; müs'ka-löng² or müs'ka-löng². The first and second spellings are commonly pronounced alike; the third is pronounced mus'kə-lunj¹ or mus-kə-lunj¹ [The mask-nonge].

muskmelon: musk'mel'ən¹; müs'kəml'ən². Dialectically corrupted to musk'mel-ən¹ in the United States [A plant of the gourd family].

muslin: muz'lin¹; müs'lin² [A soft cotton fabric].

Musset (de): də mü'sē¹; de mü'sē² [Fr. author (1810-57)].

Mussolini: mü'sō-lī'nī¹; mü'sō-lī'nī² [It. reformer; Premier, 1922-].

mustache: mus-tash¹; müs-täch². *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C. mus-tash¹; E. mus-tāsh¹; I. müs-tāsh¹; M. mus-tash¹; Standard* (1913) *mus-tash¹; St. & Wr. mus-tash¹; W. mus-tash¹*. The difference between the English and the American pronunciation is due, no doubt, to spelling. In Eng. the word is spelt *moustache* and the first syllable is given the sound of *u* in full [The hair on the upper lip].

mustachio: mus-tash'i-o¹; müs-täch'i-o². *C. mus-tash'io¹; E. mus-tāsh'io¹; I. müs-tāsh'io¹; M. mus-tash'io¹; St. mus-tāsh'io¹; W. & Wr. mus-tāsh'io¹* [Mustache].

musteline: mus'ti-lin¹; müs'te-līn², *Standard, C., & M.; E. & I. mus'te-lin¹; St. mus-tī-lin¹; W. & Wr. mus'ti-lin¹* [Weasel-like].

Muth=labben: mūth'lab'en¹; mūth'läb'en² [Bible].

mutual: miū'tiu-əl¹, *E., I., M., & St., or miū'chu-əl¹, Standard, C., & W.; mü'tü-əl² or mü'chu-əl²*. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated miū'tiu-əl¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) noted miū'chu-əl¹ [Shared or experienced alike; also, reciprocally related].

my: mai¹; mȳ². In England frequently, when unstressed, mi¹. In the United States sometimes vulgarly corrupted ma¹; ma².

Mycale: mik'ə-lī¹; mȳ'e-a-lē² [Mount. in Asia Minor].

Mycenæ: mai-sī'nī¹; mȳ-çē'nē² [Gr. city, destroyed 468 B. C.].

myellitis: mai'i-lai'tis¹ or -lī'tis¹; mȳ'e-lī'tis² or -lī'tis² [Inflammation of the spinal cord].

Myndus: min'dus¹; mȳn'dūs² [Apocrypha].

myositis: mai'o-sai'tis¹ or -sī'tis¹; mȳ'o-sī'tis² or -sī'tis² [Acute rheuma-
[tism].

Myra: mai'ra¹; mȳ'ra² [Bible].

myricin: mir'i-sin¹; mȳ'r-i-çin², *Standard, E., St., W., & Wr.; C. & M. mi-ri-sin¹; I. mai'rī-sin¹* [A chemical product obtained from beeswax].

Myrmidon: mūr'mi-dən¹; mȳr'mi-don² [1. One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly. 2. [m-] A petty officer of the law].

myrrh: mūr¹; mȳr² [A gum resin from certain Arabian trees].

myrrhic: mir'ik¹; mȳr'ie². *E., I., M., & St. mūr'ik¹* [Pert. to myrrh].

myrrhine: mir'in¹; mȳr'in². *E. & I. mūr'in¹* [Same as MURRINE].

myself: mai-self¹; mȳ-sēlf². In England frequently when unemphatic, mi-self¹; in the United States sometimes vulgarly ma-self¹. By the earlier lexicographers the unemphatic form was indicated, Jameson (1827) alone giving the emphatic mai-self¹.

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōök, bōöt; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Mysia: *miš'i-ə¹*; *mýš'h-i-a²* [District in Asia Minor].

Mysore: *mai-sör¹*; *mý-sör²* [State in Brit. India and its capital].

mystery: *mis'tər-i¹*; *mýs'ter-y²* [Something beyond human knowledge; an unexplained or inexplicable phenomenon].

mythological: *mith'o-løj'i-kəl¹*; *mýth'o-lög'i-eal²*. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *mai-tho-lod'i-j-kəl¹* [Part. to mythology].

mythology: *mi-thel'o-j¹*; *my-thöl'o-gy²*. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *mai-thel'o-j¹* [A system of fictitious narratives presented as historic but without foundation in fact].

mythopiasm: *mith'o-plazm¹*; *mýth'o-pläsm²*. *M. & W.* *mai'tho-plazm¹* [Primitive narrative of which the myth was formed].

Mytilene: *mit'i-li-ni¹*; *mýt'i-lē-nē²*. Same as *MITYLENE*.

myxedema: *miks'i-dī-mə¹*; *mýks'e-dē-ma²* [A disease, usually of women, in which the connective tissue is converted into a gelatinous substance].

N

n: *en¹*; *ēn²*. This letter is represented in common spelling by:

- (1) *n*, *nn*, as in *no*, *honor*, *on*, *banner*, etc.
- (2) Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (*hev'n*); *on* as in *lesson* (*les'n*), etc.
- (3) *ŋ* as in *ink* is merely a graphic variation of *ng*, used for brevity before *c*, *g*, *k*, *q*.
- (4) *n* as in *bōn* is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *ng* in common English spelling; but it should not be. Final *n* is sometimes silent, as in *condemn*, *contemn*. See *INTRODUCTORY* pp. xxix-xxx.

There are a few words, almost all of Latin derivation, in which a final *n* appears unsounded. . . . In *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, *hymn*, and *limn* the *n* is silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, § 5, p. 167 [N. '09].

Naalol: *nē'a-ləl¹*; *nā'a-ləl²* [Douai Bible].—**Naam:** *nē'am¹*; *nā'am²* [Bible].—**Naama:** *nē'a-ma¹*; *nā'a-ma²* [Douai Bible].—**Naamah:** *nē'a-mā¹*; *nā'a-mā²* [Bible].—**Naaman:** *nē'a-man¹*; *nā'a-man²* [Bible].—**Naamathite:** *nē-am'a-thai¹*; *nā'am'a-thit²* [Bible].—**Naamites:** *nē'a-[or nē-ē]mait¹*; *nā'a-[or nā-a]mits²* [Bible].—**Naara:** *nē'a-ra¹*; *nā'a-ra²* [Douai Bible].—**Naarah:** *nē'a-ra¹*; *nā'a-ra²* [Bible].—**Naarai:** *nē'a-rai¹*; *nā'a-rai²* [Bible].—**Naaran:** *nē'a-ran¹*; *nā'a-rān²* [Bible].—**Naarath:** *nē'a-rath¹*; *nā'a-rāth²* [Bible].—**Naaratha:** *nē-ar'a-thai¹*; *nā-ār'a-tha²* [Douai Bible].—**Naaria:** *nē'a-rai'at¹*; *nā'a-rī'a²* [Douai Bible].—**Naashon:** *nē-aš'en¹* or *nē'a-shen¹*; *nā-aš'ēn²* or *nā'a-shōn²* [Bible].—**Naathus:** *nē'a-thus¹*; *nā'a-thūs²* [Apocrypha].—**Nabajoth:** *na-bē'jeth¹*; *na-bā'jōth²* [Douai Bible].—**Nabal:** *nē'bal¹*; *nā'bal²* [Bible].—**Nabarias:** *nab'a-rai'as¹*; *nāb'a-rī'as²* [Apocrypha].

nabob: *nē'beb¹*; *nā'bōb²*. Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) *na-beb¹* [An Anglo-Indian of great wealth].

Naboth: *nē'beth¹* or *bōth¹*; *nā'bōth²* or *bōth²* [Bible].—**Nabuchodonosor:** *nab'yu-ko-den'o-ser¹*; *nāb'yū-co-dōn'o-sōr²* [Apocrypha].—**Nabuthians:** *nab'yu-thi'enz¹*; *nāb'yū-thē'anz²* [Douai Bible].—**Nachon:** *nē'ken¹*; *nā'eōn²* [Bible].—**Nacani** (R. V.).—**Nachor:** *nē'ker¹*; *nā'eōr²*.—**Nadab:** *nē'dab¹*; *nā'dāb²* [Bible].—**Nadabath:** *nad'a-bath¹*; *nā'd-a-bāth²* [Bible (Ap.) and (R. V.)].—**Nadabatha:** *na-dab'a-thai¹*; *na-dāb'a-tha²* [Apocrypha].—**Nadabia:** *nad'a-bai'at¹*; *nā'd-a-bī'a²* [Douai Bible].—**Nadaboth:** *na-dab'ath¹*; *na-dāb'oth²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

nadir: *nē'dar¹*; *nā'dīr²* [The inferior pole of the horizon].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Nadir²: nā'dir¹; nā'dir² [Pers. usurper].

Naegeli: nē'gə-li¹; nā'ge-li² [Swiss composer (1773-1836)].

Nagari: nū'gə-rī¹; nā'ga-rī² [A class of vernacular alphabets of India].

Nagasaki: nū'gə-sū'ki¹; nā'gā-sā'ki² [Jap. seaport].

Nagge: nag'gē¹; nā'gē² [Bible].—**Naggai**: nag'gāi¹; nā'gāi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahabi**: nē'hə-bai¹; nā'ha-bī² [Douai Bible].—**Nahaliel**: nē'hə'lī-el¹ or -hal'ī-el¹; nā'hā'lī-el² or -hāl'ī-el² [Bible].—**Nahalal** (R. V.); **Nahallai**: nē'hal-al¹; nā'hāl-āl² [Bible].—**Naham**: nē'ham¹; nā'hām² [Bible].—**Nahamani**: nē'hə-mē'nī¹ or nē-ham'e-nī¹; nā'ha-mā'nī² or nā'hām'a-nī² [Bible].

Nahant: nē-hant'¹; nā-hānt'² [Village and peninsula in Mass.].

Nahari: nē'hə-rai¹; nā'ha-rī² [Bible].—**Nahash**: nē'hash¹; nā'hāsh² [Bible].—**Nahath**: nē'hafh¹; nā'hāth² [Bible].—**Nahbi**: nā'bai¹; nā'bi² [Bible].—**Nahor**: nē'her¹; nā'hūr² [Bible].—**Nahshon**: nā'shən¹; nā'shon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahum**: nē'hūm¹; nā'hūm² [Bible].

Nalad: nē'yəd¹ or nui'ad¹; nā'yad² or nī'ād². *M.* nē'ad¹; *C. & W.* nē'yad¹ [In myth, a water-nymph].

Naldus: nē'l-dus¹; nā'i-dūs² [Apocrypha].

naif: na-if'¹; nā-if'² [Natural; artless].

nail: nēl¹; nāl²; *not* nail¹ as sometimes heard in southern England [1. A horny covering of the finger or toe. 2. A pointed piece of metal used usually to fasten one piece of wood to another].

Nain: nē'in¹; nā'in² [Bible].—**Naioth**: nē'yeth¹ or nui'ōth¹; nā'yōth² or nī'ōth² [Bible].

naissant: nē'sdān¹, *Standard*, or nē'sant¹, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; nā'sān² or nā'sant². *Wr.* nē-señ¹ [Rising or coming forth: heraldic term].

naive: nā-iv'¹; nā-iv'², *Standard*, *C., I., M., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'¹; *St.* nā-iv'¹; *Wr.* na'iv¹ [Characterized by simplicity].

naively: nā-iv'h¹; nā-iv'ly², *Standard*, *C., I., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'h¹; *M.* na-iv'-h¹; *St.* nā-iv'-h¹; *Wr.* nā-iv'-h¹ [In a naive manner].

naiveté [Fr.]: nā'iv'tē¹; nā'iv'tē², *Standard*, *C., St., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'tē¹; *I.* nā-iv'tē; *M.* nā-iv-tē¹; *Wr.* nā-iv-tē¹ [The quality of being naive].

naked: nē'ked¹; nā'kēd²; *not* nē'kid¹, *nor* nek'ed¹ [Nude; not covered].

name: nēm¹; nām².

Namuel: nē-miū'el¹; nā-mū'ēl² [Douai Bible].

Namur: nā'mūr¹; nā'mūr² [Belg. province and city].

Nana: nā'na¹; nā'nā² [A girl of the slums who figures as heroine in Émile Zola's realistic novel of the same name].

Nana-Sahib: nā'nə-sū'ib¹; nā'na-sā'ib² [Hindu leader (1825?-1860?) of the Indian Mutiny (1857)].

Nance: nans¹; nāng² [A familiar form of the names ANN and NANCY].

Nancy¹: nan'si¹; nān'cy² [A diminutive of ANN].

Nancy²: nān'sī¹; nān'cy². Sometimes Anglicized nan'si¹ [Fr. cathedral

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; full, rʏle, cūre, būt, būm; ɔll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Nanea: nē-nī'ə; nā-nē'a² [Apocrypha]. **Nanæa**† (R. V.).

nankeen: nan-kīn'¹; nān-kēn'². Jameson (1827) nan'kīn¹ [A Chin. fabric].

Nanking: nan'kīŋ'¹; nān'kīŋ'² [Chin. capital and treaty port].

Nannette: nan-et'¹; nān-ēt'² [A diminutive of ANN].

Nansen: nān'sen¹; nān'sēn² [Arctic explorer (1861-)].

Nantes: nūnt¹; nānt². Sometimes Anglicized nants¹ [Fr. cathedral city].

Nantwich: nan'tich¹ or nant'wich¹; nān'tich² or nānt'wich² [Eng. market-town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Naomi: nē-ō'mī¹; nā-ō'mī² [Bible and feminine personal name].

nap: nap¹; nāp² [The rough outer surface of a textile fabric].

nape: nēp¹; nāp²; not nap¹ [The back of the neck].

napery: nē'pær-i¹; nā'pær-y² [Household or personal linen].

Naphish: nē'fīsh¹; nā'fīsh² [Bible].—**Naphisi:** naf'i-sai¹; nāf'i-sī² [Apocrypha].—**Naphtali:** naf'tə-lai¹; nāf'ta-lī² [Bible].

naphtha: naf'thə¹; nāf'thə². *I., St., & W.* nap'thə¹—the pronunciation noted also by Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Smart (1857). Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated naf'thə¹.

The spelling, originally *naphtha* (1572), varied to *neptha* (1605), *naphtha* (1698)—used by Phillips, Kersey, and Johnson—and *naphtha* (1753). It was spelt *napihe* and *napha* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), and he defined it, "a kind of marly or chalky clay, whereunto if fire be put, it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or softer bitumen." Coles (1676) spelt the word *naphthe*, -tha; Cocker (1715) *naphthe*; Bailey (1724) and Fenning (1760) *nap'tha*.

naphthalize: naf'thə-laiz¹; nāf'thə-līz². See NAPHTHA [To mix with [naphtha].

Naphthar: naf'thar¹; nāf'thār² [Apocrypha].—**Naphtuhim:** naf-tiū'-hum¹; nāf-tū'him² [Bible]. [1853].

Napier¹: nēp'yər or nē-pīr¹; nāp'yər or nā-pēr² [Brit. general (1782- [1853]).

Napier²: nē'pær¹; nā'pær² [Scot. mathematician (1550-1617)].

napiform: nē'pi-fōrm¹; nā'pi-fōrm². *W.* nap'i-fōrm¹ [Turnip-shaped].

Napoleon: nā-pō'h-ən¹; nā-pō'le-on² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Napoléon:** nā'pō'lē'ən¹; nā'pō'lē'ōn²; It. **Napoleone:** nā-pō'lē-ō'nei¹; nā-pō'lē-ō'nē².

Napol: nā'po-lī¹; nā'po-lī². Same as NAPLES.

Narcissus: nar-sis'us¹; nār-çis'ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Narcisse:** nar'sis'¹; nār'çis'²; Gr., It. **Narcisso:** nar-çis'soi¹; nār-çis'so².

narcotin, narcotine: nār'ko-tin¹, -tin or -tīn¹; nār'eo-tīn², -tīn or -tīn² [A poisonous crystalline alkaloid].

nares¹ (*n. pl.*): nē'rīz¹; nār'rēs² [L., the nostrils].

Nares²: nārz¹; nārŋ² [Eng. Arctic explorer].

narghile [Turk.]: nār'gi-lē¹; nār'gi-lē² [An Oriental water-pipe for tobacco- [smoking].

2: art, æpe, fât, fâre, fâst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

narrate: na-rēt¹; nā-rāt². Formerly nar'ēt¹, and so noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1806), Webster (1828), Worcester (1859). The later form, and one at present in use, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To give an account of; relate].

Narvaez: nar-vā'ēth¹; nār-vā'ēth² [Sp. general (1470-1528)].

narwhal: nūr'hwal¹; nār'hwal² [A unicorn-whale]. See WH.

nasal: nē'zəl¹; nā'gal² [Pert. to the nose]. See S.

Nasbas: nas'bas¹; nās'bās² [Apocrypha].

Nasby, Petroleum V.: naz'bi¹; nās'by² [Pen-name of D. R. Locke (1833-88)]. Compare NASEBY.

nascent: nas'ent¹; nās'ēnt². Frequently, but erroneously, nē'sent¹, perhaps by confusion with *natal*. So also with its relatives **nas'cence**, **nas'cen-ey** [Beginning to exist]. [Charles I. (1645)].

Naseby: nēz'bi¹; nās'by² [Eng. village near which Cromwell defeated

Nasi: nē'sai¹; nā'si² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nasia: nā-sai'ə¹; na-si'a² [Douai Bible].

nasiform: nē'zi-fōrm¹; nā'si-fōrm². *St. & Wr.* naz'i-fōrm¹ [Having the

Nasith: nē'siθ¹; nā'sith² [Apocrypha].

Nasmyth: nē'smθ¹; nā'smyth² [Scot. family name].

Nasor: nē'sor¹; nā'sōr² [Apocrypha].

Nassau: nas'ō¹ or nas'ou¹; nās'ō² or nās'ou² [1. A county in Fla. or N. Y. 2. A city, the capital of the Bahama Islands. 3. A former Ger. duchy].

Nassr-ed-Din: nā'sr-ed-dīn¹; nā'sr-ēd-dīn² [Shah of Persia (1831-96)].

nasturtium: nas-tūr'shi-um¹, *C., E., I., & M.*, or nas-tūr'shum¹, *Standard & St.*; nās-tūr'shi-um² or -shūm²; *W.* nas-tūr'shem¹; *Wr.* nas-tūr'ti-um¹ [A flowering plant with handsome scarlet, orange, crimson, yellow, or spotted flowers].

nasute: nē'siut¹; nā'sūt², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*; *C.* nā-siūt¹ [Having a large nose or snout].

natal: nē'təl¹; nā'tal² [Pertaining to one's birth].

Natal: nā-tal¹; na-tāl² [S.-Afr. province].

natatorium: nē'tə-tō'ri-um¹; nā'ta-tō'ri-um² [A swimming-bath].

Natchitoches: nāč'i-tēč'ez¹ or nak'i-tēsh¹; nāč'i-tōč'ēs² or nāč'i-tōčh² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

Nathan: nē'than¹; nā'than² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr.* nā'tān¹; nā'tān²; *G.* nā'tan¹; nā'tān²; *Sp.* **Natan:** na-tān¹; nā-tān².

Nathanael: nā-than'i-el¹; na-thān'a-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Nathaniel:** *D. G.* **Nathaniel:** na-tā'nī-el¹; nā-tā'nī-ēl²; *Fr.* nā'ta'nyel¹; nā'tā'nyēl²; *Sp.* **Natanael:** nā'ta-na-el¹; nā'tā-nā-ēl².

Nathanias: nāth'a-nai'ə¹; nāth'a-nī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Nathanias:** nāth'a-nai'əs¹; nāth'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Nathan-melech:** nē'than-mī'lek¹; nā'than-mē'lēē² [Bible].

natheless (*adv. & prep.*): nēth'les¹; nāth'lēs² [Nevertheless].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

nathless (*prep.*): *nath'les¹*; *náth'lēs²* [In spite of; notwithstanding].

Natick: *nē'tik¹*; *nā'tik²* [A town in Mass.].

nation: *nē'shən¹*; *nā'shōn²*. Colloquially *nē'shən¹*. [A people organized as a body politic].

national: *naš'an-al¹*; *nāš'on-al²*—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by most of the earlier ones except Webster (1828-1863) and Knowles (1835), who recorded *nē'shun-al¹*, a New England provincial pronunciation which violates the rule that a derivative from a word whose vowel is long shortens the vowel of the parent word. These remarks apply also to its relatives **nationality**, **nationalize**.

natrolite: *nat'ro-lait¹*; *nāt'ro-lit²*, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. nat'ru-lait¹*; *I. nē'trel-ait¹*; *St. nē'tro-lait¹* [A white or colorless mineral].

natural: *nat'yū-rəl¹* or *nách'u-rəl¹*; *nāt'yū-ral²* or *nách'ū-ral²* [Pert. to nature; innate; inborn].

naturalization: *nat'yū-rəl-i-zē'shən¹* or *nách'u-rəl-i-zē'shən¹*; *nāt'yū-ral-i-zā'shon²* or *nách'u-ral-i-zā'shon²*. In England the antepenultimate *i* is pronounced as in "aisle" [The act of admitting an alien to citizenship].

naturalize: *nat'yū-rəl-aiz¹* or *nách'u-rəl-aiz¹*; *nāt'yū-ral-iz²* or *nách'ū-ral-iz²* [To make natural; adopt as native].

nature: *nē'chur¹* or *-tiur¹*; *nā'chur²* or *-tūr²*. Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) *nē'tiur¹*; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855) *nē'chur¹*; Walker (1791) *nē'chiur¹*; Scott (1797) *nē'tyur¹*; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Craig (1849) *nē'tiur¹*; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) *nē'tyur¹*. Toward the close of the 18th century the pronunciation *naŷter* was affected by polite society and condemned as vulgar by Walker (1791) and also by Savage as late as 1833. Nares considered this matter more carefully in 1780. See below. [The existing universe with all that it contains].

T like *ch* soft.—I know not whether we ought . . . to give way to this pronunciation, which has been creeping in upon us very perceptibly for some years past. It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u*, as in *fortune*, *importune*, *actuate*, *effectual*, *nature*, *tune*, *tumid*, *tumult*, etc. Some of these are more confirmed by usage than others; thus the terminations *-tune* and *-ture* are almost universally spoken with the sound of *ch* instead of *t*, as *nachure*, *forchune*, *picchure*, and the contrary pronunciation has even been ridiculed, as low-lived, . . . and marked by a false orthography *nater*, *pickter*. *Nature*, so pronounced, will scarcely offend any ear, though the *t* be made hard. In most of the other instances it is somewhat affected to give the sound of *ch* to the *t*; or rather, perhaps, vulgar.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 129 [London, 1784].

Naugatuck: *nō'gə-tuk¹*; *na'ga-tük²* [Town in Conn.].

naught: *nōt¹*; *na²*—the *g* and *h* are silent [Not anything]. [duct].

naughty: *nō'ti¹*; *na'ty²*—the *g* and *h* are silent [Guilty of improper conduct].

Naum: *nē'um¹*; *nā'um²* [Bible].

nausea: *nō'shi-a¹*, *Standard, M., St., Wr., or nō'si-a¹*, *E.*; *na'she-a²* or *na'se-a²*. *C. nō'shi-a¹*; *I. & W. nō'shi-a¹* [An affection of the stomach].

nauseous: *nō'shūs¹*, *Standard, E., & I., or nō'shəs¹*, *M., W., & Wr.*; *na'shūs²* or *na'shus²*. *C. nō'shius¹*; *St. nō'shi-us¹* [Exciting nausea; loathsome].

Nausicaa: *nō-sik'i-a¹* or *nau-sik'i-a¹*; *na-sī'e'a-a²* or *nou-sī'e'a-a²* [In Homer's "Odyssey," a maiden who finds the shipwrecked Odysseus].

nautch: *nōch¹*; *naçh²* [Hindu dance or dancer].

Navaho, Navajo: *nav'a-hō¹*; *nāv'a-hō²* [Am.-Indian tribe].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʔhɪn, this.

Nave: nə'vɪ¹; nā've² [Apocrypha].

Navesink: nəv'ə-sɪŋk¹ or nə'və-sɪŋk¹; nāv'e-sɪŋk² or nā've-sɪŋk² [Hills in New Jersey extending from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook].

Nazarene: naz'ə-rɪn¹; nāz'a-rēn². *St. naz'a-rin*¹ [An inhabitant of Nazareth; a Christian].

Nazareth: naz'ə-reth¹; nāz'a-rēth² [Bible city of Galilee, Palestine].

Nazarite: naz'ə-raɪt¹; nāz'a-rɪt² [1. Hebrew devotee. 2. A Nazarene]. This spelling is traced to the Geneva Bible (1560): "When a man or woman doeth separate them selves to vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite*."—Numbers vi, 2. The form *Nazirite* is a modern refinement in an effort to distinguish the first meaning from the second.

Nazimova: na-zɪ'mo-va¹; nā-zɪ'mo-vā² [Russ. actress (1879-)].

Neah: nɪ'ə¹; nē'a² [Bible].

Neanderthal: nē-ān'dər-tal¹; nē-ān'dər-tāl² [Prus. valley; skull found [there].

Neapolis: nɪ-ap'ə-lɪs¹; nē-āp'ə-lɪs² [Bible].

Nearctic: nɪ-ārktɪk¹; nē-āre'tɪe² [Pert. to the northern part of the New [World].

Neariah: nɪ'ə-raɪ'ā¹; nē'a-rɪ'ā² [Bible].—**Nebahaz:** neb'ə-haz¹; nēb'a-hāz² [Douai Bible].—**Nebai:** nɪ'baɪ¹, nɪ-bē'āɪ¹, or neb'ɪ-āɪ¹; nē'bɪ², nē-bā'ɪ², or nēb'a-ɪ² [Bible].—**Nebajoth:** nɪ-bē'jəθ¹ or bā'jəθ¹; nē-bā'jəθ² or bē'jəθ² [Bible].—**Nebal-lat:** nɪ-bəl'at¹; nē-bāl'āt² [Bible].—**Nebat:** nɪ'bat¹; nē'bāt² [Bible].—**Nebo:** nɪ'bo¹; nē'bo² [Bible].—**Nebuchadnezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-nez'ərɪ¹; nēb'yū-cad-nēz'ər². Same as NEBUCHADREZZAR.—**Nebuchadrezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-rez'ərɪ¹; nēb'yū-cad'rēz'ər² [Bible].—**Nebushasban:** neb'yū-shas'ban¹; nēb'yū-shās'bān² [Bible].—**Nebushaz-ban** (R. V.)—**Nebuzar-adan:** neb'yū-zar-ē'dən¹ or zār'ē-dan¹; nēb'yū-zār-ē'dān² or zār'a-dān² [Bible].

necessarily: nes'e-sē'ri-lɪ¹; nēc'ē-sā'ri-lɪ² [As a necessary result].

necessary: nes'e-sē-ri¹; nēc'ē-sā-ry²; *not* nes'es-ē-ri² [That can not be done without].

Nechao: nek'ə-ɔɪ¹; nēc'ə-ɔɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Necho:** nɪ'ko¹; nē'eo² [Bible]. *Neco*† (R. V.).—**Necodan:** nɪ-kō'dən¹; nē-co'dan² [Apocrypha].—**Necoda:** nɪ-kō'də¹; nē-co'də² [Douai Bible].

necrologist: nek'ro-lej'ɪk¹; nēc'ro-lōg'ɪe² [Pert. to necrology].—**necrologist:** nɪ-krol'ə-jɪst¹; nē-crōl'ə-gɪst².—**necrology:** nɪ-krol'ə-jɪ¹; nē-crōl'ə-gɪ² [A list of deaths or an account of the dead].

necromancer: nek'ro-man'sərɪ¹; nēc'ro-mān'ger² [One who practises necromancy].—**necromancy:** nek'ro-man'sɪ¹; nēc'ro-mān'gy² [Art of foretelling the future; magic].

necropolis: nek-rep'ə-lɪs¹; nēc-rōp'ə-lɪs²; *not* nɪ-krep'ə-lɪs² [A city of the [dead; a cemetery].

necrosis: nek-rō'sɪs¹; nēc-rō'sɪs². *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., W.*; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* nɪ-kro'sɪs¹; *I.* nɪ-kro'sɪs² [Death or gradual decay of a part of the body].

nectarean: nek-tē'rɪ-nɪ¹; nēc-tā're-an². Same as NECTAREOUS.

nectareous: nek-tē'rɪ-us¹; nēc-tā're-ūs² [Of the nature of nectar].

nectarine: nek'tər-ɪn¹ or -ɪn¹; nēc'tar-ɪn² or -ɪn² [A variety of downless peach].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Nedabaiah: ned¹ə-bai¹ā¹; ned²ə-bi¹ā² [Bible].

[married woman].

née [Fr.]: nē¹; nē² [Literally, born: used to indicate the maiden name of a need: nid¹; ned² [A lack of something; as, a need of food].

Neemias: nī¹ī-mai¹ās¹; nē²e-mī¹ās² [Apocrypha].

ne'er: nār¹; nēr². Sheridan (1780), *I.*, & *St. nīr¹*; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), and Wright (1855) nēr¹ [Never: a contraction].

négligé, negligée [Fr.]: nē²gli¹zē¹; nē²gli¹zhē² [Unceremonious attire].

negotiable: ni-gō¹shi-ə-bl¹; ne-gō²shi-ə-bl². Frequently ni-gō¹shə-bl¹.
See NEGOTIATE.

[tiation].

negotiate: ni-gō¹shi-ēt¹; ne-gō²shi-āt² [To arrange for or discuss in nego-

negotiation: ni-gō¹shi-ē¹shān¹; ne-gō²shi-ā²shon² [The act of arranging with another for the sale, transfer, etc., as of goods].

negotiator: ni-gō¹shi-ē¹ter¹; ne-gō²shi-ā²tōr². Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) nī-go-shē¹ter¹ [One who negotiates].

Negrillo [Sp.]: nē-grī¹lyo¹; nē-grī²lyo². *C.* ne-grī¹lyō¹; *E. & I.* ne-grī¹lō¹; *M.* ni-grī¹ō¹; *W. & W.* nī-grī¹ō¹ [A dwarfish African negro].

Negrito: ni-grī¹tō¹; nē-grī²tō². *C., E., & I.* ne-grī¹tō¹; *St.* ne-grai¹tō¹; *W.* nī-grī¹tō¹ [One of the dwarfish woolly-haired negro people of Malaysia].

Negropont: nī¹gro-pent¹; nē²gro-pōnt² [The island of Eubœa]. Variant Negroponte: nī¹gro-pēn¹tī¹; nē²gro-pōn²te².

Nehelamite: ni-hel¹ə-mait¹ or nī¹hi-lē¹mait¹; ne-hē²l²ə-mīt² or nē²he-lā²mīt² [Bible].—**Nehemia:** nī¹hi-mai¹ā¹; nē²he-mī¹ā² [Douai Bible].

Nehemiah: nī¹hi-mai¹ā¹; nē²he-mī¹ā² [1. Bible and masculine personal name. 2. A historic book of the Old Testament]. Dan. G. **Nehemias:** nē²he-mī¹ās¹; nē²he-mī¹ās²; D. **Nehemia:** nē²hē-mī¹ā¹; nē²he-mī¹ā²; Fr. **Néhémie:** nē²ē¹mī¹ā¹; nē²ē¹mē²; It. **Neemia:** nē²ē¹mī¹ā¹; nē²ē¹mī¹ā²; L. **Nehemias:** nī¹hi-mai¹ās¹; nē²he-mī¹ās²; Sp. **Nehemias:** nē²ē¹mī¹ās¹; nē²ē¹mī¹ās².

Nehemias: nī¹hi-mai¹ās¹; nē²he-mī¹ās² [Apocrypha].—**Nehiel:** nī¹hi-el¹; nē²hi-ē¹ [Douai Bible].—**Nehum:** nī¹hum¹; nē²hūm² [Bible].—**Nehushta:** ni-hush¹tā¹; ne-hūsh²tā² [Bible].—**Neiel:** ni-ai¹el¹; ne-ī¹ē¹ [Bible].

neigh: nē¹; nē² [The cry of a horse].

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 105 [London, 1784].

neighbor, neighbour: nē¹bār¹; nē²bor² [One who lives near another].

A digraph which is encountered . . . frequently . . . is *gh*. both at the end and in the middle of words. . . . It once stood for something. . . . But the guttural sound it indicated disappeared long ago. . . . It serves now no other purpose than to act as a sort of tombstone to mark the place where lie the unsightly remains of a dead and forgotten pronunciation.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. II, § 5, p. 181 [H. '09].

neighboring: nē¹bār-īn¹; nē²bor-īng²—a word of three syllables.

Neil: nī¹; nē² [A Celtic family name of Scandinavian origin].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt. ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

neither: nī'thər¹ or nai'thər¹; nē'ther² or nī'ther². Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1781) indicated the latter, which, notwithstanding the opposition of the rest of the authorities, has made increasing progress. Favored by the fashionable world, which frequently prefers to be eccentric rather than correct, it is now heard as frequently as *neither*, yet it defies analogy. See EITHER [Not either].

Nekeb: nī'keb¹; nē'kēb² [Bible].—**Nekoda:** nī-kō'də¹; ne-kō'da² [Bible].

Neleus: nī'lūs¹; nē'lūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Nemea: nī-mī'a¹; ne-mē'a² [Gr. vale and city].

Nemean: nī-mī'an¹; ne-mē'an², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. & W.* nī'-mī-an¹; *St. nem-i'an [Pert. to Nemea]. [vengeance].*

Nemesis: nem'i-sis¹; nēm'e-sis² [In Gr. myth, goddess of chastisement and

Nemrod: nem'rod¹; nēm'rōd² [Douai Bible].—**Nemuel:** nem'yu-el¹ or nī-miū'el¹; nēm'yū-ēl² or ne-mū'ēl² [Bible]. [good usage].

neologism: nī-el'o-jizm¹; ne-ōl'o-gīzm² [Word or phrase unsanctioned by

neologist: nī-el'o-jist¹; ne-ōl'o-gīst² [A coiner of new words]. [words].

neologize: nī-el'o-jaiz¹; ne-ōl'o-gīz² [To coin new words or new meanings of

neophyte: nī'o-fait¹; nē'o-fīt² [A recent convert].

Neoptolemus: nī'ep-tel'i-mus¹; nē'ōp-tōl'e-mūs² [In Gr. myth, son of Achilles and Deidamia]. [ramic view of a temple].

neorama: nī'o-rā'ma¹; nē'o-rā'ma². *Wr.* nī-o-rē'ma¹ [An interior pano-

nepenthe: nī-pen'thi¹; ne-pēn'the².

Nepenthe, an herb which being steeped and drank in wine, expelleth sadness.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623].

Nepheg: nī'feg¹; nē'fēg² [Bible].

Nephelococcygia: nēf'i-lo-kek-sij'i-a¹; nēf'e-lo-eōe-çg'i-a² [An imaginary city built in the clouds by "The Birds" of Aristophanes].

nephew: nēf'yu¹, *Standard & W., or nev'yu¹, C., E., I., M., & W.; St., & W.*; nēf'-yu² or nev'yu². The pronunciation nēf'yu¹ was indicated by Perry (1777), and is accepted as standard in the United States, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted nev'yu¹, which is accepted as standard in England.

Nephi: nī'fai¹; nē'fi² [Apocrypha].—**Nephilim:** nēf'i-lim¹; nēf'i-līm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephis:** nī'fis¹; nē'fis² [Apocrypha].—**Nephish:** nī'fish¹; nē'fish² [Bible].—**Nephishesim:** nī-fish'i-sim¹; ne-fish'e-sim² [Bible].—**Nephisim:** nēf'i-sim¹; nēf'i-sīm² [Bible]. [mineral].

nephrite: nēf'rait¹; nēf'rit². *E.* nī'fruit¹ [A hard, white to dark-green

nephritic: nī-frit'ik¹; ne-frit'ie² [Pert. to the kidneys]. [kidneys].

nephritis: nī-frai'tis¹ or frī'tis¹; ne-frī'tis² or frī'tis² [Inflammation of the

Nephtal: nēf'tə-lai¹; nēf'ta-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtal:** nēf'thai¹; nēf'thi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Nephtalia:** nēf'tha-lai¹; nēf'tha-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtalim:** nēf'tha-lim¹; nēf'tha-līm² [Bible].—**Nephtuati:** nēf'thiū'a-tai¹; nēf'thū'a-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nēf'tō'a¹ or nēf'to-a¹; nēf'tō'a² or nēf'to-a² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nēf'to-a¹; nēf'to-a² [Bible].—**Nephtuim:** nēf'tiu-im¹; nēf'tū-im² [Douai Bible].—**Nephuseshim:** nī-fū'shi-sim¹; ne-fū'she-sim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephusim:** nī-fū'sim¹; ne-fū'sim² [Bible].

Nepos: nī'pos¹; nē'pōs² [Rom. author, who lived in the 1st century].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʌr, bʊt, bʊr; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey. *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*.

nepotism: nep'o-tizm¹; nep'o-tizm², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. nī'put-izm¹*; *I. nī'pet-izm¹*; *M. & Wr. nep'ə-tizm¹*; *St. nep'ə-tizm¹* [Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives].

Neptune: nep'tiun¹; nep'tün². The pronunciation nep'chün¹ is slovenly and should be discouraged [Roman god of the sea; also, a planet]. Compare *NATURE*.

Ner: nūr¹; nēr² [Bible].—**Neregel:** ner'i-gel¹; nēr'e-gēl² [Douai Bible].

Nereid: nī'ri-id¹; nē're-īd² [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].—**Nereides:** nī'ri-i-diz¹; nē're-i-dēz² [Pl. of *NEREID*].

Nereus: nī'ri-us¹ or nī'rūs¹; nē're-ūs² or nē'rys² [In class. myth, a sea-god, who ruled the Ægean sea].

Nergalsharezer: nūr'gāl-shā-rī'zar¹; nēr'gāl-sha-rē'zer² [Bible].

Nerl¹: nē'rī¹; ne'rī² [It. saint (1515-95)].

Nerl²: nī'rai¹; nē'ri² [Bible].—**Neriah:** nī-rai'ā¹; ne-rī'ā² [Bible].—**Nerias:** nī-rai'ās¹; ne-rī'ās² [Apocrypha]. [mollusk].

nerite: ner'ait¹; nēr'it², *Standard & I.*; *C., E., M., St., & Wr. nī'rait¹* [A

nervine: nūr'vin¹ or nūr'vain¹; nēr'vin² or nēr'vīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. *W. nūr'vīn¹* [A medicine operating on the nerves].

nervose: nūr'vōs¹ or nūr-vōs¹; nēr'vōs² or nēr-vōs² [Pert. to the nerves].

nescience: nesh'i-əns¹; nēsh'i-ənc². *C. nesh'ians¹*; *E. nī'shi-əns¹*; *I. nī'shi-əns¹*; *St. & Wr. nesh'i-əns¹* [Lack of knowledge].

nestle: nes'l¹; nēs'l²—the *t* is silent [To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest].

Nethaneel: nī-than'i-el¹; ne-thān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Nethanel:** nī-than'el¹; ne-thān'ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nethaniah:** neth'a-na'i'ā¹; nēth'a-nī'ā² [Bible].

Nèthe: nēt¹; nēt² [Belg. river].

nether: neth'ar¹; nēth'er²; *not* neth'ar¹ [Situated at the lowest part].

Netophah: nī-tō'fā¹; ne-tō'fā² [Bible].—**Netophas:** nī-tō'fās¹; ne-tō'fās² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Netophathi:** nī-tef'ə-fhai¹; ne-tōf'a-thī².—**Netophathite:** nī-tef'ə-fhai¹; ne-tōf'a-thīt² [Bible].—**Netophati:** nī-tef'ə-tai¹; ne-tōf'a-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Netupha:** nī-tū'fā¹; ne-tū'fā² [Douai Bible]. [city].

Neuchâtel, Neufchâtel: nū'shā'tel¹; nū'chā'tēl²—the *f* is silent [Swiss

Neumann: niū'man¹ or (*Ger.*) nei'man¹; nū'man² or (*Ger.*) nōi'man² [Bohemian prelate (1811-60), Bishop of Philadelphia].

neuralgia: niu-ral'ji-a¹; nū-rāl'gi-a²; *not* niu-ral'ji¹, *nor* niu-ral'ja¹, which is far too frequently heard [Acute pain along the course of a nerve].

neurasthenia: niū'rās-thī-nī-a¹ or niu-ras'thi-nai'ā¹; nūr'ras-thē-nī-a² or nū-rās'the-nī'ā² [Derangement of the nervous system].—**neurasthenic:** niū'rās-thē'nīk¹; nū-rās-thē'nīē². [nerve].

neuritis: niu-rai'tis¹ or -rī'tis¹; nū-rī'tis² or -rī'tis² [Inflammation of a

neurosis: niu-rō'sis¹; nū-rō'sis² [Disease of the nerves].

neuter: niū'tar¹; nū'ter²—pronounce *eu* as in "feud," *not* as *u* in "rule" [Neither masculine nor feminine; sexless].

neutral: niū'tral¹; nū'tral². See *NEUTER* [Having no decided character; friendly to each of two belligerents].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Neuve-Chappelle: nūv shā^hpel¹; nūv chā^hpēl² [Fr. village].

Nevada: ni-vā^hdā¹; ne-vā^hdā² [State of the United States].

new: niū¹; nū²; not nū¹ [Recently come into existence, possession, or use].

Newcastle: niū^hkas¹; nū^hcās¹—the *t* is silent [One of several British or American towns].

Newfoundland: niū^hfənd-land¹; nū^hfund-lānd². This is the pronunciation given to the name of this British colony by the islanders themselves. In England niu-found¹land¹ is commonly heard. In the United States niū^hfənd-land¹ is the pronunciation for the island-name, but when used attributively niu-found¹land¹, as in *Newfoundland dog*.

[bridge, Eng., in 1871].

Newnham: niū^ham¹; nū^ham² [A college for women founded near Cam-bridge, Eng., in 1871].

New Orleans: niū ō^hl-anz¹; nū ō^hle-anz². Vulgarly ō^hlīnz¹ [City in La.].

news: niūz¹; nūz²; not nūz¹—so also with its compounds **news=agent**, **newsboy**, **news-letter**, **newsman**, **newspaper**, etc

New York: niū yōrk¹; nū yōrk²; not nū yōrk¹ [A State of the United States and its chief city].

Neziah: ni-zai^hā¹; ne-zī^hā² [Bible].—**Nezib:** nī^hzīb¹; nē^hzīb² [Bible].

Nez Percés: nē pār^hsē¹ or pūr^hsēz¹; nē pēr^hçē² or pēr^hçēs² [Amerind tribe].

ng: A consonantal digraph which, in English, is used for two different sounds as heard in *singer* and *finger*. In this book the first is indicated by *ŋ* in Key 1 and by *ng* in Key 2; the second by *ng* in Key 1 and by *ng* in Key 2. See page xxix. The digraph *ng* is oftenest the sign of the elementary palatal nasal sound in *sing*; but sometimes between two vowels is *ng*, as in *sing* (sin¹; sing²), or *ng-g* as in *finger* (fin¹ger¹; fin¹ger²). It is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *ng*, final, as in *sing*, *wrong*, and in derivatives, *singer*, *wronging*.

(2) *n*, accented before *g*, as in *anger*, *single*; accented before *c* that has a *k* sound, as in *puncture*, *anchor*, or before *k*, as in *sink* (sink¹=sɪŋk¹; sɪŋk²). Compare *G*.

Niagara: noi-ag^h-ə-rā¹; nī-āg^h-a-ra² [1. N.-Am. river and falls. 2. A county in N. Y. 3. Canadian town].

Niall: nī^hal¹; nī^hal² [King of Ireland (379 A. D.) who aided in the conquest of Scotland and the plundering of England and Gaul. See HYDE "Literary Hist. of Ireland," p. 34].

Niam=Niam, Nyam=Nyam: nyām^h=nyām¹; nyām^h=nyām² [Afr. tribe].

Nibelung: nī^hbə-lun¹; nī^hbe-lun² [In Ger. myth, one of a supernatural race].—**Nibelungen:** nī^hbə-lun^hen¹; nī^hbe-lun^hen² [Pl. of NIBELUNG].

Nibelungenlied: nī^hbə-lun^hen-līt¹; nī^hbe-lun^hen-lēt² [Ger. epic].

Nibhaz: nib^hhaz¹; nīb^hhāz² [Bible].

Nibshan: nib^hshan¹; nīb^hshān² [Bible].—**Nicanor:** nai-kē^hner¹; nī-eā^hnōr² [Apocrypha].

Nicaragua: nik^h-ə-rā^hgwā¹; nīe^h-a-rā^hgwā². In Eng. frequently nik^h-ə-rag^h-u-ə¹ [Cent.-Am. country and lake].

nice: noi¹; nīç² [Refined and pure in tastes and habits].

Nice: nīs¹; nīç² [1. Fr. spt. 2. A town in Asia Minor].

Nicene: noi^hsīn¹; nīçen². *I. & St.* nai-sīn¹ [Pert. to Nice or to Nicæa].

nicety: nai^hsi-tī¹; nīçe-ty² [Delicacy of feeling; precision].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōf, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

niche: nîch¹; nîch² [A recess or nook].

Nicholas, Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nîe'o-las² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Nicolaas:** nî'ko-las¹; nî'eo-las²; **Klaas:** klās¹; klās²; Fr. **Nicolas:** nî'kō'lā¹; nî'eo-lā²; **Nicole:** nî'kōl¹; nî'eo-l²; G. **Nicolaus, Nikolaus:** nî'ko-laus¹; nî'eo-lous²; Hung. **Miklos:** mî'klos¹; mî'klōsh²; It. **Niccolo:** nik'ko-lō¹; nî'eo-lō²; **Nicola:** nî'ko-lā¹; nî'eo-lā² (fem.); L. **Nicolaus:** nik'o-lē'us¹; nî'eo-lā'ūs²; Pg. **Nicolao:** nî'ko-lō'o¹; nî'eo-lā'o²; Rus. **Nicolai:** nî'ko-lā¹; nî'eo-lā²; Sp. **Nicolas:** nî'ko-lās¹; nî'eo-lās²; Sw. **Nils:** nîls¹; nîls².

Nicodemus: nik'o-dī'mus¹; nîe'o-dē'mūs² [Bible].

[Rev. ii, 6, 15].

Nicolaitan: nik'o-lē'i-tan¹; nîe'o-lā'i-tan² [One of an early heretical sect].

Nicolaites: nik'o-lē'uits¹; nîe'o-lā'its² [Douai Bible].

Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nîe'o-las² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Nicolette. See under AUCASSIN.

[astronomer and explorer (1786-1843)].

Nicollet: nî'ko'lē¹; nî'eo'lē² (French); nik'o-let¹; nîe'o-lēt² (U. S.) [Fr.

Nicomachean: ni-kēm'a-kī'an¹; ni-ēm'a-ē'an² [Pert. to Nicomachus].

Nicomachus: nai-kēm'a-kus¹; ni-ēm'a-ēs² [Gr. mathematician (2d cent. B. C.)].

Nicopolls: ni-kēp'o-lis¹; ni-ēp'o-līs² [Bible].

Nicot: nî'kō¹; nî'ēō² [Fr. lexicographer (1530-1600)].

nicotian: ni-kō'shān¹ or ni-kō'shi-an¹; ni-ēō'shān² or ni-ēō'shi-an². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to tobacco].

nicotin, nicotine: nik'o-tin¹ or -tīn¹; nîe'o-tīn² or -tīn² [A poisonous liquid alkaloid].

niece: nîs¹; nēq² [A brother's or sister's daughter].

Niemcewicz: nî'em-tse'vîch¹; nî'em-tse'vîch² [Pol. historian, poet (1757-1841)].

[1833].

Nieppe: nî'eps¹; nî'ēp² [Fr. chemist and inventor in photography (1765-

Nietzsche: nîch'ē¹; nēch'ē² [Ger. philosopher (1844-1900) who died insane].

Nigel: nai'jēl¹; nî'gēl²; not nig¹ [Hero of Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel"].

Niger: nai'jār¹; nî'ger² [River of West Afr.].

Nigeria: nai-jī'rī-ā¹; nî-gē-ri-ā² [British West-Afr. territory].

nigh: nai¹; nî²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

night: nait¹; nî²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

nigrescence: nai-gres'ens¹; nî-grēs'ens², C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. nai-gres'ens¹; Standard, ni-gres'ens¹; nî-grēs'eng². The Standard's preference is supported by ten out of twenty-five members of that work's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations [The act or process of becoming black].

nigrescent: nai-gres'ent¹; nî-grēs'ent² [Growing black].

Ni has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation*. WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary Note 130 [London, 1791].

nigrification: nig'rī-fai-kē'shān¹; nîg'rī-fī-ēā'shon² [The act of making black].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wət, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

nihilist: nai'hil-ist¹; nī'hil-ist². In this word and its relatives **nihilism**, **nihilistic**, care should be taken to aspirate the *h* [One who denounces existing social and political institutions].

Nike: nai'ki¹; nī'kē² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of victory].

nilgau: nil'gau¹; nī'gou² [A species of antelope].

nimbose: nim'bōs¹; nīm'bōs². *Wr.* nim'bōs¹ [Characterized by clouds].

Nimrah: nim'rā¹; nīm'rā² [Bible].—**Nimrim**: nim'rim¹; nīm'rim² [Bible].—**Nimrod**: nim'rod¹; nīm'rod² [Bible].—**Nimshi**: nim'shai¹; nīm'shi² [Bible].—**Nineve**: nin'vā¹; nīm'e-ve² [Bible].

Nineveh: nin'vā¹; nīm'e-ve² [An ancient city; capital of Assyria].

Ninive: nin'vā¹; nīm'i-ve² [Douai Bible].

[of 12 children].

Niobe: nai'o-bī¹; nī'o-bē² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Tantalus, and mother

Niphs: nai'fis¹; nī'fis² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nippon [Jap.]: nip'pen¹; nīp'pōn² [The "land of the rising sun," Japan].

Nirvana: nir-vā'na¹; nīr-vā'na² [In Eastern religions, the extinction of all personal desires and passions in the attainment of a perfect impersonal beatitude].

Nisan: nai'san¹ or nī-sān¹; nī'sān² or nī-sān² [Bible. The Jewish month of Abib: so called after the captivity].

nisi [L.]: nai'si¹; nī'si² [In law, "unless"].

Nisroch: nis'rek¹; nīs'rōe² [Bible].

nisus [L.]: nai'sus¹; nī'sūs² [Exercise of power in endeavoring to act].

nitid: nit'id¹; nīt'id². Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) nai'tid¹ [Shining; glossy].

nitrogen: nai'tro-jen¹; nī'tro-gēn². Professor Lounsberry tells us ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 247) that Walker wrote "both the learned and the unlearned coxcombs conspire to pronounce this word as well as *hydrogen* with the *g* hard" [A colorless, gaseous element found in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms].

nitrogenize: nai'tro-jen-aiz¹; nī'tro-gēn-iz², *Standard & I.*; *C., M., St., & W.* nai-trej'i-naiz¹; *E.* nī-trej'en-aiz¹; *Wr.* nai'tro-jin-aiz¹ [To treat or combine with nitrogen].

[pure GLYCERIN.

nitroglycerin: nai'tro-glis'er-in¹; nī'tro-glīč'er-īn² [An explosive]. *Com-*

niveous: niv'i-us¹; nīv'e-ūs². *C. & I.* nai'vi-us¹; *M.* niv'i-as¹; Knowles (1835) niv'yus¹ [Snowy].

[Fr. republic].

Nivōse: nī'vōz¹; nī'vōs² [The fourth month in the calendar of the first

Nizam: nī-zām¹; nī-zām² [A native ruler of Hyderabad, India].

Nizhni Novgorod: nīz'nī nev'go-rōd¹; nīzh'nī nōv'go-rōd² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Noachian: no-ē'ki-an¹; no-ā'ei-an² [Pertaining to Noah].—**Noachite**: nō'-e-kait¹; nō'a-ēt² [A descendant of Noah].

Noadala: no-ad'ā-i-ai¹; no-ād'a-ā² [Douai Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'ā-dai¹-ā²; nō'ā-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'ā-dai'as¹; nō'ā-dī'as² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gūm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; *öb-y*, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Noah: *nō'ä*¹; *nō'a*² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **D. Noach:** *nō'a*¹; *nō'ä*²; **F. Noé:** *nō'e*¹; *nō'e*²; **G. Noah:** *nō'a*¹; *nō'a*²; **Sw. Noa:** *nō'a*¹; *nō'ä*².

Noailles (de): *dä nō'äi'ya*¹; *dē nō'i'ye*² [Famous Fr. family].

Nob: *nōb*¹; *nōb*² [Bible].—**Nobah:** *nō'bä*¹; *nō'ba*² [Bible].—**Nobai:** *nō'-bai*¹; *nō'bi*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Nobel: *nō-bel*¹; *nō-bäl*² [Sw. inventor (1833-96), founder of the Nobel ^[prizes]].

Nobile: *nō'bi-l*¹; *nō'bi-le*² [It. soldier (1885-) aeronaut who crossed North Pole in dirigible, 1926].

noble: *nō'bl*¹; *nō'bl*² [Exalted in character or quality].

noblesse [Fr.]: *nō-bles*¹; *nō-blēs*² [The nobility].—**noblesse oblige** [Fr.]: *nō'bles*¹ *ō'bli*²; *nō'blēs*¹ *ō'blizh*² [Nobility obliges or compels].

Noctes Ambrosianæ [L.]: *nek'tiz am-brō'zi-ē-nī or -zi-ē-nī*; *nō'e'tēs ām-brō'ziū-ā-nē or -zi-ā-nē* ["Ambrosian Nights," dialogs written by John Wilson].

nocturne: *nek'tūrn*¹; *nō'e'tūrn*² [A musical composition for evening or ^[night]].

nocuous: *nek'yū-us*¹; *nō'e'yū-ūs*² [Venomous].

Nod: *nōd*¹; *nōd*² [Bible].—**Nodab:** *nō'dab*¹; *nō'dāb*² [Bible].

node: *nōd*¹; *nōd*² [A knob or swelling].

Nodier: *nō'dyē*¹; *nō'dyē*² [Fr. romancer (1780-1844)].

nodose: *nō'dōs*¹; *nō'dōs*², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr. nō-dōs*¹ [Having knobs or nodes].

nodule: *ned'yūl*¹; *nōd'yūl*². So also **nod'u-lus**. Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) *ned'yūl*; Walker (1791) *nōd'yūl*¹ [A little knot, lump, or nodel].

Noe: *nō'i*¹; *nō'ē*² [Bible].—**Noeba:** *nō'i-bä*¹; *nō'e-bä*² [Apocrypha].

Noel: *nō'el*¹; *nō'äl*² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Noël:** *nō'el*¹; *nō'äl*²; **It. Natale:** *nō-tä'lē*¹; *nō-tä'le*²; **L. Natalis, Noëlius:** *nō-tē'lis*¹; *nō-i'li-us*¹; *nā-tä'lis*²; *nō-ē'li-ūs*²; **Pg. Sp. Natal:** *nā-täl*¹; *nā-täl*².

Noema: *nō'i-mä*¹; *nō'e-mä*² [Douai Bible].—**Noeman:** *nō'i-man*¹; *nō'e-män*² [Douai Bible].—**Noemi:** *nō'i-mai*¹; *nō'e-mi*² [Douai Bible].—**Nogah:** *nō'gä*¹; *nō'hä*² [Bible].

noise: *neiz*¹; *nōis*² [A loud sound of any kind].

noisome: *nei'säm*¹; *nōi'som*² [Very offensive; as, a *noisome* odor].

Nokomis: *nō-kō'mis*¹; *nō-kō'mis*² [In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother of Hiawatha].

nolle prosequi [L.]: *nel'i prēs-i-kwai*¹; *nōl'e prös'e-kwi*² [In law, an entry of discontinuance of action].

nomad: *nem'äd*¹; *nōm'äd*². *I. nō'mad*¹, which is more generally heard notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate the first [One who belongs to a tribe that moves from place to place].—**nomadic:** *nō-mad'ik*¹; *nō-mäd'ic*².—**nomadize:** *nem'äd-ciz*¹; *nōm'äd-iz*² [To live like a nomad].

Nombre-de-Dios: *nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs*¹; *nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs*² [Mex. mining ^[town]].

nom de guerre [Fr.]: *nōn dā gār*¹; *nōn de gēr*² [An assumed name; formerly and literally a war-name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

nom de plume [Fr.]: nōn də plūm¹; nōn de plūm² [A pen-name].

Nome¹: nōm¹; nōm² [City in Alaska].

nome²: nōm¹; nōm² [A province of modern Greece].

nomenclatural: nō'men-klē'tiur-əl¹; nō'mēn-elā'tū-rəl², *E., I., M., & St.; Standard & C.* nō'men-klē'chu-rəl¹; *Wr.* nō-mən-klēt'yū-rəl¹ [Relating to nomenclature]. Compare **NATURE**.

nomenclature: nō'men-klē'tiur¹; nō'mēn-elā'tūr², *E. & I.; C. & Standard* nō'men-klē'chur¹; *M., W., & Wr.* nō'mən-klē-tiur¹; *St.* nō'men-klē'tiur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Jones (1798) indicated nō-men-klē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780) nō-men-klē'chur¹; Walker (1791) nōm-en-klē'chiur¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nō-men-klēt'yur¹; Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) nō'men-klē-tiur¹ [A system of names or of naming applied to subjects of scientific study, as botany]. Compare **NATURE**.

nominative: nōm'i-nə-tiv¹; nōm'i-na-tiv²—a word of four syllables, *not* three as frequently heard in school [Naming or being the subject of a sentence].

Non: nēn¹; nōn² [Bible].

nonage¹: nēn'ij¹; nōn'ag² [The period of legal infancy].

nonage²: nō'nij¹; nōn'ag², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* nō'naj¹; *E. & I.* nēn'ij¹; *Wr.* nēn'aj¹ [A ninth part].

nonagenarian: nēn'a-ji-nē'rī-ən¹; nōn'a-ge-nā'rī-an² [A person whose age is between ninety and ninety-nine].

nonce: nēns¹; nōnç² [Present time or occasion].

nonchalance: nēn'shə-ləns¹ *or (Fr.)* nōn'shū'lāns¹; nōn'cha-lanç² *or (Fr.)* nōn'chā'lānç² [A state of mind indicating unconcern].

nonchalant: nēn'shə-lənt¹ *or (Fr.)* nōn'shū'lānt¹; nōn'cha-lant² *or (Fr.)* nōn'chā'lānt² [Characterized by indifference].

none: nūn¹; nōn². Webster (1847) nōn¹ [Not any].

Nones: nōnz¹; nōnç² [In the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides]. Compare **IDES**.

nonjuror: nēn-jū'rər¹; nōn-ju'ror², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.; E.* nēn-jiūr'ər¹; *Wr.* nēn-jiūr'ər¹. The first was indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855); the second, by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [In Eng. church history, a clergyman who refused to take the oath of allegiance after the revolution of 1688].

nonpareil: nēn'pə-rel¹; nōn'pə-rəl² [Having no equal].

nook: nuk¹; nōök². *Wr.* nūk¹ [A corner, as of a room or of a house].

Nooma: nō'o-mə¹; nō'o-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

noose: nūs¹; nōōs², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E., St., & Wr.* nūz¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A running knot].

Noph: nef¹; nōf² [Bible].—**Nophah**: nō'fā¹; nō'fā² [Bible].

Nora: nō'rə¹; nō'ra² [A feminine personal name; dim. of **ELEANOR**, **HONORA**, **LEONORA**]. **Norah**.

2: wōlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fūil, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy, ɔo, ɔem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Nord: *nōr*¹; *nōr*²; *not nōrd*¹—the *o* coming before *r* is broadened and the final *d* silent [1. Haitian President. 2. A department of France].

Nordau: *nōr*¹/*dau*¹; *nōr*¹/*dou*² [Fr. physician, born in Austria (1849)].

Nordenskiöld: *nēr*¹/*den-skyöld*¹ or *nō*¹/*ren-shöl*¹; *nōr*¹/*dēn-skyöld*² or *nō*²/*rēn-söl*² [Sw. explorer (1832-1901) who accomplished the Northeast passage].

Nordica: *nōr*¹/*di-kā*¹; *nōr*¹/*di-ea*²; *not nēr*¹/*dī-kā*¹ [Lillian Norton, Am. operatic singer (1859-1914)].

Norma: *nēr*¹/*mā*¹; *nōr*¹/*mā*²; *not nēr*¹/*mā*¹ [A feminine personal name; also, the heroine of an opera by Bellini].

north: *nērth*¹; *nōrth*². In nautical cant the final *th* of this word, and its relatives and compounds, is not pronounced [One of the four cardinal points of the compass—that which lies at the left hand of a person facing the rising sun].

Northampton: *nērth*¹/*amp*¹/*tēn*¹; *nōrth*²/*amp*²/*tēn*² [1. Eng. shire and town. 2. Any one of three counties in the United States: (1) N. C.; (2) Penn.; (3) Va. 3. A city in Mass.].

norther: *nērth*¹/*ər*¹; *nōrth*²/*er*² [A north wind or gale].—**northern:** *nērth*¹/*ər*¹; *nōrth*²/*ern*² [Pert. to the north].

northing: *nērth*¹/*īn*¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr., or nērth*¹/*īn*¹, *C., E., I., & M.*; *nōrth*²/*īng*² or *nōrth*²/*īng*². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Difference of latitude measured toward the north].

Norumbega: *nēr*¹/*um-bī*¹/*gā*¹; *nōr*¹/*ūm-bē*²/*gā*² [A country, city, and river on the New England coast, occupied by the Norsemen before the 14th century].

Norwich: *nēr*¹/*īch*¹; *nōr*¹/*īch*²—the *w* is silent [Eng. city]. See GREENWICH¹.

Norwich: *nēr*¹/*wīch*¹; *nōr*¹/*wīch*² [City in Conn.; town in N. Y.]. Compare GREENWICH².

nose: *nōz*¹; *nōz*². So also with its relatives *nose*¹/*bleed*¹, *nose*¹/*burn*¹, *nose*¹/*gay*, *nose*¹/*less*, etc. [The organ through which one smells].

nosology: *no-sol*¹/*ō-jī*¹; *no-söl*²/*ō-gy*². Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jamieson (1827), and Reid (1844) *no-zel*¹/*ō-jī*¹. See G [The systematic classification of diseases].

nostalgia: *nes-tal*¹/*jī-ə*¹; *nös-täl*²/*gi-a*². See G [Homesickness].

nostrificate: *nes-trif*¹/*ī-kēt*¹; *nös-trif*²/*ī-cāt*². *C., M., & W. nes*¹/*tri-fi-kēt*¹ [To accept as our own: said of diplomas, etc., given by another institution].

notable: *nō*¹/*tā-bl*¹; *nō*¹/*tā-bl*². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) *net*¹/*ə-bl*¹ [Worthy of note; remarkable].

notable: *net*¹/*ə-bl*¹; *nōt*¹/*ā-bl*² [Exercising care and skill; prudent].

noteworthy: *nōt*¹/*wūr*¹/*thī*¹; *nōt*¹/*wūr*²/*thy*². Care should be taken to mark both primary and secondary stresses in this word [Deserving observation or notice].

Nottingham: *net*¹/*īn*¹/*əm*¹; *nōt*¹/*īng*²/*am*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Nottinghamshire: *net*¹/*īn*¹/*əm-shīr*¹; *nōt*¹/*īng*²/*am-shīr*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. county].

Notus: *nō*¹/*tus*¹; *nō*¹/*tūs*² [L., the south or southwest wind].

noumenal: *nū*¹/*mī-nəl*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nau*¹/*mī-nəl*¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; *nū*²/*me-nəl*² or *nou*²/*me-nəl*². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to a thing in itself].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

noumenon: nū'mi-nen¹, *Standard & W.*, or nau'mi-nen¹, *E., I., St., & W.*; nu'ne-e-nen² or nou-me-nōn². *C.* no-ū'me-nen¹; *M.* nau'ma-nen¹ [An object in itself, not relatively to us].

Nourmahal: nūr'mā-hal¹; nur'ma-hāl² [In Moore's "Lalla Rookh," a favorite of the Sultan Selim, "the light of the palace"].

nous: nous¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*, or nūs¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; nous² or nus². Altho the second is to be preferred, and is noted by the American dictionaries, usage persistently violates lexicographical record [Intellect].

Novatian: no-vē'shən¹; no-vā'shan², *Standard, W., & W.*; *C.* no-vē'-shien¹; *E., I., M., & St.* nō-vē'shi-en¹ [In church history, a Roman presbyter of the 3d century].

novel: nev'el¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or nev'al¹, E., M., W., & W.*; nōv'ēl² or nōv'el². Avoid nev'¹ as slovenly; Walker characterized it "vulgar" [New; of recent introduction or origin].

novenary: nev'i-nē-ri¹; nōv'e-nā-ry². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780) nov'en'a-ri¹; Johnson (1755), Entick (1764) nov'en-a-ry¹; Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) nō'ven-er-i¹ [Relating to the number nine].

novene: no-vīn¹, *Standard & C.*, or nōv'īn¹, *E., I., M., W., & W.*; no-vēn² or nōv'ēn² [Proceeding by nines].

novice: nev'is¹; nōv'ic² [A beginner].

novitiate: no-vīsh'i-ēt¹; no-vīsh'i-āt² [The state of being a novice].

now: nau¹; now² [The present time].

noway: nōwē¹; nōwā² [Not at all; not in any manner].

nowed: naud¹; nowd², *Standard & C.*; *E.* nau'ed¹; *I. & W.* nū'ed¹; *W.* nū'id¹ [Twisted or knotted, as a serpent in heraldic device].

Nowel: nō'el¹; nō'ēl² [An early form of *Noel*, Christmas].

nowhere: nō'hwār¹; nō'hwēr² [In no place or state]. See WH.

nowhither: nō'hwith'ər¹; nō'hwith'er² [In no direction]. See WH.

Nox [L.]: nek¹; nōks² [In classic myth, the goddess of night].

noxious: nek'shūs¹; nōk'shūs² [Causing injury to health or morals].

Noyon: nwā'yōn¹; nwā'yōn² [Fr. town, birthplace of Calvin]. [zart].

Nozze di Figaro: nōd'zē dī fi'gā'rō¹; nōd'zē dī fi'gā'rō² [Opera by Mozart].

nu: nū¹; ny² [The thirteenth letter in the Gr. alphabet].

nu: niu¹; nū².

NOTE. When these letters form the first syllable of a word they are generally pronounced as *new*, and not as *noo*, which is a vulgarism.

nuance [Fr.]: nū'āns¹; nū'āng² [A shade of difference in color].

nucleolar: niu-klī'o-lar¹; nū-elē'o-lar², *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* niū'klī-o-lar¹; *M.* niu-klī'e-lar¹ [Pert. to a nucleolus]. [the nucleus of a cell].

nucleolus: niu-klī'o-lus¹; nū-elē'o-lūs² [A well-defined particle found in

nucleus: niū'klī-us¹; nū'elē-ūs² [A center of growth].

Nueces: nwē'ses¹; nwē'çes² [River and county in Tex.].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būre*:

nugatory: niū'gə-to-ri¹; nū'gə-to-ry² [Having no power].

Nugent: niū'jent¹; nū'gēnt² [Eng. family name].

nuisance: niū'səns¹; nū'sanç² [That which vexes or irritates].

numb: num¹; nūm²—the *b* is silent [Destitute of the power of sensation or feeling]. See COMB.

numbedness: num'ed-nes¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & Wr., or numd'nes¹, C., St., & W.;* nūm'ed-nēs² or nūmd'nēs²—the *b* is silent. Same as NUMBNESS.—**numbness**: num'nes¹; nūm'nēs²—the *b* is silent [The state of being numb].

Numenius: niu-mī'ni-us¹; nū-mē'ni-ūs² [Apocrypha].

numismatic: niū'mis-mat'ik¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or niū'miz-mat'ik¹, M., W., & Wr.;* nū'mis-māt'ic² or nū'miz-māt'ic². *St. niū'mis-mat'ik.* Jameson (1827) and Todd (1827) nu-miz'mā-tik¹ [Pert. to coins or medals].

numismatist: niu-mis'mā-tist¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & St. or niu-miz'mā-tist¹, M., W., & Wr.;* nū-mis'mā-tist² or nū-miz'mā-tist² [An expert in numismatics].

Nun¹: nun¹; nūn² [Bible].

Nun²: nūn¹; nūn² [1. A cape on the west coast of Morocco. 2. A river of Morocco flowing into the Atlantic].

Nunc Dimittis [L.]: nūnç di-mit'is¹; nūne di-mit'is² [The canticle of Simon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace" (*Luke* ii, 29-32): so called from the first two words of the Latin version].

[a foreign court].

nuncio [It.]: nun'shi-ō¹; nūn'shi-ō²; not nun'si-ō¹ [A Papal ambassador to

nuncupative: nūn'kiu-pē'tiv¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nun-kiū'pē'tiv¹, St. & Wr.;* nūn'cū-pā'tiv² or nūn-cū'pā'tiv². *E. nūn'kiu-pē'tiv¹; I. nun-kiū'pēt-iv¹; M. nun'kiu-pē'tiv¹.* By the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) nun-kiu-pē'tiv¹; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) nun-kiū'pē-tiv¹; by Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) nun'kiu-pē-tiv¹ [Oral as distinguished from written: said of a will].

nuncupatory: nūn'kiu-pē'to-ri¹; nūn'cū-pā'to-ry². Same as NUNCUPATIVE.

Nuñez: nū'nyeth¹; nū'nyēth² [Sp. explorer in Florida (1492-1577)].

nuptial: nup'shal¹; nūp'shal²—give the ultima the sound of *sh* in "shall," not of *ch* in "chalk" [Relating to marriage].

nutrient: niū'tri-ent¹; nū'tri-ēnt². So also with all its relatives **nu'tri-fy**; **nu'tri-ment**, **nu-trition**, **nu'tri-tive**, etc. Compare **NU** [Giving nourishment].

Nuyts: nai'ts¹; nŷts² [Austral. islands].

[or sheet of water].

nyanza: ni-an'zə¹; ny-ān'zə². In Eng. sometimes nai-an'zə¹ [An Afr. lake]

Nyasa, Nyassa: nyā'sa¹; nyā'sā² [E.-Afr. lake].

Nyaya: nyā'ya¹; nyā'ya² [An orthodox system of Hindu philosophy].

nymph: nimf¹; nŷmf² [In mythology, a beautiful maiden of the forest, fountain, mountain, ocean, spring, etc.].

nymphæum: nim-fi'um¹; nŷm-fē'um² [A shrine of the nymphs].

Nymphas: nim'fəs¹; nŷm'fas² [Bible].

Nyx: niks¹; nŷks² [In Classic myth, the goddess of night].

nyds: niks'is¹; nŷks'is²; not nai'ks'is¹ [In surgery, a puncture].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

O

o: \bar{o}^1 ; \bar{o}^2 . In this book the sounds of *o* are indicated in Key 1 by the following symbols: (1) *o* as in *obey*; (2) \bar{o} as in *go*; (3) \bar{o} as in *not*; (4) \bar{o} as in *nor*; (5) \bar{o} for *o* as in *atom*, *actor*; (6) \bar{u} (*rule*) for *o* as in *more*, *prove*; (7) \bar{u} (*full*) for *o* as in *wolf*; (8) \bar{u} (*fun*) for *o* as in *come*; (9) \bar{u} (*burn*) for *o* as in *whorl*; (10) \bar{i} (*pin*) for *o* as in *women*. The letter *i* is used also in the following associations: (1) $\bar{o}a = \bar{o}$, as in *load* ($\bar{l}\bar{o}d$); (2) $\bar{o}e = \bar{o}$, as in *toe* ($\bar{t}\bar{o}$); (3) $\bar{o}e = \bar{u}$, as in *shoe* ($\bar{s}h\bar{u}$); (4) $\bar{o}e = \bar{u}$, as in *does* ($\bar{d}u\bar{z}$); (5) $\bar{o}e = \bar{i}$, as in *Phoenix* ($\bar{f}\bar{i}'n\bar{k}s$); (6) $\bar{o}i = \bar{e}i$, as in *oil*; (7) $\bar{o}y = \bar{e}i$, as in *boy*; (8) $\bar{o}o = \bar{u}$, as in *good* ($\bar{g}\bar{u}d$); (9) $\bar{o}o = \bar{u}$, as in *blood* ($\bar{b}lud$); (10) $\bar{o}o = \bar{u}$, as in *pool* ($\bar{p}\bar{u}l$); (11) $\bar{o}o = \bar{o}$, as in *floor* ($\bar{f}\bar{l}\bar{o}r$), see below; (12) $\bar{o}u = \bar{a}u$, as in *loud* ($\bar{l}aud$); (13) $\bar{o}u = \bar{o}$, as in *pour* ($\bar{p}\bar{o}r$), see below; (14) $\bar{o}u = \bar{u}$, as in *soup* ($\bar{s}\bar{u}p$); (15) $\bar{o}u = \bar{u}$, as in *rough* ($\bar{r}\bar{u}f$); (16) $\bar{o}u = \bar{u}$, as in *journey*; (17) $\bar{o}w = \bar{a}u$, as in *now*; (18) $\bar{o}w = \bar{o}$, as in *flow* ($\bar{f}\bar{l}\bar{o}$); (19) $\bar{e}o = \bar{e}$, as in *leopard* ($\bar{l}ep'erd$); (20) $\bar{e}o = \bar{i}$, as in *people* ($\bar{p}\bar{i}'p\bar{l}$); and (21) $\bar{a}o = \bar{e}$, as in *gaol* ($\bar{g}\bar{e}l$). For explanations of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see pp. xxvii-xxviii, and xxx-xxxi. That which was formerly long *o* in such words as *force*, *ford*, *fore* and its compounds as *forebear*, *forebode*, *forecastle*, *forefather*, etc., is now rendered in cultivated Eng. and Am. speech as *o* in *or*. The long *o* sound, still retained by some dictionaries, is a survival of the dialectal speech of Northern England and provincial speech of some parts of the United States. See **FORCE**.

Before *r* in accented syllables, the long *o*, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of \bar{e} in *ev'ér*; as in *gló'ry*, *óre*, *dóor*, *fóur*, *cóurt*, *fłóor*, etc. The \bar{o} sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of \bar{e} (*ér*), so that *móurn'ing* is pronounced like *mórn'ing*, *pórk* rimes with *fórk*, *cóurt* with *tórt*, etc. The ordinary modern English "long" \bar{o} (\bar{o}) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

HARRIS AND ALLEN Webster's New International Dictionary, p. liii [Springfield, 1909].

Oabdias: $\bar{o}'ab-dai'as^1$; $\bar{o}'\bar{a}b-d\bar{i}'as^2$ [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oaf: $\bar{o}f^1$; $\bar{o}f^2$ —the *a* is silent [A changeling].

[commerce].

oak: $\bar{o}k^1$; $\bar{o}k^2$ —the *a* is silent [A tree of the genus *Quercus*, valuable in

oar: $\bar{o}r^1$; $\bar{o}r^2$; *not* $\bar{o}r^1$, a provincialism preserved by the dictionaries [A wooden implement used for rowing a boat]. See **O**.

oasis: $\bar{o}'\bar{a}-sis^1$, *Standard, W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr., or o-ē'sis^1, C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); $\bar{o}'\bar{a}-sis^2$ or $\bar{o}-\bar{a}'sis^2$. The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Any fertile spot in a waste or desert].

oat: $\bar{o}t^1$; $\bar{o}t^2$ —the *a* is silent in this and the next three words [A grain].

oath: $\bar{o}th^1$; $\bar{o}th^2$ [A sworn attestation].—**oaths:** $\bar{o}thz^1$; $\bar{o}thz^2$ [Plural of **OATH**].

oatmeal: $\bar{o}t'm\bar{i}l'^1$; $\bar{o}t'm\bar{e}l'^2$. Walker (1791) $\bar{o}t'm\bar{i}l^1$ [The meal of oats].

Oaxaca: $w\bar{a}-h\bar{a}'ka^1$; $w\bar{a}-h\bar{a}'e\bar{a}^2$ [Mex. state].

Ob: $\bar{o}b^1$; $\bar{o}b^2$ [Siberian gulf and river].

Obadia: $\bar{o}'ba-dai'á^1$; $\bar{o}'ba-d\bar{i}'a^2$ [Douai Bible].—**Obadiah:** $\bar{o}'b\bar{a}-dai'á^1$; $\bar{o}'ba-d\bar{i}'a^2$ [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Obal:** $\bar{o}'ba^1$; $\bar{o}'b\bar{a}^2$ [Bible].

obligato [It.]: $\bar{o}b'b\bar{l}\bar{i}-g\bar{a}'to^1$; $\bar{o}b'b\bar{l}\bar{i}-g\bar{a}'to^2$ [That can not be dispensed with: a term in music].

[Douai Bible].

Obdia: $\bar{o}b-dai'á^1$; $\bar{o}b-d\bar{i}'a^2$ [Apocrypha].—**Obdias:** $\bar{o}b-dai'as^1$; $\bar{o}b-d\bar{i}'as^2$

2: wólif, dq; bōók, bōót; full, rúle, cūre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn.

obduracy: eb'diu-rā-si¹; ōb'dū-ra-gy², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The stress was indicated on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797). The pronunciation eb'ju-rā-si¹ was noted by Walker (1791), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), and eb'du-rā-si¹ by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [Invincible hardness of heart].

obdurate: eb'diu-rēt¹; ōb'dū-rāt², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* eb'diu-rūt¹; *E.* eb'diu-rat¹. By Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), and Johnston (1764) the stress was indicated as it is to-day, but it was placed on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). In verse the stress has been frequently so placed [Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity].

Obed: ō'bed¹; ō'bēd² [Bible].—**Obed=edom:** ō'bed-i'dam¹; ō'bēd-ē'dom² [Bible].—**Obedia:** ō'bi-dā'el¹; ō'be-dī'a² [Douai Bible].

obedience: o-bī'di-ens¹; o-bē'di-ēnç². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles o-bī'dyēns¹; Walker (1791) o-bī'di-ens¹ [Compliance with command].

Obeid: o'bēd¹; ō'bēd² [Sudanese city, scene of battle Nov. 3-5, 1883, sometimes called *Kashgi*].

obeisance: o-bē'sāns¹ or o-bī'sāns¹; o-bē'sānç² or o-bē'sānç². The second was noted originally by Kenrick (1773), and supported by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Ogilvie (1850). The first, which is the standard pronunciation of modern dictionaries (*C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*), was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A bodily act indicative of submission or respect].

obeliscal: eb'ī-lis'kal¹; ōb'e-lis'eal², *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & Wr.* eb'ī-lis'kal¹; *I.* eb'ī-lis'kal¹ [Shaped like an obelisk].

obelisk: eb'ī-lisk¹; ōb'e-lisk² [A square monumental shaft].

Ober=Ammergau: ō'ber-ām'er-gau¹; ō'ber-ām'er-gou² [Bavarian village].

Oberon: ō'ber-en¹, ō'ber-ōn², *Standard, Stormonth, & W.; I. & Wr.* eb'ar-en¹; *C.* ō'be-ren¹; *E.* ō'ber-un¹ [In folk-lore, the king of the Fairies].

obese: o-bīs¹; o-bēs² [Excessively fleshy].—**obesity:** o-bes'ī-tī¹; o-bēs'ī-ty².

Obeth: ō'bēth¹; ō'bēth² [Apocrypha].

obfuscate: eb-fus'kēt¹; ōb-fūs'eāt². Erroneously ob'fus-kēt¹ [To confuse the mind].

Obil: ō'bīl¹; ō'bīl² [Bible].

obit: ō'bit¹; ō'bit², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* eb'it¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), and Wright (1855) noted the first; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1807), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850) recorded the second [The death of a person].

obiter [L.]: eb'ī-tēr¹; ōb'ī-ter² [By the way; incidentally].

obituary: o-bit'yū-ē-rī¹; o-bīt'yū-ā-ry²; *not* o-bīch'u-ē-rī¹. Avoid "bitching" the second syllable as vulgar [A printed notice of death]. Compare *NATURE*.

object (*v.*): eb-jekt¹; ōb-jēt² [To declare oneself opposed to anything].

object (*n.*): eb'jekt¹; ōb'jēt² [Anything tangible or visible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

objective: əb-jek'tiv¹; ɒb-jēe'tiv². Sheridan (1780) əb'jek-tiv¹ [Any goal or ultimate object of exertion].

objurgate: əb-jūr'gēt¹; ɒb-jūr'gāt² [To rebuke severely].—**objurgatory:** əb-jūr'gē-to-rɪ¹; ɒb-jūr'gā-to-ry² [Conveying or implying reproach].

oblite (a.): əb'lēt¹; ɒb'līt², *Standard, E., I., & W.; C., M., St., & Wr.* əb-lēt¹ [1. Consecrated to sacred uses. 2. In geometry, flattened at the poles].

oblite (n.): əb'lēt¹, *Standard, I., M., W., & Wr., or* əb-lēt¹, *C. & St.*; ɒb'līt² or ɒb-līt². *E.* əb'let¹ [In the Roman Catholic Church, one who is dedicated to the church].

oblation: əb-lē'shən¹; ɒb-lā'shon²; *not* o-blē'shən¹ [The offering of anything in worship].

obligatory: əb'li-gə-to-rɪ¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr., or* əb'li-gə-tūr-ɪ¹, *E. & M.*; ɒb'li-gə-to-ry² or ɒb'li-gə-tēr-y². *St.* əb'li-gē'tar-ɪ¹. Yet a fourth pronunciation, əb-lig'ə-to-rɪ¹, which seems well established, is noted as alternative by *Standard* and is fast gaining ground. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated əb'li-gə-tur-ɪ¹ and Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) əb'li-gēt-o-rɪ¹ [Constituting an obligation].

oblige: o-blaij'¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & W., or* ə-blaij'¹, *E. & M.*; o-blīg'² or ɒ-blīg'². *Wr.* ə-blaij'¹. Formerly o-blīj'¹ was in wide use and was indicated by Fennig (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). This pronunciation was standard in Scotland for years notwithstanding that Buchanan (1757) noted o-blaij'¹ or o-blīj'¹, and was heard occasionally in England as lately as the close of the 19th century [To compel; also, to render indebted].

obliger: o-blaij'ər¹; o-blīg'er² [One who obliges]. [promise].

obligor: əb'li-gōr'¹; ɒb'li-gōr'² [In law, one bound by a bond to perform a

oblique: əb-lik'¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & St., or* əb-laik'¹, *C., W., & Wr.*; ɒb-lik'² or ɒb-lik'². The first was the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Boag (1843), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) [Slanting].

oblong: əb'len¹; ɒb'lŋg²; *not* əb'lēŋ¹, a provincialism [Longer than broad].

obloquy: əb'lo-kwɪ¹; ɒb'lo-kwy² [Defamatory language].

oboe: ɔ'boi¹, *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W., or* ɔ'bo-e¹, *C. & Wr.*; ɔ'bōi² or ɔ'bo-ē². But very generally also heard ɔ'bōi¹ [A wooden musical wind-instrument].

obol: əb'el¹; ɒb'ɔl² [Gr. weight and coin].

Oboth: ɔ'beθ¹ or ɔ'bōθ¹; ɔ'bōθ² or ɔ'bōθ² [Bible].

obscene: əb-sɪn'¹; ɒb-sēn'²—the c is silent [Offensive to morals and decency]. [language, or picture].

obscenity: əb-sen'ɪ-tɪ¹; ɒb-sēn'ɪ-ty²—the c is silent [Impurity of thought,

obscure: əb-skiūr'¹; ɒb-seūr'² [Not clear to the mind or vision].

obseques: əb'sɪ-kwɪz¹; ɒb'se-kwiʒ² [The last office for the dead].

obsequious: əb-sɪ'kwɪ-us¹; ɒb-sē'kwɪ-ūs² [Overdeferential].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Observantive: *eb-zūr'vant-in¹*, *Standard & M., or eb"zər-van'tin¹*, *E.*; *ōb-zēr'vant-in² or ōb"ger-vān'tin²*. *C. & W.* *eb-zūr'van-tin¹* [A Franciscan friar of the 15th century]. [siege].

obsidional: *eb-sid'i-o-nal¹*; *ōb-sīd'i-o-nal²*; *not eb-sid'ji-o-nal¹* [Pert. to a

obtain: *eb-tēn'¹*; *ob-tān'²*; *not eb-tain'¹* [To bring into one's possession].

obtrude: *eb-trūd'¹*; *ōb-truḍ'²* [To push forward].

obtrusive: *eb-trū'siv¹*; *ōb-tru'siv²* [Tending to obtrude].

obtuse: *eb-tiūs'¹*; *ōb-tūs'²*—*u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule" [Dull intellectually].

obverse (a.): *eb-vūr's¹*; *ōb-vērs'²* [Facing one].

obverse (n.): *eb'vūr's¹*; *ōb'vērs'²* [The side of a coin on which the face is struck]. [strument].

ocarina: *ek'a-rī'nā¹*; *ōe'a-rī'nā²* [A small, terra-cotta, wind musical in-

occasion: *e-kē'zān¹*; *ō-eā'zhon²* [An important event or celebration].

Occident: *ek'si-dent¹*; *ō'e'ci-dēnt²* [The countries lying west of Asia].

occipital: *ek-sip'i-tal¹*; *ōe-çip'i-tal²* [Pert. to the lower back part of the head].

occiput: *ek'si-put¹*; *ōe'çi-püt²* [The lower back part of the head].

occlude: *o-kliūd'¹*; *o-elūd'²* [To absorb; also, to close, as pores].

occlusion: *e-klū'zān¹*; *ō-elū'zhon²* [The act of closing or stopping up].

occult: *e-kult'¹*; *ō-eult'²* [Concealed; hidden; hence, mysterious].

ocean: *ō'shān¹*; *ō'shan²* [Any one of the five great divisions of water of the world]. See INTRODUCTION, p. xi.

Oceana: *ō'shi-an'ā¹*; *ō'she-ān'ā²* [A republic in Harrington's 17th century political romance "The Commonwealth of Oceana"].

Oceania: *ō'shi-an'ā¹*; *ō'she-ān'ā²* [A geographical division of the earth].

oceanic: *ō'shi-an'ik¹*; *ō'she-ān'ie²* [Pert. to the ocean].

Oceanid: *o-si'ā-nid¹*; *o-çē'a-nid²* [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].

oceanography: *ō'shān-eg'rā-fi¹*; *ō'shan-ōg'rā-fy²*, *Standard & W.; C. & M.* *ō'shi-ā-neg'rā-fi¹*; *Wr.* *ō-si-ān-eg'rā-fi¹* [The branch of geography that treats of oceanic life].

oceanology: *ō'shān-el'o-ji¹*; *ō'shan-ōl'o-gy²*, *Standard & W.; C. & M.* *ō'shi-ā-nel'o-ji¹*; *E.* *ō-shān-el'u-ji¹*; *I.* *ō-shān-el'e-ji¹*; *Wr.* *ō-si-ān-el'ā-ji¹* [The science that treats of the ocean].

Oceanus: *o-si'ā-nus¹*; *o-çē'a-nūs²* [Gr. god of the ocean].

ocellated: *es'e-lēt'ed¹*; *ōç'ē-lāt'ēd²*. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) *ō'sel-lēt-id¹* [Having spots of color encircled by colored rings; as, the *ocellated* feathers of the tail of a peacock].

ocelot: *ō'si-lēt¹*; *ō'çe-lōt²* [A leopard-like cat of the American continent].

ocher, ochre: *ō'kār¹*; *ō'eer²*; *not* *ō'char¹*. See CH [A yellow to brown native earth].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Ochiel: o-kai'el¹; o-ei'el² [Apocrypha].—**Ochim:** ɔ'kim¹; ɔ'eim² [Bible].—**Ochozath:** ek'o-zath¹; ɔ'e'o-zath² [Douai Bible].—**Ochozias:** ek'o-zai'as¹; ɔ'e'-o-zai'as² [Douai Bible].—**Ochran:** ek'ran¹; ɔ'e'ran² [Bible (R. V.)]. See CH.—**Ocidelus:** ek'i-di'lus or ek'i-di'lus¹; ɔ'e'i-dē'lūs or ɔ'e'i-dē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Ocina:** o-sai'ne¹ or es'i-ne¹ or ek'i-ne¹; o-ɔ'i'na² or ɔ'e'i-na² or ɔ'e'i-na² [Apocrypha].—**Ocran:** ek'ran¹; ɔ'e'rau² [Bible].

ocrea: ek'ri-a¹; ɔ'e-re-a². *E.* ɔ'kri-a¹ [A legging-shaped sheath].

octagon: ek'ta-gon¹; ɔ'e'ta-gōn² [An eight-sided figure].—**octagonal:** ek-tag'o-nal¹; ɔ'e-tāg'o-nal² [Having the form of an octagon]. [plane faces].

octahedron: ek'ta-hi'dren¹; ɔ'e'ta-hē'drōn² [A solid bounded by eight

octave: ek'tēv¹; ɔ'e'tāv²; *not* ek'tiv¹ *nor* ek'tav¹ [An interval of seven diatonic degrees in music].

Octavia: ek-tē'vi-a¹; ɔ'e-tā'vi-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Octavie:* ek'ta'vi-a¹; ɔ'e'tā'vā²; **Octave:** ek'tāv¹; ɔ'e'tāv²; *G. Sp. Octavia:* ek-tā'vi-a¹; ɔ'e-tā'vi-ā²; *It. Ottavia:* et-tā'vi-a¹; ɔ't-tā'vi-ā².

Octavius: ek-tē'vi-us¹; ɔ'e-tā'vi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Octave:* ek'tāv¹; ɔ'e'tāv²; **Octavien:** ek'ta'vyān¹; ɔ'e'tā'vyān²; *It. Ottavio:* et-tā'vi-o¹; ɔ't-tā'vi-o²; **Octaviano:** et-tā'vi-āno¹; ɔ't-tā'vi-āno²; *Sp. Octavio:* ek-tā'vi-o¹; ɔ'e-tu'vi-o².

octavo: ek-tē'vo¹ or ek-tā'vo¹; ɔ'e-tā'vo² or ɔ'e-tā'vo² [A book the sheets of paper of which are folded so as to make eight leaves].

Octoberist, Octobrist: ek-tō'bər-ist¹, ek-tō'brist¹; ɔ'e-tō'ber-ist², ɔ'e-tō'-brist² [A member of a Russian political faction].

octogenarian: ek'to-ji-nē'ri-an¹; ɔ'e'to-ge-nā'ri-an²—*g* as in "gem," *not* as in "get." See G [One who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old].

octogenary: ek-tej'i-nē-ri¹; ɔ'e-tōg'e-nā-ry², *Standard & W.; C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* ek-tej'e-nā-ri¹ [An octogenarian]. [fold for injury].

octogild: ek'to-gild¹; ɔ'e'to-gīld² [In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eight-

octopus: ek'to-pus¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.* or ek-tō'pus¹, *C. & M.*; ɔ'e'to-pūs² or ɔ'e-tō'pūs². *E.* ek'tu-pus¹; *I.* ek'tō-pus¹; *St.* ek'te-pus¹ [An eight-armed cuttlefish].

octroi [Fr.]: ek'trwā¹; ɔ'e'trwā², *Standard & W.* *C.* ek-trwē¹; *E.* ek'trwē¹; *I.* ek-trwā¹; *M.* ek-trwā¹; *St.* ek'trwā¹; *Wr.* ek-trwē¹ [A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of trade to be sold therein].

od: ɔd¹, *Standard & C., or* ed¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; ɔd² or ɔd² [A hypothetical force].

Odaia: ɔ'da-ai'a¹; ɔ'da-i'a² [Douai Bible].

odalisk, odalisque: ɔ'da-lisk¹; ɔ'da-līsk² [Eastern slave].

Odares: o-dē'rīz¹; o-dā'rēs² [Douai Bible].

ode: ɔd¹; ɔd² [A lyric poem for chanting or singing].

Oded: ɔ'ded¹; ɔ'dēd² [Bible].

odeon: o-di'en¹; o-dē'ōn² [In ancient Greece, a roofed theater].

Odla: o-dai'a¹; o-di'a² [Douai Bible]. [ɔ'di'a² (Pert. to the hypothetical force od).]

odie: ɔ'dik¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or* ed'ik¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; ɔ'die² or

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ârt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prêy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

odious: ô'di-us¹; ô'di-ûs², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. & W.* ô'di-as¹; *Wr.* ôd'yas¹. The first was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Cruiz (1849), and Wright (1855); the third by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Exciting extreme disgust].—**odium:** ô'di-um¹; ô'di-ûm² [A feeling of extreme disgust].

odize: ô'daiz¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or ed'aiz¹, E., I., M., & W.;* ô'diz² or ôl'iz². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To affect with the od hypothesis force]. [ruled Italy (176-493)].

Odoacer: ô'do-ê'sar¹; ô'do-â'çer² [German soldier in Roman army who

Odola: o-dô'ya¹; o-dô'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Odollam:** o-dôl'am¹; o-dôl'am² [Apocrypha].—**Odomor:** ô'do-mâr'â¹; ô'do-mâr'â² [Apocrypha].—**Odometra:** ô'do-met'râ¹; ô'do-met'râ² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Odonarkes:** ô'do-nâr'kiz¹ or ed'o-nâr'kiz¹; ô'do-nâr'kês² or ôd'o-nâr'kês² [Apocrypha].

odontology: ô'den-tel'o-jî¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or ed'en-tel'o-jî¹, E., M., & Wr.;* ô'dôn-tôl'o-gy² or ôd'ôn-tôl'o-gy². *St.* ô'den-tel'o-jî¹ [The science of the teeth].

Odovla: ô'do-vai'â¹ or ed'o-vai'â¹; ô'do-vi'â² or ôd'o-vi'â² [Douai Bible].—**Oduia:** ô'du-ai'â¹; ô'du-i'â² [Douai Bible].

Odysseus: o-dis'ius¹ or o-dis'i-us¹; o-dÿs'ûs² or o-dÿs'e-ûs² [Ulysses: so called in the Odyssey]. [attributed to Homer].

Odyssey: od'i-si¹; ôd'y-sy². Dyché and Pardon (1752) o-dis'i¹ [Gr. epic

œ, oe: î¹; ê². A digraph (in un-Anglicized Latin pronunciation a diphthong) representing (1) the Latin diphthong *oe* or the Greek diphthong *oi*, as in *œsophagus*, *œsophagus* (Gr. *oisophagos*): often written simply (in completely Anglicized words preferably) as *e*, as in *esophagus*; (2) the Teutonic unlauded or modified *o* (*oe* or *ô*), as in *Goethe*, *Göthe*; (3) [œ] the French *œ*, as in *œillade*. The ligature (*œ*) is dropping out of use in Latin and German.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 1711. [1916.]

œdipus: ed'i-pus¹ or î'di-pus¹; êd'i-pûs² or ê'di-pûs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx].

Oehlschlâger: ô'len-shlâ'gar¹; ô'lên-shlâ'ger² [Dan. poet (1779-1850)].

œil=de=bœuf [Fr.]: ô'yê-dê-bûf'¹; ô'ye=dê-bûf'² [Bull's-eye].

œil=de=perdrix [Fr.]: ô'yê-dê-pâr'dri'¹; ô'ye=dê-pêr'dri'² [In decorative art, a small round figure; a partridge-eye]. [harried by a boar].

œneus: î'nîus¹; ê'nûs² [In Gr. myth, the king of Calydon, whose realm was

œnone: î-nô'm¹; ê-nô'ne² [In Gr. myth, a nymph, the wife of Paris].

œrsted: ûr'sted¹; ûr'stêd² [Dan. discoverer of electromagnetism (1777-1851)].

œstrum: es'trum¹; ês'trûm², *Standard; C. & M.* is'trum¹; *W. & Wr.* es'tram¹ [A violent or passionate impulse or desire].—**œstrus:** es'trus¹; ês'trûs², *Standard; C., E., I., & M.* is'trus¹; *W. & Wr.* es'tres¹ [Passionate desire].

of: ev¹; ôv² [Belonging to].

In mod. Eng. F is always sounded (f), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress. HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. i [Oxford, '01].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whâ, âll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

off: ɔf¹; ɔf². *I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔf¹. The first was indicated by Nares (1754), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835); the second, by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Farther or more distant; away].

offal: ɔf'əl¹; ɔf'al²; *not* ɔf'əl¹ [Parts of a butchered animal unfit for food].

Offenbach: ɔf'en-būh¹; ɔf'ən-bāh² [Ger.-Fr. composer (1819-80)].

official: ɔ-fish'al¹; ɔ-fish'al² [One holding public office or position].

officiate: ɔ-fish'i-ēt¹; ɔ-fish'i-āt² [To transact the business of a public office or position].

official: ɔ-fis'i-nəl¹; ɔ-fiç'i-nal², *Standard, I., M., & St.; C. & W.* ɔ-fis'i-nəl¹; *E. & W.* ɔf'i-sai'nəl¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Prepared and on hand: said of stock medicines as distinguished from those prepared by prescription].

officious: ɔ-fish'us¹; ɔ-fish'ūs² [Given to intermeddling with that which is none of one's concern].

oft: ɔft¹; ɔft², *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔft¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), ɔft¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔft¹ [Often: used chiefly in poetry].

often: ɔf'n¹; ɔf'n², *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔf'n¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ɔf'n¹; by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔf'n¹.

The professor who, in his address on the correct pronunciation of English, said he preferred *of'n* to *of-ten* is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the *t* in the middle of such words as *Christmas*, *mislicioe*, *osler*, *often*, or *chestnut*.

The Daily Chronicle, London, quoted by *The Evening Post*, New York, May 8, 1915.

Og: ɔg¹; ɔg² [Bible].

ogee: ɔ-jī¹; ɔ-ğē² [A molding having a long S-like curve].

Ogeechee: ɔ-ğī'chē¹; ɔ-ğē'chē² [A river in Ga.].

Oggione: ɔd-jō'nē¹; ɔd-ğō'ne² [It. painter (1470?-1549)].

ogham: ɔg'am¹; ɔg'am² [A rune-like character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celts before the 9th cent.].

ogive: ɔ'jaiv¹ or ɔ-jaiv²; ɔ'giv¹ or ɔ-ğiv²; *not* ɔ'jiv¹ [A pointed arch].

ogle: ɔ'gl¹; ɔ'gl². Buchanan (1757) ɔg'l¹—a pronunciation still heard very frequently [To look at coquettishly or familiarly].

Ogyges: ɔ-jai'jis¹; ɔ-ğy'gēs² [A mythical Attic king].

Ogygian: ɔ-jij'i-an¹; ɔ-ğy'gi-an² [Pert. to Ogyges].

Ohad: ɔ'hād¹; ɔ'hād² [Bible].—**Ohel:** ɔ'hel¹; ɔ'hēl² [Bible].

Ohm: ɔm¹; ɔm² [Ger. physicist (1787-1854) whose name is given to the unit of electrical resistance].

Ohnet: ɔ'nē¹; ɔ'ne² [Fr. author and playwright (1848-1918)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

Ohohlah: o-hō'la¹; o-hō'lä² [Bible].—**Oholai:** o-hō'lai¹; o-hō'li² [Douai Bible].—**Oholi:** o-hō'lai¹; o-hō'li² [Douai Bible].—**Oholiab:** o-hō'li-ab¹; o-hō'li-äb² [Bible].—**Oholibah:** o-hol'i-bä¹; o-hol'i-bä² [Bible].—**Oholibamah:** o-hol'i-bä'mä¹; o-hol'i-bä'mä² [Bible].

oil: oil¹; öl² [A neutral liquid of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin]. Kenrick (1773) noted that *oil* and *toil* were frequently pronounced like *isle* and *tile*, a vulgarism condemned by Walker and also by Savage as late as 1833. See *BOIL*; JOIN.

Oileus: ö"i-liūs¹ or o-il'i-us¹; ö"i-lūs² or o-il'e-üs² [In Gr. myth, father of Oise]. [Ajax the Less]

Oise: wüz¹; wäs²; not "almost waiz¹", as credited by Phylfe to *Gazetteer* [Fr. department and river].

okapi: o-kä'pi¹; o-kä'pi²; not o-kap'i¹ [A giraffe-like quadruped with deer-like form and short neck].

Okhotsk: o-kötsk¹; o-kötsk² [Sea off Siberia].

Oklahoma: ö"klä-hō'mä¹; ö"klä-hō'mä² [State of the United States and its capital].

okra: ö'krä¹, *Standard*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ök'ra¹, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.*; ö'kra² or ök'ra² [A West-Ind. herb cultivated for its pods].

Olamus: ol'ä-müs¹; öl'a-müs² [Apocrypha].

oleander: ö"li-an'där¹; ö"le-än'där² [An evergreen shrub with pink or white flowers but poisonous leaves and wood].

olecranon: ö"li-krē'nän¹; ö"le-erä'nön², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* ö-lek're-nän¹; *Wr.* ö-li-krē'nän¹ [A part that helps in forming the elbow-joint].

olefant: ö"li-fai'ent¹; ö"le-fi'ant², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* ö-l'i-fi-ent¹; *Wr.* ö-lef'i-ent¹, which was indicated also by Brande (1842), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855) [Producing or yielding oil].

oleic: ö-l'i'ik¹; ö-lē'ie², *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* ö'l'i-ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from oil].

oleomargarin: ö"li-o-rär'gä-rin¹; ö"le-o-mär'gä-rin², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *M.* & *W.* ö"li-o-mär'gä-rin¹. Not ö"li-o-mär'gä-rin¹ [Artificial butter].

olfactory: ol-fak'to-ri¹; öl-fä'e'to-ry² [Pert. to the sense of smell].

olibanum: o-lib'ä-num¹; o-līb'a-nüm²; not el'i-bē'num¹ [A gum-resin].

oligarchy: ol'i-gär'ki¹; öl'i-gär'ey² [Government by the few].

oligo-: ol'i-go¹; öl'i-ö² [From the Gr. *ὀλιγος* (*oligos*), few, small].

Olinda: o-lin'dä¹; ö-lin'dä²; not o-lin'da [A personal and place-name of South Am.=Dutch origin].

olio: ö'h-ö¹; ö'li-ö². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ö'lyö¹ [A miscellaneous collection; medley].

olivinite: el'i-ven-ait¹; öl'i-vēn-it², *Standard*, *C.*, & *I.*; *E.* & *Wr.* el'i-vän-ait¹; *M.* & *W.* ö-liv'ä-nait¹; *St.* el-iv'en-ait¹ [An adamantite mineral commonly green].

Oliver: el'i-vär¹; öl'i-ver² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Olivier:** ö"li-vir¹; ö"li-vēr²; F. **Olivier:** ö"li-vyē¹; ö"li-vyē²; It. **Oliviero:** ö"li-vi-ē-ro¹; ö"li-vi-ē-ro²; Pg. **Oliveiro:** ö"li-vē-ro¹; ö"li-vē-ro²; Sp. **Oliverio:** ö"li-vē-ri-ö¹; ö"li-vē-ri-ö².

Olivet: el'i-vet¹; öl'i-vēt² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Olivia: o-liv'i-ə¹; o-liv'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. It. o-lī'vī-a¹; o-lī'vī-ā²; F. **Olivie:** ɔ'li'vī¹; ɔ'li'vī²; Sw. **Olivia:** o-lī'vī-a¹; o-lī'vī-ā².

olla podrida [Sp.]: əl'ə po-dri'da¹; ɔl'a po-dri'da² [A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together; hence, any mixture].

Olivier: ɔ'li'vyē¹; ɔ'li'vyē² [Fr. statesman (1825-1913)]. [ily name].

Olmsed: ɔm'sted¹ or um'sted¹; ɔm'stəd² or ɔm'stəd² [Eng. and Am. fam-].

Olympas: o-lim'pas¹; o-lŷm'pas² [Bible].

Olympia: o-lim'pi-ə¹; o-lŷm'pi-a² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Olympe:** ɔ'laŋp¹; ɔ'liānp²; G. **Olympie:** o-lim'pī-ē¹; o-lŷm'pī-ē²; It. **Olimpia:** o-lim'pi-a¹; o-lim'pi-ā².

Olympiad: o-lim'pi-ad¹; o-lŷm'pi-ād² [In Gr. antiquities, the interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The word is sometimes erroneously used for a series of the games].

Olympias: o-lim'pi-as¹; o-lŷm'pi-as² [Douai Bible].—**Olympius:** o-lim'pi-us¹; o-lŷm'pi-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Omaerus:** ɔm'ə-i'rus¹; ɔm'a-ē'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Omaha: ɔ'mə-hə¹; ɔ'ma-hə² [1. Amerind tribe of Siouan stock. 2. Chief commercial city of Neb.].

Omar: ɔ'mar¹; ɔ'mär² [Mohammedan calif (582-644)]. [1123].

Omar Khayyam: ɔ'mar kai-yām¹; ɔ'mär kŷ-yām² [Per. poet (1025?-1075)].

omber: ɔm'bər¹; ɔm'ber². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ɔm'bər¹; Enfield (1807) ɔm'bər¹ [A game played with cards].

ombré [Fr.]: ɔm'brē¹; ɔm'brē² [A shaded silk print goods].

omega: o-mī'gə¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or o-meg'ə¹, E. & I.; o-mē'gə² or o-mē'gə². M. & St. ɔ'mī-gə¹. Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) ɔm'gə¹ [The last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω): equivalent to English long o; hence, figuratively, the end].*

omelet: ɔm'i-let¹ or ɔm'let¹; ɔm'e-lēt² or ɔm'lēt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, English usage [A dish of eggs and sometimes flour and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried].

omikron: ɔm'i-kron¹ or o-mai'kron¹; ɔm'i-krön² or o-mī'kron² [The 15th letter in the Gr. alphabet].

Ommiad: ɔ-mai'ad¹; ɔ-mī'ād² [One of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs (661-1031)].—**Ommiades** (pl.): ɔ-mai'a-diz¹; ɔ-mī'a-dēz².

omniscience: ɔm-nish'ens¹; ɔm-nish'ēŋz², *Standard; C., M., & W. ɔm-nish'ens¹; E. ɔm-nish'ens¹; I. & St. ɔm-nī'shi-ens¹; Wr. ɔm-nish'ens¹, indicated also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1840), and Wright (1855) [Infinite knowledge].*

Omphale: ɔm'fə-lī¹; ɔm'fa-le² [In Gr. myth, a Lydian queen].

Omrā: ɔm'rai¹; ɔm'ri² [Douai Bible].—**Omrī:** ɔm'rai¹; ɔm'ri² [Bible].

On: ɔn¹; ɔn² [Bible].—**Onam:** ɔ'nam¹; ɔ'nām² [Bible].—**Onan:** ɔ'nən¹; ɔ'nan² [Bible].

once: wuns¹; wōŋz² [One time only].

ondatra: ɔn-dat'rə¹; ɔn-dāt'ra². *E. ɔn'də-trə¹ [The Am. muskrat].*

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

one: wun¹; wōn².

OE. *an* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *on*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *on*, *oon*, in s. w. and west, had developed through *on*, *uon*, *uon*, *won*, *wun* an initial *w* which only occasionally appears in the spelling, but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701; earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (en) beside (wēn).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. vii, p. 119 [Oxford, '09].

Oneida: o-nai'de¹; o-ni'da² [A county in Idaho, New York, or Wisconsin].

oneiroscopy: ō'nai-res'ko-pi¹; ō'nī-rōs'eo-py², *Standard & W.*; *C.* o-nai'-ro-skō'pi¹; *E.* en-ai-res'ku-pi¹; *I., M., & W.* o-nai-res'ko-pi¹ [The interpretation of dreams].

onerous: en'ar-us¹; ōn'er-ūs² [Of the nature of a burden].

Onesimus: o-nēs'i-mus¹; o-nēs'i-mūs² [Bible].—**Onesiphorus:** en'ī-sif'-o-rus¹; ōn'e-sif'o-rūs² [Bible].—**Oniars:** ō'ni-ē'rīz¹; ō'ni-ā'rēs² [Apocrypha].—**Onias:** o-nai'ēs¹; o-ni'ās² [Apocrypha].

onion: un'yen¹; ōn'yon² [The edible bulb of a herb of the lily family].

We learn from a treatise of the lexicographer Bailey, published in 1726, that a then common and an apparently fully authorized pronunciation of *onion* was *innian*. This has lasted down to the present day. [It is no longer accepted as standard. F. H. V.]

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 85 [N. '04].

Ono: ō'no¹; ō'no² [Apocrypha].

onomatope: o-nem'a-tōp¹; o-nōm'a-tōp², *Standard, M., W., & W.*; *C.* en'o-mā-tōp¹; *E. & I.* en'ēm-a-tōp¹ [A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing signified].

onomatopela: en'o-mat'o-pī'ya¹, *Standard, C., & W., or o-nēm'a-to-pī'-ya¹, M. & St.*; ōn'o-māt'o-pē'ya² or o-nōm'a-to-pē'ya². *E.* en-ēm-a-tu-pī'i-a¹; *I.* en'-e-mā-tō-pī'a¹; *W.* en-o-mat-o-pī'ya¹ [In language, the principle by which words are formed in imitation of natural sounds].

Onondaga: en'en-dē'gā¹; ōn'ōn-dā'gā²; *not* -dā'gā¹, *nor* -dē'gā¹ [1. Amerind tribe. 2. Lake and county in N. Y.].

Onus: ō'nus¹; ō'nūs² [Apocrypha].

onyx: en'iks¹; ōn'yks². *E. & W.* ō'niks¹ [A variety of quartz].

oo. For the pronunciation of this digraph, see O (8) to (11).

Oolihab: o-ō'h-ab¹; o-ō'li-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Ooliba:** o-ō'l'i-bā¹; o-ō'l'i-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Oolibama:** o-ō'l'i-bē'mā¹ or ō'o-lib'a-mā¹; o-ō'l'i-bā'mā² or ō'o-lib'a-mā² [Douai Bible].

oolite: ō'o-lait¹; ō'o-lit²; *not* ū'lait¹ [A granular variety of limestone].

oolong: ū'leŋ¹; ōō'lōŋg²; *not* ū'lēŋ¹ [A variety of Chinese tea]. [1639-1713].

Oost (van): van ōst¹; vān ōst² [Two Flem. painters (1) 1600-71; (2)

opal: ō'pal¹; ō'pal². This is the pronunciation indicated by the leading modern dictionaries, but there is another pronunciation, common to gem-dealers, ō'pal¹, in which the *a* is pronounced as *a* in "at" and which is to be preferred. [A mineral valued as an iridescent gem-stone].

opaline: ō'pal-in¹; ō'pal-in²—pronounce the three syllables, *not* ō'pl-in¹ [Displaying iridescence].

opaque: o-pēk¹; o-pāk² [Impervious to light].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst. whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ʃu = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

opening: ɒ'pn-ɪŋ¹; ɒ'pn-ing²; *not* ɒp'nɪŋ¹. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xix [A hole, passage, gap, or space easy of access].

Ophel: ɒ'fel¹; ɒ'fēl² [Bible].

Ophelia: ɒ-fi'li-ə¹ or ɒ-fi'l'ya¹; ɒ-fē'li-a² or ɒ-fēl'ya² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Ophélie:** ɒ'fē'li-ɪ¹; ɒ'fē'li-ɛ².

Ophera: ɒf'ɪ-ra¹; ɒf'e-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Ophir:** ɒ'fər¹; ɒ'fir² [Bible].

ophicleide: ɒf'ɪ-klaɪd¹; ɒf'i-elɪd² [A brass musical wind-instrument].

ophite: ɒ'fəɪt¹; ɒ'fɪt², *Standard, St., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* ɒ'əɪt¹ [Pert. to a serpent].

Ophni: ɒf'nai¹; ɒf'nɪ² [Bible].—**Ophrah:** ɒf'rā¹; ɒf'rā² [Bible].

ophthalm-, ophthalmo-: ɒf'θal-m-¹; ɒf'θal'mo-¹; ɒf'θāl-m-¹; ɒf'θāl'mo-² [From the Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*), eye: a combining form used in scientific terminology]. See the following words.—**ophthalmia:** ɒf'θal'mi-ə¹; ɒf'θāl'mi-a² [Inflammation of the eye].—**ophthalmic:** ɒf'θal'mɪk¹; ɒf'θāl'mic². *Wr.* ɒf'θal'mɪk¹, and also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Pert. to ophthalmia].—**ophthalmoscopy:** ɒf'θal-mes'ko-pi¹; ɒf'θal-mōs'eo-py². *C.* ɒf'θal'mo-skō'pi¹; *St.* ɒf'θal-mēs'ke-pi¹ [The scientific examination of the interior of the eye].—**ophthalmomy:** ɒf'θal'mɪ¹; ɒf'θāl'my². Same as OPHTHALMIA.

opiate: ɒ'pi-ɪt¹; ɒ'pi-at² [A medicine containing opium].

Opie: ɒ'pi¹; ɒ'pi² [Eng. painter (1761-1807)].

opinable: ɒ-pain'ə-bl¹; ɒ-pɪn'a-bl². Pronounced ɒp'in-a-bl¹ when spelt *opynnable* as in the "Paston Letters," of the year 1456 [Capable of having an opinion formed about].

opine: ɒ-pain¹; ɒ-pɪn² [To hold as an opinion].

opinion: ɒ-pɪn'yən¹; ɒ-pɪn'yon² [A judgment held with confidence based on conclusions rather than positive knowledge].

opoidoc: ɒp'o-del'dek¹; ɒp'o-dēl'dōe² [Liniment].

Operto: ɒ-pōr'to¹; ɒ-pōr'to²—pronounce the *o* of the ultima as *o* in "obey," *not* as *oo* in "book" [Pg. seaport].

opponent: ɒ-pō'nent¹; ɒ-pō'nēnt². Illiterately ɒp'o-nent¹ [One who is an antagonist].

opportune: ɒp'ər-tiūn¹ or ɒp'ər-tiūn¹; ɒp'or-tūn² or ɒp'or-tūn²; *not* ɒp'ər-chiūn¹. Avoid "chewing" the last syllable of this word and its relatives [Occurring at the right moment].—**opportunism:** ɒp'ər-tiū'nɪzəm¹; ɒp'or-tū'nɪzəm²; *not* ɒp'ər-chiū'nɪzəm¹ [The principles of opportunists].—**opportunist:** ɒp'ər-tiū'nɪst¹; ɒp'or-tū'nɪst²; *not* ɒp'ər-chiū'nɪst¹ [One who avails himself of opportunity].—**opportunity:** ɒp'ər-tiū'nɪ-ti¹; ɒp'or-tū'nɪ-tɪ²; *not* ɒp'ər-chiū'nɪ-ti¹ [A favorable or advantageous chance or opening].

oppose: ɒ-pōz¹; ɒ-pōz² [To exert influence against; resist].

opprobrious: ɒ-prō'bri-us¹; ɒ-prō'bri-ūs² [Characterized by scornful reproach; as, an *opprobrious* remark].—**opprobrium:** ɒ-prō'bri-um¹; ɒ-prō'bri-ūm² [Contemptuous reproach].

oppugn: ɒ-piūn¹; ɒ-piūn². By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) the *u* was indicated short, as in "pun," and the *g* silent [To conflict with].—**oppugnant:** ɒ-puɡ'nant¹; ɒ-puɡ'nant²—note that the *g* is sounded [Aggressively disputatious].—**oppugner:** ɒ-piūn'ər¹; ɒ-piūn'ər². Buchanan (1766) ɒ-puŋ'gɪr¹; Perry (1777) ɒ-puŋ'ər¹; Sheridan (1780) ɒ-puɡ'nər¹ [An opposer or assailant].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bōrn;

optative: ep'tə-tiv¹ or ep-tē'tiv¹; ōp'ta-tiv² or ōp-tā'tiv²—the latter was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but the former was noted by Johnson (1753), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [Expressing choice].

orage [Fr.]: o-rūz¹; o-rāzh², *Standard, C., & M.; E.* or'ij¹; *W.* o'raʒ¹ [An organ-stop used in forming a sound to resemble a storm].

oral: ō'ral¹; ō'ral² [Uttered through the mouth].

orange: or'enj¹; ōr'ēng²; *not* or'inj¹ *nor* or'inj¹, vulgarisms of the masses which careful speakers should aim to check [A citrus fruit].

orangeat: or'an-zat¹ or (*Fr.*) ō'rañ'zā¹; ōr'an-zhāt² or (*Fr.*) ō'rāñ'zhā². *E., I., & St.* or'an-zat¹ [Candied orange-peel].

orangery: or'inj-ri¹; ōr'ang-ry². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated o-rān'jer-i¹ [An orange-grove or greenhouse].

orang-utan: o-raŋ'ū-tan¹; o-rang'ū-tān², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.;* *M.* o-raŋ'ū-taŋ¹; *St. & W.* ō-raŋ'ū-taŋ¹ [A red-haired arboreal ape].

orchestra: ōr'kes-trā¹; ōr'eēs-tra². Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jamieson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress on the second syllable ōr-kes'trā¹. Its earlier but now obsolete form, *orchestre*, was stressed on the first syllable by Johnson (1753), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), and Perry (1777) [A band of musicians who perform on a collection of instruments].—**orchestral:** ōr'kes-trāl¹; ōr'eēs-trāl². In England ōr-kes'trāl¹ [Pert. to an orchestra].

orchid: ōr'kid¹; ōr'kid² [A flowering plant].

ordeal: ōr'di-āl¹; ōr'de-āl². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) ōr'dyāl¹ [Any severe trial].

ordinance: ōr'di-nāns¹; ōr'di-nanç². Distinguish from ORDINANCE [An official order or decree].

ordinarily: ōr'di-nē-ri-lī¹; ōr'di-nā-ri-ly². In England the antepenult is obscured [Commonly].

ordinary: ōr'di-nē-ri¹; ōr'di-nā-ry². In England the *a* is obscured [According to an established order or custom].

ordnance: ōrd'nāns¹; ōrd'nanç². Distinguish from ORDINANCE [Cannon of all kinds].

ordure: ōr'diur¹; ōr'dūr² [Dung].

ore: ōr¹; ōr²; *not* ōr¹, a dictionary pronunciation based on provincial utterance. See O. [A mineral from which a metal may be extracted].

Oreb: ō'reb¹; ō'rēb² [Apocrypha].—**Oren:** ō'ren¹; ō'rēn² [Bible].

Orestes: o-res'tiz¹; o-rēs'tēs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Agamemnon].

Orfeo: ōr-fē'o¹; ōr-fē'o² [Orpheus].

organization: ōr'gan-i-zē'shān¹; ōr'gan-i-zā'shon². In England ōr'gan-i-zē'shān¹ [The act of systematizing].

orgeat: ōr'zat¹ or (*Fr.*) ōr'zā¹; ōr'zhāt² or (*Fr.*) ōr'zhā² [Barley sirup or

Orgetorix: ōr-jet'o-riks¹; ōr-gēt'o-rīks² [Helvetian chief (—62 B. C.)].

orgies: ōr'jiz¹; ōr'gis² [Wild revelry].—**orgy** (*sing.*): ōr'ji¹; ōr'gy².

orguINETTE: ōr'gi-net¹; ōr'gi-nēt²; *not* ōr'gwi-net¹ [A reed musical instrument].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

oriel: ɔ'ri-el¹; ɔ'ri-əl² [An overhanging window].

orientate: ɔ'ri-en-tēt¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or ɔ'ri-en-tēt¹, *E., I., & W.*; ɔ'ri-ən-tāt² or ɔ'ri-ən-tāt²; *St. ɔ'ri-en-tēt¹* [To place so as to face eastward].

oriflamme: ər'i-flam¹; ɔ'r'i-flām²—final *me* silent [Fr. ensign].

Origen: ər'i-jen¹; ɔ'r'i-gĕn² [Father of the Church (182?-251?)].

Orinoco: ɔ'rī-nō'ko¹; ɔ'rī-nō'eo²; *not* ər'i-nō'ko¹ [Venezuelan river].

oriole: ɔ'ri-ōl¹; ɔ'ri-ōl²; *not* ər'i-ōl¹ [A bird with bright yellow to orange and black plumage].

Orion: o-rai'ən¹; o-rī'on² [In Gr. myth, a famous hunter].

orison: ər'i-zən¹ or ər'i-sən¹; ɔ'r'i-son² or ɔ'r'i-son². Formerly variously accented. Shakespeare accented both the first and second syllables.

Alas, your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Henry V* act II, sc. 20.

Nay, stay; let's hear the *orisons* he makes. *Henry VI* Part III, act I, sc. 4.

Orizaba: ɔ'rī-zā'ba¹; ɔ'rī-zā'bā² [Volcano in Vera Cruz state, Mex.].

Orlando: ər-lan'do¹; ɔr-lān'do² [A masculine personal name].

Orléans, Orléans: ər'li-anz¹ or (Fr.) or'lē'ān¹; ɔr'le-anz² or (Fr.) ɔr'lē'-ān² [Historic Fr. city].

ormolu: ər'mo-lū¹; ɔr'mo-lū² [An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin].

Ormuzd: ər'muzd¹; ɔr'mūzd² [The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism].

ornament: ər'nə-ment¹, *Standard, E., & W.*, or ər'nə-ment¹, *M.*; ɔr'nə-ment² or ɔr'nə-mĕnt²; *C. & W.* ər'nə-mant¹; *I.* ər'nə-ment¹; *St.* ər-na-ment¹ [Adorn; adornment].

Ornan: ər'nən¹; ɔr'nan² [Bible].

ornate: ər-nēt¹ or ər'nēt¹; ɔr-nāt² or ɔr'nāt². *M., S., & W.* ər-nēt¹; *Wr.* ər'nat¹ [Ornamented to a marked degree].

ornithichnite: ər'n-thik'nait¹; ɔr'ni-thie'nit². *I.* ər-nith'ik-nait¹; *St.* ər'n-thik'nait¹ [A fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird].

ornithomancy: ər'ni-tho-man¹si¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ər-nai'fho-man¹si¹, *M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-mān¹cy² or ɔr-ni'fho-mān¹cy²; *E.* ər-nith'o-man-si¹; *I. & St.* ər-nith'o-man-si¹; *Wr.* ər-nith'o-man-si¹ [Divination by the flight or the song of birds].

ornithosaur: ər'ni-tho-sēr¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ər-nith'o-sēr¹, *I. & M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-sar² or ɔr-nith'o-sar². *E.* ər-nith'o-sēr¹ [An extinct bird-like reptile].

ornithoscopy: ər'ni-thes'ko-pi¹; ɔr'ni-thōs'eo-py². *C.* ər'ni-tho-skō-pi¹ [Divination by observing the actions of birds].

oroide: ɔ'ro-aīd¹; ɔ'ro-id². *E. & I.* ɔ'reīd¹; *M. & W.* ɔ'ro-id¹ [An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, etc., having a golden brilliancy].

Oronaim: ər'o-nā'im¹; ɔr'o-nā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Orpah:** ər'pā¹; ɔr'-pā² [Bible].

Orosius: o-rō'si-us¹; o-rō'si-ūs²; *not* -shī-us¹ [Sp. ecclesiastic (390-430)].

orotund: ɔ'ro-tund¹; ɔ'ro-tūnd². *E.* ɔr'o-tund¹; *St.* ər-ō-tund¹; *Wr.* ɔ-rō-tund¹ [Having a full, clear, rounded resonant quality: said of a voice].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Orphean: *ör-fi'an¹*; *ör-fe'an²*. *C. ör-fi'an¹*, noted also by Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849); *E. ör-fi'an¹* [Relating to Orpheus].

Orpheus: *ör'fiūs or ör'fi-us¹*; *ör'fūs or ör'fe-ūs²* [Gr. demigod, son of Apollo and Calliope].

orphray, orphrey: *ör'frē¹ or ör'frī¹*; *ör'frā² or ör'fry²* [Gold embroidery].

orrery: *ör'1-rī¹*; *ör'e-ry²*; *not ör'er-1¹* [An apparatus used to show the positions of the members of the solar system].

orthoclase: *ör'tho-klēs¹*; *ör'tho-elās²*. *C. ör'tho-klēz¹*; *E. örh'th'o-klēz¹*; *I. & St. ör'thō-klēz¹* [Feldspar].

orthodromy: *ör'tho-drō'mī¹*; *ör'tho-drō'my²*, *Standard & C.*; *E. ör-thed'-ro-mī¹*; *I. ör'tho-dre-mī¹*; *M. & St. ör-thed're-mī¹*; *W. ör-thed'ro-mī¹*; *Wr. ör-thed'-re-mī¹* [The act of sailing on a great circle].

orthoepest: *ör'tho-ep'ist¹ or ör-thō'1-pist¹*; *ör'tho-ēp'ist² or ör-thō'e-pist²*. [One versed in matters of pronunciation].

orthoepy: *ör'tho-ep'1¹*; *ör'tho-ēp'y²*, *Standard & I.*; *C. & E. ör'tho-e-p1¹*; *M. ör'tho-i-p1¹*; *W. & Wr. ör'tho-i-p1¹*, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Elphinstone (1764), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). *St. ör-thō'e-p1¹*, which is noted as alternative also by *I., M., & W.* and was preferred by Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [The science of correct pronunciation].

orthognathus: *ör-theg'nā-thus¹*; *ör-thög'na-thūs²*, *Standard, I., & St.*; *C., E., & M. ör-theg'nā-thus¹*; *W. ör-theg'nā-thas¹*; *Wr. ör-theg-nē'thas¹* [Having only slight projection of the jaws].

orthopædic, orthopedic: *ör'tho-pī'dik¹*; *ör'tho-pē'die²*. *Wr. ör-thoped'ik¹* [Relating to the correcting of deformities of the body].

orthophony: *ör-thef'o-nī¹*; *ör-thōf'o-ny²*. *C. ör'tho-fō-nī¹*; *Wr. ör-thef'a-nī¹* [The act of speaking correctly].

Orthosia: *ör'tho-sai'a¹*; *ör'tho-si'a²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oryx: *ō'riks¹*, *Standard, I., St., & W., or ör'iks¹*, *ē*, *E., M., & Wr.*; *ō'ryks² or ör'yks²* [An Afr. antelope].

Osage: *o-sēj' or ö'sēj¹*; *o-säg' or ö'säg²* [An Amerind tribe of Siouan stock].

Osaias: *o-zē'yas¹ or o-sē'yas¹*; *o-sā'yas² or o-sā'yas²* [Apocrypha].

Osawatomie: *ös'a-wet'o-mī¹*; *ös'a-wat'o-mi²* [City in Kan.].

Oscar: *ös'kar¹*; *ös'ear²* [A masculine personal name].

Osceola: *ös'1-ō'lā¹*; *ös'e-ō'lā²* [Amerind chief (1804-1838)].

oscillatory: *ös'1-lā-to-rī¹*; *ös'i-lā-to-ry²*. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) placed the stress on the second syllable, *ös-sil'lā-to-rī¹* [Swinging back and forth, as a pendulum].

Osea: *o-zī'a¹ or o-sī'a¹*; *o-sē'a² or o-sē'a²* [Apocrypha].—**Oseas:** *o-zī'as¹ or o-sī'as¹*; *o-sē'as² or o-sē'as²* [Apocrypha].—**Osee:** *ō'zī¹*; *ō'sē²* [Apocrypha. Same as OSEAS].

O'Shaughnessy: *o-shō'nā-sī¹ or o-shē'nā-sī¹*; *o-shā'ne-sy² or o-shā'nē-sy²* [Ir. family name].

Oshea: *o-shī'a¹ or ö'shī-a¹*; *o-shē'a² or ö'she-a²* [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; uu = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

- O'Shea:** o-shī¹ or o-shē¹; o-shē² or o-shā² [Ir. family name].
- osier:** ō'zār¹; ō'zher² [A species of willow used in wickerwork].
- Osiris:** o-sai'ris¹; o-sī'ris² [Egypt. god of light, health, etc.].
- Osmanli:** es-man'h¹; ōs-mān'li², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* ez'man-h¹; *I. & Wr.* es'man-h¹ [A member of the dominant race in Turkey].
- osmate:** es'mēt¹; ōs'māt². *M. & W.* indicate ez'mēt¹ [A salt of osmic acid].
—**osmic:** es'mik¹; ōs'mie². *E., St., & Wr.* ez'mik¹ [Pert. to osmium] —**osmious:** es'mi-us¹; ōs'mi-ūs². *E. & St.* ez'mi-us¹; *M.* es'mi-as¹ [Containing osmium]. —**osmium:** es'mi-um¹; ōs'mi-ūm²; *E. & St.* ez'mi-um¹ [A blue-white metallic element].
- Osmond, Osmund:** es'mənd¹, es'mund¹; ōs'mond², ōs'münd² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Osmont:* ōs'men¹; ōs'mōn².
- osmose:** es'mōs¹; ōs'mōs². *E., St., & Wr.* ez'mōs¹ [The mixing, or tendency to mix, of two liquids]. See **ENDOSMOSE**; **EXOSMOSE**.
- osmosis:** es-mō'sis¹; ōs-mō'sis². *E.* ez-mō'sis¹; *St.* ez-mō'zis¹ [Osmose].
- Osnapper:** es'nap-ər¹; ōs'nāp-er² [Bible (R. V.)].
- osseous:** es'1-us¹; ōs'e-ūs². *I.* es'1-us¹; *M.* es'1-as¹. Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) esh'1-us¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of bone].
- Ossian:** esh'an¹; ōsh'an²; *not* es'1-an¹ [Gaelic hero of the 3d century].
- Ossianic:** esh'1-an'ik¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or es'1-an'ik¹, *C. & I.*; ōsh'1-ān'ie² or ōs'1-ān'ie². *E.* es'1-an'ik¹ [Pert. to Ossian].
- Ossining:** es'1-nin¹; ōs'1-nīng²; *not* es-sin'in¹ [Town in N. Y. State].
- ossuary:** es'yū-ē-rī¹; ōs'yū-ā-ry². *I. & St.* es'yū-ē-rī¹; *Wr.* esh'u-ē-rī¹ [A place for holding the bones of the dead].
- osteitis, ostitis:** es'ti-ai'tis¹ or -ī'tis¹, ōs'te-ī'tis² or -ī'tis²; es-tai'tis¹ or -tī'tis¹, ōs-tī'tis² or -tī'tis² [Inflammation of bone].
- osteoclasia:** es'ti-o-klē'sis¹; ōs'te-o-elā'sis². *C., M., & W.* es-ti-ek'lā-sis¹ [Bone-breaking to correct a deformity or a bad setting].
- ostler:** es'lər¹; ōs'lər²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A stableman]. See **HOSTLER**.
- Ostmen (n. pl.):** ōst'men¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or est'men¹, *E., I., & St.*; ōst'mēn² or est'mēn². *Wr.* est'men¹ [Early Danish settlers in Ireland].
- Ostracoda:** es'tra-kō'da¹; ōs'tra-eō'da². *E.* es-trak'o-da¹; *I. & St.* es-trak'ō-da¹ [A suborder of shell-fish].
- ostrich:** es'trich¹; ōs'trich² [A large bird of Africa and Arabia].
- Ostrogoth:** es'tro-gef¹; ōs'tro-ģōth² [A member of the eastern branch of the Goths].
- Oswald:** ez'wəld¹; ōg'wəld² [A masculine personal name].
- otacoustic:** ō'ta-kūs[or -kaus]'tik¹; ō'ta-eūs[or -eūs]'tie² [That promotes hearing].
- Otaheite:** ō'ta-hī'ti¹; ō'ta-hē'ti² [S. Pacific island].
- otalgia:** o-tal'ji-a¹; o-tāl'gi-a² [Earache].
- otalgy:** o-tal'ji¹; o-tāl'gy². Same as **OTALGIA**.

2: wolf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūl, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Otero: o-tē'ro¹; o-te'ro² [A county in Colorado or in New Mexico].

Othei: ō'fhi-ai¹; ō'the-ī² [Douai Bible].

[not the same].

other: ūth'ar¹; ōth'er². Compare TĦ [Different from the one specified].

Othni: eŭh'ni¹; ōth'ni² [Bible].—**Othniel:** eŭh'ni-el¹; ōth'ni-ēl² [Bible].

Otho: ō'tho¹; ō'tho² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Otho** or **Otto:** ō't'o¹; ō't'o²; F. **Othon:** ō'tōh'ni¹; ō'tōh'ni²; **Odon:** ō'dōh'ni¹; ō'dōh'ni²; It. **Ottone:** et-tō'nē¹; ōt-tō'nē²; Sp. **Otonio:** o-tō'ni-o¹; o-tō'ni-o².

Otholia: eŭh'o-lai'a¹; ōth'o-lī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Othonias:** eŭh'o-nai'-as¹; ōth'o-nī-as² [Apocrypha].—**Othniel:** o-thō'ni-el¹; o-thō'ni-ēl² [Douai Bible].

otic: ō'tik¹; ō'tie². I. & St. et'ik¹ [Pert. to the ear].

otiose: ō'shi-ōs¹; ō'shi-ōs² [Being at rest; unemployed].

otitis: o-tai'tis¹ or -ti'tis¹; o-ti'tis² or -ti'tis² [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear].

otolith: ō'to-liŭh¹; ō'to-līth²; not et'o-liŭh¹ [An ear-stone].

otoscope: ō'to-skōp¹; ō'to-seōp². I. & St. et'ō-skōp¹ [An instrument for examining the inner-ear].

otoscopy: o-tes'ko-pi¹; o-tōs'eo-py². C. ō'to-skō'pī¹ [Examination of the ear by means of an otoscope].

ottar: et'ar¹; ōt'ar². Same as ATTAR. **otter**†. Spelled also **otto:** et'o¹; ōt'o².

Ottawa: et'a-wa¹; ōt'a-wa² [The capital of the Dominion of Canada].

ou, ow. The sound of these digraphs is indicated in Key 1 by the symbol *au* (*thou*, *thau*; *cou*, *kau*) and in Key 2 by *ou* and *ow*. The diphthong *au* consists of a glide between *a* as in "art" and *u* as in "rule." It is a modern growth from *ū*. In the 16th century it was pronounced as written *ou* (= *o* + *u*), and is still so printed altho the pronunciation changed to *au* in the 18th century.

Ouachita: wēsh'i-tō¹; wāch'i-tā² [River and county in Ark.; parish in La.].

Oudenarde: ū'da-nār'da¹; ū'de-nār'de²; not au-dā-nār'da¹ [Belg. town].

Oudh: aud¹; oud²; not, as too commonly heard, ūd¹ [Province of Brit. India]. (1840-1908).

Ouida: wī'da¹; wī'da² [Pen-name of Louisa de la Ramée, Eng. novelist].

ounce: auns¹; oung² [1. A unit of weight. 2. A flesh-eating Asiatic quadruped of the size of the leopard].

Oureq: ūrk¹; ūrk² [Fr. river].—**Ourthe:** ūrt¹; ūrt² [Belg. river].

Use: ūz¹; ūz² [Eng. river].

ousel: ū'zl¹; ū'gl². Same as OUZEL.

Useley: ūz'li¹; ūz'ly² [Eng. composer (1825-1889)].

oust: aust¹; oust² [To turn out of possession of].

outrage: aut-rē¹; out-rāg² [An act of shocking violence or cruelty].—**outrageous:** aut-rē'jus¹; out-rā'gūs² [Of the nature of an outrage].

outrance [Fr.]: ū'trāns¹; ū'trānç² [The bitter end].

outré [Fr.]: ū'trē¹; ū'trē² [Strikingly odd].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr. wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iŋ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

ouzel: ū'zɪ¹; ū'zɪ² [European bird].

oval: ō'vəl¹; ō'val² [A figure or body resembling the longitudinal section of an egg].—**ovaliform:** ō'vəl-i-fōrm¹; ō'val-i-fōrm², *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & W.* ō'val-i-fōrm¹; *I.* ō'val-i-fōrm¹ [Shaped like an oval].

overseer: ō'vər-sī'ər¹, *Standard, W., & W.*, or ō'vər-sīr¹, *C., E., & I.*; ō'vər-sē'er² or ō'vər-sēr². *M.* ō'vər-sīr¹ [One who supervises].

overslaugh (v.): ō'vər-slē'ɪ; ō'vər-slə'² [To override; also, to set aside in favor of another]. [another, generally unjustly].

overslaugh (n.): ō'vər-slē'ɪ; ō'vər-slə'² [The promoting of one official over

overt: ō'vūrt¹; ō'vērt² [Open to view].

overture: ō'vər-tiūr¹; ō'vər-tūr²; *not* ō'vər-čūr¹ [An instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, or ballet].

ovine: ō'vin¹ or ō'vain¹; ō'vin² or ō'vīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Sheep-like].

oviparous: ō-vīp'ə-rus¹; ō-vīp'a-rūs² [Producing eggs].

owe: ō¹; ō² [To be indebted to or for].

owl: aul¹; owl² [A nocturnal bird].

own: ōn¹; ōn² [To hold or possess by right].

Ox: ɒks¹; ɒks² [Apocrypha].

oxalis: ɒks'ə-lis¹; ɒks'a-līs²; *not* ɒks'ē-lis¹ [The wood-sorrel].

oxid, oxide: ɒks'id¹, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or ɒks'aid¹, *E., M., St., & W.*; ɒks'id² or ɒks'id² [A chemical compound].

Oxon. (abbrev.): ɒks'ən¹; ɒks'ɒn² [L., *Oxonia*, Oxford; *Oxonienensis*, of Oxford].

Oxonian: ɒks-ō'nī-an¹; ɒks-ō'nī-an² [A student in or graduate of the University of Oxford, Eng.].

oxygen: ɒks'ɪ-jen¹; ɒks'y-ğen². See **NITROGEN** [A gaseous element existing in a free state mixed with nitrogen in atmospheric air].

oyer: ō'yər¹ or ei'ər¹; ō'yer² or ōy'er². Knowles (1835) ai'yər¹ [In law, a hearing or trial of causes].

oyes: ō'yes'¹, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or ō-yes'¹, *M., St., & W.*; ō'yēs'² or ō-yēs'². *E.* ō'yez¹. Walker (1791) ō-yis'¹ [OF., hear! hear ye! a cry to command attention at the opening of a court].

oyster: eis'tər¹; ōys'ter² [A shell-fish].

Ozaziu: ɒz'a-zai'ui¹; ɒz'a-zī'ui² [Douai Bible].—**Ozem:** ō'zem¹; ō'zēm² [Douai Bible].—**Ozensara:** ō'zen-sā'ra¹; ō'zēn-sā'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Ozia:** ō-zai'ə¹; ō-zī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Ozial:** ō-zai'əl¹; ō-zī'al².—**Ozias:** ō-zai'əs¹; ō-zī'as² [Bible].—**Oziau:** ō'zai-ē'ui¹; ō'zī-ā'ui² [Douai Bible].—**Oziel:** ō'zi-el¹; ō'zī-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Ozni:** ɒz'nai¹; ɒz'nī² [Bible].

ozocerite: ō'zo-sī'rait¹; ō'zo-çēr'rit² [A purified paraffin].

ozokerite: ō'zo-kī'rait¹; ō'zo-kēr'rit². Same as the preceding.

ozone: ō'zōn¹; ō'zōn² [A colorless gas with chlorine-like odor].—**ozonic:** ō-zō'nīk¹; ō-zō'nie². *M. & W.* ō-zen'ik¹—the last is the pronunciation current in England [Containing ozone]. [Bible].

Ozora: ō-zō'ra¹; ō-zō'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Ozriel:** ɒz'ri-el¹; ɒz'ri-ēl² [Douai

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊl, rɪl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

P

p: **pī**¹; **pē**². When initial and before *n*, *s*, *sh*, and *t*, the letter *p* is silent, as in *pneumonia*, *psalm*, *pseudo*-, *pshaw*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in *corps* (a body of troops), *cupboard*, *raspberry*, *receipt*. Walker notes that in his time *p* was "mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t* in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*" ("Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 412, P.). Of these only the *p* in the last is silent to-day.

Paaral: **pē**'**ä**-**rui**¹; **pä**'**ä**-**rī**² [Bible].

paca [Sp.]: **pä**'**kä**¹, *Standard & E., or pak'***ä**¹, *C. & M.*; **pä**'**ea**² or **pä**'**ä**². *I., St., & Wr. pē'**kä**¹; *W. pä'**kä**¹ [A Central and South Am. rodent, the spotted cavy].**

pace¹: **pēs**¹; **pā**ç² [A step].

pace² [L.]: **pē**'**si**¹; **pā**'**çē**² [Peace].

pacha: **pä**-**shä**¹ or **pä**-**sh'**¹; **pä**-**çhä**² or **pä**-**çh'**². Same as **PASHA**.

pachisi [Hind.]: **pä**-**çh'**¹**si**¹; **pä**-**ch'**¹**si**². *C. pä*-**ch'**¹**si**¹; *not pä*-**ch'**¹**zi**¹ [A game played on a board].

Pachon: **pē**'**kē**¹; **pä**'**ēön**² [The ninth Egyptian solar month of 30 days].

Pachydermata: **pä**'**i**-**dūr**'**mä**-**tä**¹; **pä**'**y**-**dēr**'**mä**-**tä**² [A former order of mammals having thick skins, as the elephant and rhinoceros].

pacification: **päs**'**i**-**fī**-**kē**'**shē**¹; **pä**ç'**i**-**çä**'**shō**², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., I., & St. pä-**sif**'**i**-**kē**'**shē**¹ and also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The first pronunciation noted above was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [The act of making peace].—**pacificator:** **päs**'**i**-**fī**-**kē**'**ter**¹; **pä**ç'**i**-**fī**-**çä**'**tor**² [A peacemaker].—**pacificatory:** **pä**-**sif**'**i**-**kä**-**tō**'**rī**¹; **pä**-**çif**'**i**-**çä**-**tō**'**ry**² [Tending to produce peace].*

pacifico [Sp.]: **pä**-**sif**'**i**-**kō**¹; **pä**-**çif**'**i**-**çō**² [A peaceable person; neutral].

pacifist: **päs**'**i**-**fist**¹; **pä**ç'**i**-**fist**². A word of recent introduction in which the position of the stress is based on the analogy of *pacify* (**päs**'**i**-**fai**¹; **pä**ç'**i**-**fy**²) [One who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism]. **pä**'**i**-**fī**-**cist**¹.

Padan: **pē**'**dän**¹; **pä**'**dän**² [Bible].—**Padan-aram:** **pē**'**dän**-**ä**'**räm**¹ or **ä**'**rä**'**am**¹; **pä**'**dän**-**ä**'**ram**² or **ä**'**rä**'**am**² [Bible]. **Paddan-aram**† (R. V.).—**Paddan:** **pä**'**dän**¹; **pä**'**dän**² [Bible (R. V.)].

padelion: **pä**'**i**-**lai**'**ön**¹, *Standard, C., & W., or pä-**dī**'**h**-**ön**¹, *I.*; **pä**'**dē**-**li**'**ön**² or **pä**-**dē**'**li**-**ön**². *E. pä*-**dī**'**h**-**ön**¹; *St. pä*'**dē**-**lai**'**ön**¹ [A plant, the lion's-foot].*

Paderewski: **pä**'**dē**-**rev**'**ski**¹ or **-res**'**kī**¹; **pä**'**dē**-**rēv**'**ski**² or **-rēs**'**kī**² [Polish pianist (1859-)].

padishah [Per.]: **pä**'**dī**-**shu**¹; **pä**'**dī**-**shä**². *E. pä*'**dī**-**shä**¹; *St. pä*-**dī**'**shä**¹; *Wr. pä*-**dī**-**shä**¹ [Lord protector; emperor].

Padon: **pē**'**dän**¹; **pä**'**dön**² [Bible].

padre: **pä**'**drē**¹; **pä**'**drē**² [It., Pg., and Sp., "father"].

padrone [It.]: **pä**-**drō**'**nē**¹; **pä**-**drō**'**ngē**² [Master; boss].

paduasoy: **pä**'**yü**-**ä**-**sei**¹; **pä**'**yü**-**ä**-**sōy**². *Wr. pä*'**yü**-**ä**-**sei**¹ [A silk fabric from Padua].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

pæan, pean: pī'ən¹; pē'an² [A song of joy or triumph]. Compare **PEON**.

pæon: pī'ən¹; pē'ōn² [In Gr. prosody, a foot of four syllables]. Compare **PEON**.

Paéz¹: pa-ēh¹ or pū'ēs¹; pā-ēth² or pā'ēs² [Sp. missionary (1564-1622)].

Paez²: pū'ēs¹; pā'ēs² [Venez. dictator (1790-1873)].

page: pēj¹; pāg² [1. One side of the leaf of a book. 2. A male servant].

pageant: paj'ənt¹ or pē'jənt¹; pāg'ant² or pā'gant². The second, which is the older pronunciation, now given as alternative by C., M., W., & W., was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828). The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [An elaborate spectacular representation, as of some historic event].

pageantry: paj'ənt-ri¹; pāg'ant-ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777) pē'jənt-ri¹.

Paget: paj'et¹; pāg'ēt² [Eng. family name].

Pagiel: pē'gi-el¹; pā'gi-ēl² [Bible].

pagination: paj'i-nē'shən¹; pāg'i-nā'shon², but more frequently heard pē'ji-nē'shən¹ in the printing trade [The system of marks used in paging; also, the act of numbering pages].

Pagliacci (I): i pa-lyā'chī¹; i pā-lyā'chī² [It., opera by Leoncavallo].

pagoda: pə-gō'də¹; pa-gō'da² [In Far Eastern countries, a sacred tower].

Pahath-Moab: pē'ha'h-mō'ab¹; pā'hā'h-mō'āb² [Bible].

Pahlavi: pā'lə-vī¹; pā'la-vī² [The literary language of ancient Persia, dating from the 3d cent. A. D.].

Pal: pē'oi¹; pā'i² [Bible].

paideutics: pai-diū'tiks¹; pī-dū'ties² [The art of teaching].

pail: pēl¹; pāl²; *not* pa'il as sometimes heard in London and vicinity [A receptacle as for water]. Compare **PALE**.

paillasse: pal-yas¹; pāl-yās² [A straw mattress].

pain: pēn¹; pān²; *not* pain¹, as sometimes heard in London [Physical dis-^{[tress; hurt].}

paint: pēnt¹; pānt² [A solid color or pigment].

pair: pāri¹; pār² [Two persons or things of a kind].

Paisley: pēz'li¹; pās'ly² [Scot. town].

Pakenham: pak'en-əm¹; pāk'ēn-am² [Ir. general (1778-1815)]. See **H**.

palace: pal'is¹; pāl'aç² [A royal residence].

palæosaurus: pē'li-o-sō'rus¹; pā'le-o-sā'rūs² [An extinct dinosaurian rep-^{[tile].}

palæstra: pə-les'trə¹; pā-lēs'trə² [1. Apocrypha (R. V.). 2. In Gr. an-^{[tiquities, an athletic school].}

palagonite: pə-lag'o-nait¹; pā-lāg'o-nit². *E.* pal'ə-gō'nait¹ [A vitreous^{[yellow or brown rock].}

Palal: pē'lal¹; pā'lal² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

palliate: pal'i-ēt¹; pāl'i-āt² [To cause to appear less guilty, as by cloaking or covering].

pall-mall: pal''mal''¹; pāl''māl''². This pronunciation for an old game of mallet and ball was indicated by Perry (1777) and approximates more closely to the original Old Fr. *pallemaille*, *palmail*, than either of the absurd extremes pāl''mōl''¹ and pēl''mēl''¹. But see the next word, in which the name of the alley where the game was played survives.

This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel. BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. *Pale Maille* [London, 1656].

Pall Mall: pal mal¹; pāl māl² [A street in London]. The pronunciation of this name has been variously rendered in former as in modern times (see MALL). The great majority of the educated commons of England now give to the *a*'s the sound the letter has in "at"; some affectedly fastidious persons give them the same sound as *e* in "get" and have done so since the days of Pepys (1633-1703), when the street's name was spelt *Pell Mell*, and a third but less pedantic class give them the sound they have in "ball." It is somewhat curious that while Walker urges the last as the correct pronunciation, he indicates the first. What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Pallu: pal'yū¹; pāl'yu² [Bible (R. V.)].

palm: pām¹; pām². In this and its related words the *l* is silent [1. The hollow inner surface of the hand. 2. A tree or shrub having palm-like leaves].

palmer: pām'ər¹; pām'er² [In the middle ages, a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land].

Palmer: pām'ər¹; pām'er² [Eng. and Am. family name]. See PALMER¹.

Palmerston: pām'er-stən¹; pām'er-ston² [Brit. statesman (1784-1865)].

Palmira: pal-mai'ra¹; pāl-mī'ra² [Douai Bible].

palmist: pām'ist¹ or pal'mist¹; pām'ist² or pāl'mist². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to palmistry].

palmister: pām'is-tər¹ or pal'mis-tər¹; pām'is-ter² or pāl'mis-ter². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that which prevails in Great Britain [One who is skilled in palmistry].

palmistry: pām'is-trī¹ or pal'mis-trī¹; pām'is-try² or pāl'mis-try². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [The divination of one's future through "reading" the lines in the palm of the hand].

palsgrave: pēlz'grēv''¹ or palz'grēv''¹; pāls'grāv''² or pāls'grāv''². *E.* pōls'-grēv'' [One in charge of a Ger. imperial court or household].

palstaff: pēl'staf''¹ or pal'staf''¹; pāl'stāf''² or pāl'stāf''². *C.* pal'staf''¹ [An ancient weapon of the Celts, etc.].

palsy: pōl'zī¹; pāl'sy² [Paralysis].

Palti: pal'toi¹; pāl'ti² [Bible].—**Paltiel:** pal'ti-el¹; pāl'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**Paltite:** pal'toit¹; pāl'tit² [Bible].

paludal: pə-liū'dəl¹; pa-lū'dal². *C.* pal'yu-dəl¹ [Pert. to a marsh or swamp].

palustrine: pə-lus'trin¹; pa-lūs'trin². *I.* pa-lus'train¹ [Pert. to or inhabiting marsh].

pampas: pam'pas¹; pām'pas² [So.-Am. treeless plain].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistice*, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *prēy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *nēt*, *ēr*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

pampero: *pam-pē'ro*¹; *pām-pe'ro*². *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* *pam-pē'rō*¹; *E.* & *I.* *pam-per'ō*¹; *St.* *pam-pī'rō*¹ [A southwest wind of Argentina].

Pamphyllia: *pam-fil'i-ə*¹; *pām-fŷl'i-a*² [Bible].

Pan: *pan*¹; *pān*² [In Gr. myth, the god of hills, woods, flocks, and herds].

panacea: *pan'a-si-ə*¹; *pān'a-çē'a*² [A remedy for all diseases].

panache: *pə-nūsh*¹; *pa-nāçh*², *Standard*, *E.*, & *M.*; *C.* *pa-nash*¹; *I.* *pan-ash*¹ [A plume used as a head-dress].

panada: *pə-nū'də*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, or *pə-nē'də*¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; *pa-nā'da*² or *pa-nā'da*² [Crackers and bread soaked in hot water, sweetened, and served with milk].

Panama: *pan'ə-mā*¹; *pān'a-mā*² [S. Am. country and its capital].—**Panaman**: *pan'ə-man*¹; *pān'a-mān*² [A citizen of Panama].

Panay: *pu-nai*¹; *pā-nŷ*² [Island and province in P. I.].

pancreas: *pan'kri-as*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.*, or *pan'kri-as*¹, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *pān'ere-ās*² or *pān'ere-ās*². *I.* & *St.* *pan'kri-as*¹ [A gland].—**pancreatic**: *pan'kri-at'ik*¹ or *pan'kri-āt'ik*¹; *pān'ere-āt'ie*² or *pān'ere-āt'ie*².—**pancreatin**, **pancreatine**: *pan'kri-ə-tin*¹ or *pan'kri-ə-tin*¹; *pān'ere-a-tin*² or *pān'ere-a-tin*² [A proteid compound contained in the pancreas]. [Pan].

Pandean: *pan-di'en*¹; *pān-dē'an*². *C.* *pan'di-en*¹ [Relating to the god

Pandoor, Pandour, Pandur: *pan'dūr*¹; *pān'dōor*² [Croatian foot-soldier].

pandura: *pan-dū'ra*¹; *pān-du'ra*². *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* *pan-diū'ra*¹; *E.* & *I.* *pan'-du-ra*¹ [An ancient Gr. and Rom. lute-like musical instrument].

panegyric: *pan'i-jir'ik*¹; *pān'e-gŷr'ie*²—the pronunciation preferred by modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) indicated *pan-i-er'ik*¹ [A formal bestowal of high praise].—**panegyrist**: *pan'i-jir'ist*¹; *pān'e-gŷr'ist*² [One who panegyricizes].—**panegyryze**: *pan'i-jir-iz*¹; *pān'e-gŷr-iz*² [To pronounce a panegyric on].

Pannag: *pan'ag*¹; *pān'āg*² [Bible]. [yer or *pān'i-er*² [A wicker basket].

pannier: *pan'yər*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*, or *pan'i-ər*¹, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; *pān'*

Panope: *pan'o-pi*¹; *pān'o-pe*² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids].

panorama: *pan'o-rā'mə*¹; *pān'o-rā'ma*². A word which has had several pronunciations, as *pan-o-rē'mə*¹, indicated by Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859); *pan'o-ram'ə*¹, as heard occasionally in both the United States and Great Britain, but which is now characterized as provincial, and *pan'o-rā'mə*¹, as noted by Stormonth. Modern dictionaries favor the first pronunciation noted here [A complete view in every direction].

Pantagruel: *pan-tag'ru-el*¹ or (*Fr.*) *pān'tā'grü'el*¹; *pān-tāg'ru-əl*² or (*Fr.*) *pān'tā'grü'əl*² [A good giant prince, the hero of Rabelais's romance of the same name].

Pantheon: *pan'θi-en*¹, *Standard*, or *pan-thi'en*¹, *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *pān'-the-on*² or *pān-thē-on*². *C.* *pan'θi-en*¹; *St.* *pan'θi-en*¹. The pronunciation *pan-thi-en*¹ was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), and still prevails in England.

pantomime: *pan'to-maim*¹; *pān'to-mīm*²; *not* *pan'to-main*¹, a not infrequent error in England [A spectacular play telling some well-known story, performed usually at Christmas].—**pantomimist**: *pan'to-maim'ist*¹; *pān'to-mīm'ist*² [One who writes or acts in a pantomime].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

papa: pə-pā¹ or pā-pə¹; pa-pā² or pā-pa². Altho the eight modern dictionaries indicate the first as preferable, there is no doubt that the second is heard more frequently in the United States. The first is the only pronunciation heard in England.

You will perfectly hear the sons and daughters of the most respectable families disfigure . . . the pleasant old names of *Papa* and *Mamma*. "Is *Popper* up stairs?" and "Is *Mommie* in the parlor?" pass for excellent household speech in millions of honest [American] homes. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

papain: pə-pē'in¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or pē-pə-in¹, *C.*; pa-pā'in or pā-pa-in² [A chemical compound].

papaw: pə'pō¹ or pə-pō¹; pā'pā² or pa-pā² [An Am. tropical tree or its fruit].

Paphian: pē'fi-ən¹; pā'fi-an² [Pert. to Paphos].

Paphos: pē'fēs¹; pā'fös² [1. An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. 2. *Bib.* An ancient city in Cyprus, N. W. of preceding].

papier-mâché [Fr.]: pā'pyē-mā'shē¹; pā'pyē-mā'chē² [A substance made from pulped paper under pressure and used for boxes, trays, etc.].

papillary: pap'i-lē-rī¹; pāp'i-lā-ry². The stress was indicated on the second syllable, *papill'ary*, by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), but it was placed on the first by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all modern lexicographers [Pert. to the papilla or nipple].—**papillose:** pap'i-lōs¹; pāp'i-lōs². *M. & W.* pap'i-lōs¹ [Provided with nipples].—**papillous:** pap'i-lūs¹; pāp'i-lūs², and so indicated by Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774); but by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) pa-pil'us [Papillose].

Papin: pā'pañ¹ or (*Eng.*) pap'in¹; pā'pañ² or (*Eng.*) pāp'in² [Fr. inventor (1648-1742)].

papyrus: pə-pai'rus¹; pa-py'rūs²; not pap'i-rus¹ [Ancient Egyptian writing].

parabola: pə-rab'o-lā¹; pa-rāb'o-lā² [A geometrical curve].

Paracelsus: par'ə-sel'sus¹; pā'r'a-čēl'sūs² [Swiss philosopher (1493-1541)].

parachute: par'ə-shūt¹; pā'r'a-čhut² [A large umbrella-like apparatus for descending, as from a balloon].

paraclete: par'ə-klīt¹; pā'r'a-elēt² [An advocate; helper; comforter]

paradigm: par'ə-dim¹ or par'ə-daim¹; pā'r'a-dīm² or pā'r'a-dīm²—the *g* is silent [In grammar, a model for the inflection of a class of words].

Paradise: par'ə-dais¹; pā'r'a-dis² [1. The garden of Eden and abode of Adam and Eve. 2. The last abode of the souls of the blessed].—**paradisean:** par'ə-dis'i-ən¹; pā'r'a-dis'e-an²; *W.* par-a-dis'yan¹ [Relating to paradise or to birds of paradise].—**paradisiac:** par'ə-dis'i-ak¹; pā'r'a-dis'i-ē² [Like a paradise].—**paradisical:** par'ə-di-sai'ə-kel¹; pā'r'a-di-si'a-cal² [Of the nature of paradise].

Parah: pē'rā¹; pā'rā² [Bible].

paralipomenon: par'ə-li-pem'i-nen¹; pā'r'a-li-pōm'e-nōn² [Omitted passages or a supplement containing them].

parallelepiped: par'ə-lēl'i-pai'ped¹ or par'ə-lēl'i-pip'ed¹; pā'r'a-lēl'e-pi'p-ēd² or par'ə-lēl'i-pip'ēd² [In geometry, a prism whose six faces are parallelograms].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

parallelopipedon: par'ə-lēl'o-pip'ī-dēn¹; pār'a-lēl'o-pīp'e-dōn². Same as PARALLELEPIPED.

paralogism: pə-rāl'o-jizm¹; pa-rāl'o-gīzm². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835) par'ə-lō-jizm¹ [A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious].

paramount: par'ə-maunt¹; pār'a-mount². Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) par-a-maunt¹ [Superior to all others; supreme].

paramour: par'ə-mūr¹; pār'a-mūr²; *not* par'ə-mēr¹ [An unlawful and immoral lover or mistress].

Paran: pē'rən¹; pā'ran² [Bible].

paranoia: par'ə-nei'ə¹; pār'a-nōi'a² [Chronic mental unsoundness].

paraplegia: par'ə-plī'jū-ə¹; pār'a-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of the lower part of the body].

parasceve: par'ə-siv¹; pār'a-sēv²; *E. & I.* par'ə-sī'vī¹; *Wr.* par'ə-sī'vī¹—the *c* is silent [The day before the Jewish Sabbath].

parashah: par'ə-shā¹; pār'a-shā² [A Hebrew division of the Pentateuch].

parasol: par'ə-sel¹; pār'a-söl². *M.* par-ə-sel¹. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), par'ə-söl¹; Smart (1840) par'ə-söl¹ [A sunshade].

Parbar: pār'bar¹; pār'bar² [Bible].

Parcæ: pār'sī¹; pār'cē² [In Rom. myth, the three Fates].

parcel: pār'sel¹; pār'cēl²; frequently mispronounced pār'sī¹ [Anything wrapped up; also, a distinctive portion, as of land].

pare: pār¹; pār² [To cut off the skin of; as, to *pare* an apple]. Compare [PEAR.

parenchyma: pə-reŋ'ki-mə¹; pa-rēn'ey-mə². By Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) pa-ren'ki-mə¹; by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Brande (1842), and Wright (1855) par-en-ki'mə¹ [The soft cellular substance of granular organs or the cellular tissue of plants].

parenthesis: pə-rī'nī-sis¹; pa-rē'ne-sis², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) *paren'sis*, but by Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Craig (1840), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) pə-ren'ī-sis¹ [Admonition].

parent: pār'ent¹; pār'ēnt². *I. & St.* pē'rent¹—the pronunciation prevailing in Scotland, and that indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Webster (1828) [A father or mother].

parentage: pār'ent-ij¹; pār'ēnt-ag². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pē'rent-əj¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker, (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) par'ent-ij¹.

Parepa-Rosa: pa-rē'pa-rō'sā¹; pā-rē'pā-rō'sā² [Brit. singer (1836-74)].

pareisis: par'ī-sis¹ or pə-rī'sis¹; pār'e-sīs² or pa-rē'sis². Disregarding lexicographical record and etymological accuracy, usage in the United States favors the second, which is heard widely from educated speakers and the medical profession [Partial paralysis].—**paretic**: pə-ret'ik¹ or pə-rī'tik¹; pa-rēt'ic² or pa-rē'tic². The second pronunciation, which is contrary to analogy (*emet'ic*, *diure'tic*, etc.), is very generally used by the medical profession in the United States. Compare PARESIS.

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lōe*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nēt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aise = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

par excellence [Fr.]: pā ek"se"lūns¹; pā ēk"çé"lāng² [By (virtue of the highest) excellence]. [helion].

parhelic: par-hi"lk¹ or -hel'ik¹; pār-hē'lie² or -hē'lie² [Belonging to a par-

parhellen: par-hi"li-en¹; pār-hē'li-ōn², *Standard & M.*; *C., E., I., St., & W.* pār-hi"li-en¹; *Wr.* par-hi"li-en¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1833), and Goodrich (1847) pār-hi"lyen¹ [A mock sun].

Pariah¹: pē"ri-ə¹, *Standard, C., & I.*, pā"ri-ə¹, *E., St., & W.*, or pār'i-ə¹, *M.*; pā"ri-a², pā"ri-a², or pār'i-a². *Wr.* pā"ri-ā¹ [An aboriginal Indian who does not belong to the Brahman castes].

pariah²: pā-rai'ə¹; pa-ri'a² [A social outcast. This, altho an erroneous application of the word, is in wide use].

Parian: pē"ri-en¹; pā"ri-an² [Pertaining to marble of Paros].

parietal: pā-rai'i-təl¹; pa-ri'e-tal². Ash (1775) *parie'tal* [Pert. to or forming the walls of any cavity in the body].

Paris¹: par'is¹; pā'is² [In Gr. myth, a son of Priam, who awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite].

Paris²: par'is¹ or (*Fr.*) pā"ri'¹; pā'is² or (*Fr.*) pā"ri'² [1. The capital of France. 2. Comte de (kōnt də; cōnt²). Fr. prince, head of Orleans family (1838-1894)].

Paris³: pā"ris'¹; pā"ris'² [Fr. scholar (1839-1903)].

Parisian: pā-riz'i-en¹, *E., I., M., & St.*, or pā-riz'ən¹, *Standard & W.*; pa-riz'i-en² or pa-rizh'an². *C.* pa-riz'ien¹ [A native of Paris].

Parisienne [Fr.]: pā"ri"zyen'¹; pā"ri"syēn'² [A female Parisian].

parliament: pār'h-ment¹; pār'li-mēnt²—the medial *a* is silent [A legislative body].—**parliamentarian**: pār'h-men-tē'ri-an¹; pār'li-mēn-tā'ri-an² [Pert. to parliament]. See BARBARIAN.—**parliamentary**: pār'h-men'ta-ri¹; pār'li-mēn'ta-ry² [According to the rules and usages of parliament].

Parmashta: pār-mash'tə¹; pār-māsh'ta² [Bible].

Parmenas: pār'mi-nas¹; pār'me-nās² [Bible].

Parmesan: pār'mi-zan'¹; pār'me-šan'²; *not* par-mi'zan¹ [An Italian ^[cheese]].

Parnach: pār'nak¹; pār'næ² [Bible].

Parnell: par-nel'¹ or pār'nēl¹; pār-nēl'² or pār'nēl² [Ir. politician (1846-91)].

parochial: pā-rō'ki-əl¹; pa-rō'ki-əl² [Belonging to a parish].

parol: pā-rōl'¹ or par'el¹; pa-rōl'² or pār'öl.² Compare PAROLE [Given by word of mouth].

parole: pā-rōl'¹; pa-rōl'² [A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape].

paronomasia: par'o-no-mē'si-ə¹ or -zi-ə¹; pā"o-no-mā'si-a² or -zhi-a² [A play on words of the same sound but different meaning]. [bright plumage].

paroquet: par'o-ket¹; pār'o-kēt² [A small bird with hooked beak and

Paros: pē'ros¹; pār'ros² [An island in the Gr. archipelago].

Parosh: pē'resh¹ or par'esh¹; pā'rōsh² or pār'ōsh² [Bible].

parotid: pā-ret'id¹; pa-rōt'id². Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *par'o-tid* [A salivary gland situated near the ear].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; ōnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

parquet: *pär-ket'*, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., & M., or pär-ké'*, *Standard* (1913), *W., & W.*; *pär-két'* or *pär-ke'*. *St. pär'ket'*. This word, which has been traced to 1675, has become completely Anglicized, so that the Fr. pronunciation (the second indicated above) is now infrequently heard [1. A section of the auditorium of a theater. 2. Wooden mosaic used for flooring]. **parquette:**

Parrhasius: *pa-rë'shi-us'*; *pä-rä'shi-üs'* [Gr. painter (4th cent.?)]

parrhesia: *pä-rí'si-ä'*, *Standard, W., & W., or pä-rí'si-ä'*, *C.*; *pä-rë'zhi-ä'* or *pä-rë'si-ä'*. *E. par-rí'si-ä'*; *I. pä-rí'si-ä'*; *M. pä-rí'zi-ä'* [Boldness of speech].

parse: *pärs'* or *pärz'*; *pärs'* or *pärs'*. The first is the pronunciation commonly heard in the United States and, recently, in Great Britain, where *pärz'* formerly predominated. *Pärs'* is the historic pronunciation and conforms by analogy with all words ending in *-se*, as *barse* (a fish), *carse* (fenland), etc.

Parshandatha: *pär'shan-dë-thä'* or *par'shan-dä-thä'*; *pär'shan-dä-thä'* or *pär-suän'dä-thä'* [Bible].

Parsifal: *pär'si-fäl'*; *pär'si-fäl'* [Opera by Wagner]. Spelt also **Parcifal** but pronounced the same way.

[Acropolis, Athens].

Parthenon: *pär'thi-nën'*; *pär'the-nön'* [The temple of Athena on the

Parthenope: *par'then'o-pi'*; *pär'thën'o-pë'* [In Gr. myth, a siren who, failing to charm Ulysses, flung herself into the sea].

[ples].

Parthenopean: *pär'thi-no-pi'än'*; *pär'the-no-pë'an'* [Pertaining to Na-

Parthians: *pär'thi-änz'*; *pär'thi-änz'* [Bible].

partiality: *pär'shi-äl'i-ti'*; *pär'shi-äl'i-ty'*. *I. pär-shäl'i-ti'*; *St. pär'shi-äl'i-ti'* [Inclination to favor one more than another].

participle: *pär'ti-si-pl'*; *pär'ti-ci-pl'*. Do not clip this word to three syllables, as is frequently done in some classrooms; *not pärt'si-pl'* [A form of verb used either verbally or adjectively or both].

particular: *par-tik'yu-lär'*; *pär-tie'yu-lär'* [Exact in performance or requirement; precise]. Careless speakers frequently cut this word down to three syllables by failing to pronounce the penult. This should be avoided as vulgar, not merely with this word but also with all its relatives, **par-tie'u-lar-ism**, **par-tie'u-lar-ist**, **par-tie'u-lar-ize**, **par-tie'u-lar-ly**, etc.

partisan, partizan: *pär'ti-zän'*; *pär'ti-zän'* [One who adheres to a party].

Paruah: *pä-rü'ä'*; *pa-ry'ä'* [Bible].

parure: *pä-rür'*; *pä-rür'*—the *u* as in "dune," not as in "rule." *C. pä-rür'*; *E. pä-rür'* [A set of ornaments for a costume].

Parvaïm: *par-vë'im'*; *pär-vä'im'* [Bible].

[tion beyond his birth].

parvenu: *pär'vä-niü'*; *pär've-nü'* [One who has attained wealth or posi-

Pasach: *pë'sak'*; *pä'sä'* [Bible].

Pascal: *pas'käl'*; *päs'eäl'* [A masculine personal name]. **F. Pascal:** *pas'-käl'*; *päs'eäl'*; *It. Pasquale:* *pas-kwä'lë'*; *päs-ewä'lë'*; *L. Paschalis:* *pas-kë'lis'*; *päs-ëä'lis'*; *Sp. Pascual:* *päs-kwä'l'*; *päs-ewä'l'*.

Pas=dammim: *pas'-dam'im'*; *päs'-däm'im'* [Bible].—**Paseah:** *pä-si'ä'* or *pas'-ä'*; *pä-së'ä'* or *päs'-ë-ä'* [Bible].

paseo [Sp.]: *pa-së'o'*; *pä-se'o'* [A walk; promenade].

pasha: *pä-shä'*, *Standard, I., & W., or päsh'ä'*, *M.*; *pä-shä'* or *päsh'ä'*. *C. päsh'ä'*; *E. & St. pä'shë'*; *Wr. pä-shë'*, so Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Goodrich (1847) [An Ottoman or Egyptian general, admiral, or governor].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = lead; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Pashur: pas'h'ur¹; pash'ur² [Bible].

Pasiphae: pə-sif'ə-i¹; pa-sif'a-ē² [In Gr. myth, mother of Ariadne].

Pasquier: pas'kyē¹; pās'kyē² [1. Fr. historian (1529-1615). 2. Fr. statesman (1767-1862)].

pasquil: pas'kwil¹; pās'kwil² [A coarse satire].

pasquinade: pas'kwin-ēd¹; pās'kwin-ād² [An abusive or personal satire].

pass: pas¹; pās². Compare ASK [To go, as from one place or point to another]. [may pass].

passage: pas'ij¹; pās'ag² [A way or channel by which a person or thing

passemeterie: pas-men'tri¹ or (Fr.) pās'mūn'tri¹; pās-mēn'tri² or (Fr.) pās'mān'tre². *M.* pas-mān'tri¹ [Trimming, as beaded lace, for dresses].

Passeres: pas'ər-iz¹; pās'er-ēs² [An order of birds which comprises more than half of the living species, and ranges from crows to titmice] — **passerine:** pas'ər-in¹; pās'er-in² [Relating to the Passeres].

Passow: pā'so¹; pā'so² [Ger. philologist (1786-1833)].

past: past¹; pāst². See ASK [Belonging to time gone by].

Pasteur: pas'tūr¹; pās'tūr² [Fr. chemist (1822-95)].

Pasteurization: pas-tūr'i-zē'shān¹; pās-tūr'i-zā'shon². In Eng. pas-tūr'-ū-zē'shān¹ [A system of checking fermentation devised by Pasteur].

Pasteurize: pas-tūr'aiz¹; pās-tūr'iz² [To subject to pasteurization].

pasticcio [It.]: pas-ti'cho¹; pās-ti'cho². *C. & Wr.* pas-tich'iō¹; *E., I., & St.* pas-tich'i-ō¹ [A musical composition made up of fragments of other works].

pastor: pas'tər or -tər¹; pās'tor². See ASK [A Christian minister in charge of a church or congregation]. — **pastoral.**

pastorate: pas'tər-ēt¹; pās'tor-āt², *Standard & C.; M. & Wr.* pas'tər-it¹; *E. & W.* pas'tər-it¹; *I.* pas'tər-ēt¹; *St.* pās'tər-ēt¹ [The office of a pastor].

pasty: pēst'1; pāst'y². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pas'ti¹ [A meat pie].

Patchogue: pə-čhōg¹; pa-čhōg² [Village in N. Y.].

patchouli: pə-čhū'li¹, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr., or* pach'u-li¹, *E. & M.;* pa-čhū'li² or pach'ū-li² [A perfume].

pâte [Fr.]: pāt¹; pāt² [Porcelain paste].

pâté [Fr.]: pa'tē¹; pā'tē² [A little pie].

pâté de foies gras: pa'tē' də fwā grā¹; pā'tē' de fwā grā² [A pasty of fat

paten: pat'en¹; pāt'en² [A plate or shallow dish].

patent (*a., n., & v.*): pat'ent¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pē'tent¹, *E., I., M., & St.* pat'ent² or pā'tent². The analogy of the Eng. pronunciation may be found in *latent* (lē'tent¹), but a distinction is sometimes made officially between the meanings of the adjective (I. Protected or covered by letters patent. II. Open to view; exposed; clear; manifest), of which the first is pronounced pat'ent¹ and the second pē'tent¹.

Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fennig (1760), Johnston (1764), and Kenrick (1773) indicated pē'tent¹, and Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791),

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl. bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Scott (1797), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855), *pat'ent*¹. Nearly one century of English usage, as indicated by the authorities cited above, favored the pronunciation of the *a* as short, *pat'ent*; but north of the Tweed, in the closing years of the 18th century, also from 1820 to 1850, even till to-day, the Scots pronounced the *a* long, *pa'tent*. To-day the latter pronunciation predominates in Great Britain, but *pat'ent* is heard in Ireland. The foregoing remarks apply also to the relatives of this word, **patentable**, **patentee**, **patentor**.

Pater: pē'ter¹; pā'ter² [Eng. author (1839-94)].

paternoster [L.]: pē'tar-nēs'ter¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or pat'ar-nēs'ter¹, M. & St.; pā'ter-nōs'ter² or pāt'er-nōs'ter². C. pē'tar-nōs'ter¹ [Literally, "Our Father," the first words of the Latin form of the Lord's Prayer; hence, the prayer itself].*

path: path¹; pāth². See **ASK** [A walk or way].

Patheus: pā-thi'us¹; pa-thē'ūs² [Apocrypha]. [tion].

pathos: pē'thes¹; pā'thōs²; *not* path'es¹ [The quality that awakens emo-

Pathros: pā'h'ros¹; pāth'rōs² [Bible].—**Pathrusim:** path-rū'sim¹; pāth-rū'sim² [Bible].

paths: pāths¹ or pathz¹; pāths² or pāthz² [Plural of **PATH**]. Compare **BATHS**.

patience: pē'shens¹; pā'shēnç² [Painstaking care toward others].

patient: pē'shent¹; pē'shēnt² [I. *a.* Exhibiting patience. II. *n.* One who is undergoing treatment for disease].

patois [Fr.]: pā'twā'¹ or pat'wā¹; pā'twā'² or pāt'wā². *C. pa-twe'¹; E. & St. pat'wē¹; I. pat-wā¹; M. pā-twa¹; W. pa'twā¹; Wr. pāt-wē¹ [A local or provincial dialect].*

Patrick: pat'rk¹; pāt'rik² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Patricius:** pa-tri'si-us¹; pā-tri'ci-ūs²; **F. Patrice:** pa'tris¹; pā'tric²; **G. Patrizius:** pa-tri'tsi-us¹; pā-tri'tsi-ūs²; **It. Patrizio:** pa-trid'zi-o¹; pā-trid'zi-o²; **L. Patricius:** pa-trish'i-us¹ or pa-trish'us¹; pa-trish'i-us² or pa-trish'ūs²; **Pg. Patricio:** pa-tri'si-o¹; pā-tri'ci-o²; **Sp. Patricio:** pa-tri'thi-o¹; pā-tri'thi-o².

patriot: pē'tri-et¹, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., or pat'ri-et¹, Webster (1828) and as secondary usage by Standard, C., E., M., & W. So also with its relatives patriotic, patriotism* [One who loves his country and upholds its institutions and interests].

Patripassian: pē'tri-pas'i-an¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W., or pat'ri-pas'i-an¹, M.; pā'tri-pās'i-an² or pāt'ri-pās'i-an². Wr. pē'tri-pāsh'an¹ [One of a sect of the early church].* [trō'elūs² [Apocrypha].

Patrobas: pat'ro-bas¹; pāt'ro-bas² [Bible].—**Patroclus:** pā-trō'klus¹; pa-

patrol: pā-trōl¹; pa-trōl². *St. pat-rōl¹ [Guard].*

patron: pē'trən¹; pā'trən². Webster (1828) *pat'rən¹, which was noted by Ferry (1777), Standard & C. as secondary usage* [A regular customer or supporter].

patronage: pat'rən-ij¹ or pē'trən-ij¹; pāt'ron-āg² or pā'tron-āg². *I. pat'rən-ēj¹; St. pē'trən-ēj¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [The favor, aid, or care bestowed by a patron].*

patronal: pat'rən-al¹; pāt'ron-al². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Jameson (1827) *pa-trō'nāl¹; Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) pē'trən-al¹ [Acting as a patron].*

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

patroness: pē'trən-es¹ or pat'rən-es¹; pā'tron-ēs² or pāt'ron-ēs². Modern dictionaries all indicate the first as the standard pronunciation of the day; the second is but a concession to former usage. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pē'trən-es¹; but by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) pat're-nes¹ [A female patron].

patronize: pat'rən-aiz¹, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr., or pē'trən-aiz¹, C. & St.; pāt'ron-iz² or pa-tron-iz². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated the second [To act as a patron to].*

patronymic: pat'ro-nim'ik¹; pāt'ro-ným'ie² [A family name].

Patti: pat'ti¹ or (It.) pāt'ti¹; pāt'ti² or (It.) pāt'ti² [It. opera-singer (1843-1919)].

Pau¹: pē'yu¹; pā'yū² [Bible].

Pau²: pō¹; pō² [Fr. town, birthplace of Henry IV.].

Paul: pōl¹; pāl² [A masculine personal name]. **Paula:** pō'lə¹; pā'la² (fem.); Dan. G. Sw. **Paul:** paul¹; poul²; D. **Paulus:** pau'lus¹; pou'lūs²; F. **Paul:** pōl¹; pōl²; Hung. **Pál:** pāl¹; pāl²; It. **Paolo:** pā'lo¹; pā'o-lo²; L. **Paulus:** pō'lus¹; pā'lūs²; Pol. Rus. **Pavel:** pā'vel¹; pā'vél²; Pg. **Paulo:** pau'lo¹; pou'lo²; Sp. **Pablo:** pā'blo¹; pā'blo².

Paulina: pō-lī'nā¹; pā-lī'nā² [A feminine personal name]. **Pauline:** pō-lī'n¹; pā-lī'n²; F. **Pauline:** pō'lī'n¹; pō'lī'n²; G. **Pauline:** pau-lī'ne¹; pou-lī'nā²; It. **Faolina:** pā'o-lī'nā¹; pā'o-lī'nā²; Pg. Sp. **Paulina:** pau-lī'ne¹; pou-lī'nā².

Pauline: pēl'in¹ or pēl'ain¹; pāl'in² or pāl'in² [Relating to Paul, the Apostle (died abt. 67), or his writings].

Paulus: pō'lus¹; pā'lūs² [Bible].

Pauncefote: pēns'fōt¹; paŋç'fōt² [Eng. diplomat (1828-1902)].

paunch: pānch¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or pēnsh¹, E., M., & St.; pānch² or paŋsh². I. pānsh¹. The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). A modification of the second, pēnch¹, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). The first and second respectively indicate American and British usage [The abdomen].*

Pau=Puk=Keewis: pō'=puk-kī'wis¹; pā'=pūk-kē'wis² [A sorcerer in Longfellow's "Hiawatha"].

Paur: pair¹; pour² [Ger.-Am. musician (1855-)].

Pauw (van): vān pau¹; vān pou² [Dutch writer (1739-99)].

Pavia: pa-vī'a¹; pā-vī'ā² [It. province and capital].

paviage: pē'vi-ij¹; pā'vi-āg², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. & W. pē'vi-ēj¹.*

paw: pō¹; pā² [The foot of an animal having nails or claws].

pawl: pōl¹; pāl² [A mechanism connected with a ratchet-wheel].

pawn: pōn¹; paŋ² [Something pledged as security for debt].

Pawnee: pē-nī'¹; pā-nē'² [Amerind tribe of Caddoan stock].

pax [L.]: pak¹; pāk² [A tablet of gold, silver, or ivory used in the Roman Catholic Church service].

l: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

pay: *pē*¹; *pā*² [Money received for service].—**payee:** *pē*¹*yī*¹; *pā*¹*yē*². [table].

pea: *pī*¹; *pē*² [A roundish edible seed grown in a pod and served as a vegetable].

peace: *pīs*¹; *pēç*² [A state of tranquillity; absence of war].

peach: *pīch*¹; *pēch*² [A roundish, yellow to red, luscious fruit].

peag: *pīg*¹; *pēg*² [Polished shell beads formerly used as money by the North-American Indians].

peak: *pīk*¹; *pēk*² [A projecting point or edge].

peal: *pīl*¹; *pēl*² [A loud prolonged sonorous sound as made by ringing a bell].

pear: *pār*¹; *pār*² [A fleshy fruit of the apple family].

pearl: *pūrl*¹; *pērl*² [A lustrous substance found in the interior of a shell, especially the oyster].

pearmain: *pār*¹*mēn*¹; *pār*¹*mān*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pār*¹*mēn*¹; *Wr. pār*¹*mēn*¹ [A variety of apple].

Peary: *pī*¹*rī*¹; *pē*¹*ry*² [Am. arctic explorer (1856-1920)].

peasant: *pez*¹*ant*¹; *pēs*¹*an*² [A small farmer; a farm-laborer].

peascod: *piz*¹*kod*¹; *pēs*¹*ēod*². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1853), and the modern lexicographers. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) *pes*¹*kod*¹ [A pea-pod].

pease: *pīz*¹; *pēs*² [Peas collectively].

peat: *pīt*¹; *pēt*² [Carbonized vegetable matter used for fuel, etc.].

pecan: *pi*¹*kan*¹; *pe*¹*eān*², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., St., & Wr. pe*¹*kan*¹; *I. pi*¹*kun*¹ [A large nut-tree of the United States].

peccary: *pek*¹*ā*¹*rī*¹; *pē*¹*ā*¹*ry*² [An American hog-like mammal].

peccavi [L.]: *pe*¹*kē*¹*vai*¹; *pē*¹*eū*¹*vī*² [I have sinned].

pectineal: *pek*¹*ti*¹*nī*¹*āl*¹, *Standard, C., & St., or pek*¹*tin*¹*ī*¹*āl*¹, *E., M., & W.*; *pēc*¹*ti*¹*nē*¹*āl*² or *pē*¹*tin*¹*e*¹*āl*² [Pert. to the pectineus].

pectineus: *pek*¹*ti*¹*nī*¹*ūs*¹; *pē*¹*ti*¹*nē*¹*ūs*² [A flat muscle of the inner thigh].

pectiniform: *pek*¹*tin*¹*ī*¹*fōrm*¹; *pē*¹*tīn*¹*ī*¹*fōrm*², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; *C. & M. pek*¹*ti*¹*nī*¹*fōrm*¹ [Shaped like a comb]. [weight].

pecul: *pek*¹*ul*¹ or *pi*¹*kul*¹; *pē*¹*ul*² or *pē*¹*eul*² [A Malaysian commercial weight].

peculiar: *pi*¹*kiū*¹*l*¹*yār*¹; *pe*¹*eul*¹*yār*². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *pi*¹*kiū*¹*l*¹*ār*¹ [Having a character exclusively its own].

peculiarity: *pi*¹*kiū*¹*l*¹*ār*¹*ī*¹*tī*¹; *pe*¹*eul*¹*lī*¹*ār*¹*ī*¹*ty*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pi*¹*kiū*¹*l*¹*ār*¹*ī*¹*tī*¹; *Wr. pi*¹*kiū*¹*l*¹*yī*¹*ār*¹*ī*¹*tī*¹ [An exclusive characteristic].

pecuniary: *pi*¹*kiū*¹*nī*¹*ār*¹¹, *Standard (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., & W.*; *pe*¹*eul*¹*nī*¹*ār*¹². *I. pi*¹*kiū*¹*nī*¹*ār*¹¹; *W. pi*¹*kiū*¹*nī*¹*ār*¹¹; *Wr. pi*¹*kiū*¹*nī*¹*yār*¹¹, which was noted also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Relating to or consisting of money].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē, gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃ = aisle; au = out; ɔ̃l; iū = foud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

pedagog, pedagogue: ped'ə-gəg¹; pēd'a-gōg² [An instructor; a school-master].—**pedagogic:** ped'ə-gəj'ik¹; pēd'a-gōg'ic² [Relating to pedagogy].—**pedagogical:** ped'ə-gəj'ik¹; pēd'a-gōg'ic². Jameson (1827) ped-a-gō'ji-kəl¹; Knowles (1835) ped-a-gəj'ik¹.—**pedagogic:** ped'ə-gəj'iks¹; pēd'a-gōg'ies² [The science of teaching].—**pedagogish:** ped'ə-gəg-ish¹; pēd'a-gōg-ish² [Vain of one's pedagogic attainments].—**pedagogism:** ped'ə-gəg-izm¹; pēd'a-gōg-izm², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. ped'ə-gəj-izm¹; Wr. ped'ə-gə-jizm¹* [The methods of teaching employed by a schoolmaster].—**pedagogist:** ped'ə-gəg-ist¹; pēd'a-gōg-ist² [One who follows pedagogy as a science or art].—**pedagogy:** ped'ə-gō'gi¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ped'ə-gəj'ic¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; pēd'a-gō'gy² or pēd'a-gōg'y² [Pedagogics].

Pedahel: ped'ə-hel¹; pēd'a-hēl² [Bible].—**Pedahzur:** pi-dā'zur¹; pe-dā'zūr² [Bible].—**Pedaiah:** pi-dē'yā¹ or pi-dai'ā¹; pe-dā'yā² or pe-di'ā² [Bible].

pedal (*a., n., v.*): ped'əl¹; pēd'al². Sheridan (1780) noted pī'dəl¹, which is indicated as in secondary usage by *Standard, C., & M.*, but is now seldom heard.

pedale: pi-dē'lī¹; pe-dā'lē² [A pedal keyboard].

pedant: ped'ənt¹; pēd'ant² [A scholar who makes needless display of his [learning].

Pedias: pi-dai'əs¹; pe-di'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

pediatrics: pī'di-[or ped'ī]-lat'riks¹; pē'di-[or pēd'ī]-āt'ries¹ [The branch of medical science that treats of children's diseases].

pedobaptism: pi'do-bap'tizm¹; pē'do-bāp'tizm². Walker (1791) ped-o-bap'tizm¹ [Infant baptism].

pedometer: pi-dem'ī-tər¹; pe-dōm'e-ter²; *not* pī-dem'e-tər¹ [An instrument for measuring distance traveled on foot].

Pedro: pī'dro¹; pē'dro² [See PETER].

Peer Gynt: pē'er gūnt¹ or yūnt¹; pē'ēr gūnt² or yūnt²; *not* pī'ēr gint¹ [The hero of Henrik Ibsen's Norwegian drama of the same name].

Pegasus: peg'ə-sus¹; pēg'a-sūs² [In Gr. myth, a winged horse].

Pegu: pe-gū¹; pē-gū² [Burmese division, district, town].

Peiping: pē'ī'pīn¹; pē'ī'pīng² [capital of China].

pejorative: pī'jō-rē'tiv¹ or pi-jer'ə-tiv¹; pē'jō-rā'tiv² or pe-jōr'a-tiv². *E.* pi-jer'ə-tiv¹ [A word expressing depreciation].

Pekah: pī'kā¹; pē'kā² [Bible].

Pekahiah: pek'ə-hai'ā¹ or pi-kā'yā¹; pēk'a-hī'ā² or pe-kā'yā² [Bible].

Pekin: pī'kin¹; pē'kin² [1. City in Ill. 2. Same as PEKING].

Peking: pī-kin¹; pē-king² [Former name of capital of China].

Pekod: pī'ked¹; pē'kod² [Bible].

Pelagius: pi-lē'ji-us¹; pe-lā'gi-ūs² [Heresiarch (—?420)].

Pelalah: pi-lē'yā¹ or pi-lai'ā¹; pe-lā'yā² or pe-li'ā² [Bible].—**Pelallah:** pel'ə-lai'ā¹; pēl'a-li'ā² [Bible].

Pelasgi: pi-las'jai¹; pe-lās'gi² [Prehistoric race].—**Pelasgian:** pi-las'ji-an¹; pe-lās'gi-an² [Relating to the Pelasgi].

Pelatiah: pel'ə-tai'ā¹; pēl'a-tī'ā² [Bible].

Pelée: pē'lē¹; pē'lē² [Volcano in Martinique Island, W. I.].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Peleg: pī'leg¹; pē'lēg² [Bible and masculine personal name]. [women].

pelerine: pel'ar-in¹; pēl'er-in². *E.* pel'ar-in¹ [A narrow cape worn by

Pelet: pī'let¹; pē'lēt² [Bible].—**Pelet:** pī'leth¹; pē'lēth² [Bible]. [Achilles].

Peleus: pī'liūs¹ or pī'li-us¹; pē'lūs² or pē'le-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of

Pelias: pi-lai'as¹; pe-lī'as² [Apocrypha].

Pelion: pī'li-on¹; pē'li-ōn² [A mountain in Thessaly].

Pélissier: pē'li'syē'¹; pē'li'syē'² [Fr. field-marshal (1794-1864)].

pellagra: pe-lē'grā¹, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W., or* pe-lag'rā¹, *W.*; pē-lā'grā² or pē-lā'grā². *E.* pel'la-grā¹. Frequently heard pe-lā'grā¹ [A chronic disease in which the skin becomes scaly].

pellagrin: pe-lē'grin¹, *Standard, C., I., M., & St., or* pe-lag'rīn¹, *W.*; pē-lā'grīn² or pē-lā'grīn². *E.* pel'la-grīn¹ [One affected with pellagra].

Pelleas and Melisande, or [Fr.] Pelléas et Mélisande: pel'i-as, mel'i-sand¹, or (*Fr.*) pel'ē'ās ē mē'li'sān'dā; pēl'e-ās, mēl'i-sānd², or (*Fr.*) pēl'e'ās ē mē'li'sān'dē [Drama by Maurice Maeterlinck; also, an opera by Claude Debussy founded on the drama]. [stream].

pellucid: pe-liū'sid¹; pē-lū'cid²; not pā-lū'sid¹ [Transparent; as, a pellucid

Pelonite: pel'o-nait¹; pēl'o-nit² [Bible].

Pelopidas: pi-lēp'i-das¹; pe-lōp'i-das² [Gr. general (-364 B. C.)].

Peloponnesian: pel'o-pā-nī'shan¹; pēl'o-po-nē'shan² [Pert. to the Peloponnesus]. [sula].

Peloponnesus: pel'o-pā-nī'sus¹; pēl'o-po-nē'sūs² [Morea, a Gr. penin-

Pelops: pī'leps¹; pē'lōps² [In myth, a Phrygian prince, slain by his father, Tantalus]. [Bible].

Pelusium: pi-liū'shi-um¹ or pi-liū'ṣi-um¹; pe-lū'shi-ūm² or pe-lū'zhi-ūm²

penal: pī'nəl¹; pē'nəl² [Pert. to punishment]. Erroneously pen'al¹ in Great Britain.

penalize: pī'nəl-aiz¹; pē'nəl-iz²; not pen'al-aiz¹ [To subject to penalty].

penance: pen'ans¹; pēn'anç²; not pī'nans¹ [Atonement for sin].

Penang: pī'nan'g¹; pē'nāng'² [A division of the Straits Settlements].

Penates: pi-nē'tiz¹; pe-nā'tēs² [In Roman myth, Latin household gods].

penchant [Fr.]: pañ'shañ'¹ or pen'chānt¹; pāñ'ghāñ'² or pēn'chant² [A leaning or inclination toward].

pendulous: pen'diu-lus¹; pēn'dū-lūs²; not pen'ju-lus¹ [Hanging].

pendulum: pen'diu-lum¹; pēn'dū-lūm²; not -jū-lum¹ [A weight suspended as by a cord or rod free to swing to and fro as in some clocks].

Penelope: pi-nel'o-pī¹; pe-nēl'o-pe² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Ulysses; also, a feminine personal name]. [like wings].

penguin: pen'gwīn¹; pēn'gwin² [A web-footed marine bird with flipper-]

Peniel: pi-nai'el¹ or pen'i-el¹; pe-nī'el² or pēn'i-ēl² [Bible].—**Peninnah:** pi-nīn'ā¹; pe-nīn'ā² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = fend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

peninsula: pi-nin'siu-lə¹; pe-nin'sū-lə². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1862) pen-in'shu-lə¹ [A piece of land almost surrounded by water].

penitentiary: pen'i-ten'shə-rɪ¹; pēn'i-tēn'sha-ry² [I. a. Pert. to penance. II. n. A prison].

penknife: pen'nei¹; pēn'nif²—the *k* is silent [A small knife for the pocket].

pennyworth: pen'ərth¹; pēn'orth²—the only pronunciation commonly used, but so far unrecorded by the dictionaries, where pen'i-würth¹ is indicated. Even in Walker's day the word was "commonly and without vulgarity contracted into pennurth" [As much as a penny will buy]. Compare HALFPENNY-WORTH.

pensée [Fr.]: pañ'sē¹; pāñ'sē² [Thought].

pensile: pen'sil¹; pēn'sil². I. & St. pen'soil¹ [Pendent and swaying].

pension¹: pen'shən¹; pēn'shon² [A sum of money paid periodically, as by a government, on account of past service].

pension² [Fr.]: pūn'syōn¹; pān'syōn² [A boarding-school; also, a board-^[ing-house]].

pentaphyllous: pen'tə-fil'us¹; pēn'ta-fyl'ūs², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* pen-taf'i-lus¹ [Five-leaved, as a plant].

Pentapolis: pen-tap'o-lis¹; pēn-tāp'o-lis² [Bible].

Pentateuch: pen'tə-tiūk¹; pēn'ta-tūē² [The first five books of the Bible].

pentathlon [Gr.]: pen-taf'h'lōn¹; pēn-tāth'lōn² [The contest of five athletic exercises (1) leaping, (2) running, (3) wrestling, (4) throwing the discus, and (5) hurling the spear, in the Olympian games].

Pentecost: pen'ti-kost¹; pēn'te-cōst². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) pen'ti-kōst¹ [A Jewish and a Christian feast].

Penthesilea: pen'thes-i-lī'ə¹; pēn'thēs-i-lē'a² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles].

Pentheus: pen'thiūs¹ or pen'thu-ūs¹; pēn'thūs² or pēn'the-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thebes].

Penuel: pi-niū'el¹; pe-nū'ēl² [Bible].

penult: pi'nult¹, *E., I., W., & Wr., or* pi-nult¹, *Standard, C., M., & St.;* pē'nult² or pe-nult² [The syllable next to the last in a word: derived from Latin *pæne*, almost + *ultimus*, superlative of *ulter*, beyond].

peon [Sp.]: pi'en¹; pē'on² [A laborer].

Peor: pi'er¹; pē'or² [Bible].

pepsin: pep'sin¹; pēp'sin² [The digestive ferment of the gastric juice].

Pepys: pips¹, pep'is¹, or peps¹; pēps², pēp'ys², or pēps² [Eng. diarist (1633–1703)].

Perazim: per'ə-zim¹ or pi-rē'zim¹; pēr'a-zīm² or pe-rā-zīm² [Bible].

percale: pār-kāl¹ or (*Fr.*) pār'kāl¹; per-eāl² or (*Fr.*) pēr'eāl² [A closely woven cambric].

Percheron: pūr'shə-rən¹ or (*Fr.*) pēr'shə-rōn¹; pēr'che-rōn² or (*Fr.*) pēr'che-rōn². *M.* per'shə-rən¹; *Wr.* pār'shə-rōn¹ [A horse from Perche in France].

perclose: pūr'klōz¹; pēr'elōz², *Standard, C., E., & I.; W. & Wr.* pār-klōz¹ [A screen or railing enclosing an altar or chapel].

Perdita: pūr-di-tə¹; pēr-di-ta² [In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the daughter of Leontes].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būra*;

perdu, perdue: *pär-diū*¹; *pär-dū*²—the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Walker (1805), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). *I. pār*¹*diū*¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Lost to view].

perdurable: *pūr*¹*diu-rä-bl*¹, *Standard, C., St., & Wr., or pär-diūr*¹*ä-bl*¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; *pēr*¹*dū-rä-bl*² or *pēr*¹*dūr*¹*ä-bl*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The quality of being very durable].

père [Fr.]: *pär*¹; *pär*² [Father].

peregrin: *per*¹*i-grin*¹; *pēr*¹*e-grin*². *E. per*¹*e-grin*¹; *I. per*¹*i-grin*¹; *St. pār*¹*e-grin*² [Coming from foreign regions].

Peregrine: *per*¹*i-grin*¹; *pēr*¹*e-grin*² [A masculine personal name]. *L. Dan. D. Sw. Peregrinus:* *pär*¹*rä-grin*¹*us*¹; *per*¹*rä-grin*¹*us*²; *F. Péregrin:* *pēr*¹*rē*¹*grā*¹*n*¹; *pēr*¹*rē*¹*grā*¹*n*²; *G. Piligrim:* *pī*¹*ligrim*¹; *pī*¹*ligrim*²; *It. Pellegrino:* *pē*¹*lē*¹*grī*¹*no*¹; *pē*¹*lē*¹*grī*¹*no*²; *Pg. Sp. Peregrino:* *pēr*¹*rē*¹*grī*¹*no*¹; *pēr*¹*rē*¹*grī*¹*no*².

peremptorily: *per*¹*emp-to-rī*¹*li*¹ or *pär*¹*emp*¹*to-rī*¹*li*¹; *pēr*¹*emp*¹*to-rī*¹*ly*² or *per*¹*emp*¹*to-rī*¹*ly*² [Decisively].

peremptory: *per*¹*emp-to-rī*¹ or *pär*¹*emp*¹*to-rī*¹; *pēr*¹*emp*¹*to-ry*² or *per*¹*emp*¹*to-ry*². The second is the older form, having been indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827); the first, however, was noted by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and is preferred by the modern dictionaries [Decisive; absolute].

Peresh: *pī*¹*resh*¹; *pēr*¹*resh*² [Bible].—**Perez:** *pī*¹*rez*¹; *pēr*¹*rez*² [Bible].—**Perez-uzza:** *pī*¹*rez*¹*uz*¹*ä*¹; *pēr*¹*rez*¹*üz*²*ä*² [Bible].—**Perez-uzzah:** *pī*¹*rez*¹*uz*¹*ä*¹; *pēr*¹*rez*¹*üz*²*ä*² [Bible].

perfect (v.): *pūr*¹*fekt*¹ or *pär*¹*fekt*¹; *pēr*¹*fēet*² or *per*¹*fēet*², but the first is preferred by the dictionaries, ancient and modern [To bring to a perfect state]. See under ABSENT (v.).—**perfect (a.):** *pūr*¹*fekt*¹; *pēr*¹*fēet*² [Without defect].—**perfected:** *pūr*¹*fekt*¹*ed*¹ or *pär*¹*fekt*¹*ed*¹; *pēr*¹*fēet*²*ed*² or *per*¹*fēet*²*ed*²—the second is now infrequently used by careful speakers [Made perfect].—**perfecter:** *pūr*¹*fekt*¹*er*¹ or *pär*¹*fekt*¹*er*¹; *pēr*¹*fēet*²*er*² or *per*¹*fēet*²*er*² [One who makes perfect].

perfidious: *pär*¹*fid*¹*i-us*¹; *per*¹*fid*¹*i-üs*². *Wr. notes pär*¹*fid*¹*yus*¹ as alternative, and this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but the first pronunciation was noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), and is recorded by the modern dictionaries [Violating good faith].

perfume (v.): *pär*¹*fiüm*¹; *pär*¹*füm*² [To saturate with perfume].

perfume (n.): *pūr*¹*fiüm*¹ or *pär*¹*fiüm*¹; *pēr*¹*füm*² or *per*¹*füm*². Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the last [A fragrant odor or an essence producing it].

perfunctory: *pär*¹*fun*¹*k*¹*to-rī*¹; *per*¹*fün*²*e*²*to-ry*². By Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *per*¹*fun*¹*k*¹*to-rī*¹ [Done mechanically and without interest].

Pergamos: *pūr*¹*gä*¹*mes*¹; *pēr*¹*gä*¹*mös*² [An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia

Perge: *pūr*¹¹; *pērg*² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud, chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

pergola [It.]: pūr'go-lə¹; pēr'gō-la²; *not* pər-gō'lə¹ [A balcony; an arbor].

perhaps: pər-haps'¹; pēr-hāps'². Avoid praps¹ as illiterate [Possibly].

peri: pī'rī¹; pē'ri² [In Per. myth, a fairy].

peri-(*prefix*): per'i-¹; pēr'i-² [Near; around].

Periander: per'i-an'dər¹; pēr'i-ān'der² [Gr. sage (665?-585 B. C.)].

pericarditis: per'i-kar-dai'tis¹ or -dī'tis¹; pēr'i-eār-dī'tis² or -dī'tis² [Inflammation of the membranous sac that protects the heart].

pericope: pī-rik'o-pī¹; pe-rīe'o-pē² [An extract from a book].

Perida: pī-ruī'də¹; pe-rī'da² [Bible].

Périer: pē'ryē¹; pē'rye'² [Fr. statesman (1777-1832)].

perigee: per'i-jī¹; pēr'i-gē² [The point in the orbit of the moon when it is nearest to the earth]. Compare APOGEE.

Périgord: pē'ri'gōr¹; pē'ri'gōr'² [Former Fr. division].

perihelion: per'i-hī'li-ən¹; pēr'i-hē'li-ōn²; *not* per-i-hī'l'yūn¹ [The point in the orbit of a planet when it is nearest to the sun].

perimysium: per'i-miz'i-ūm¹, *Standard & W.*, or per-i-mis'i-ūm¹, *C. & M.*; pēr'i-mīz'i-ūm² or pēr'i-mys'i-ūm². *E.* per-i-mai'si-ūm¹; *St.* per'i-mai'zi-ūm¹; *Wr.* per'i-miz'i-ūm¹ [Connective tissue uniting muscle-fibers].

period: pī'ri-ad¹; pē'ri-od²; *not* pūr'i-ad¹ [A specified interval of time].

periodic¹: pī'ri-ed'ik¹; pē'ri-ōd'ie² [Pert. to a period].

periodic²: pūr'ai-ed'ik¹; pēr'i-ōd'ie² [Pert. to or containing iodine].

Periœci: per'i-ī'sai¹; pēr'i-ē'çi² [Lacanian people].

periphery: pī-rif'ər-i¹ or per'i-fər-i¹; pe-rif'er-y² or pēr'i-fer-y² [The outer surface].

periphrasis: pī-rif'rə-sis¹; pe-rif'ra-sīs² [The art of saying little in many words].

Perique: pī-rik'¹; pe-rik'² [A grade of tobacco].

periscope: per'i-skōp¹; pēr'i-seōp² [A reflecting instrument used in guiding [a submarine boat].

perissad: pī-ris'ad¹ or per'i-sad¹; pe-ris'ād² or pēr'i-sād²; *W. & Wr.* pə-ris'-ad¹ [In chemistry, an element having an odd valence].

peristalsis: per'i-stal'sis¹; pēr'i-stāl'sis² [Muscular movement].

peritonæum, peritoneum: per'i-to-nī'ūm¹; pēr'i-to-nē'ūm² [A membrane of the abdominal cavity].

peritonitis: per'i-to-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; pēr'i-to-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the peritoneum].

peritropal: pī-rit'ro-pal¹; pe-rit'ro-pal², *Standard; C. & E.* pe-rit'ro-pal¹; *I.* per-it'rō-pal¹; *M., W., & Wr.* pə-rit'ro-pal¹; *St.* per-it'ro-pal¹ [Going around; rotary].

Perizzite: per'i-zait¹ or pī-riz'ait¹; pēr'i-zīt² or pe-rīz'īt² [Bible].—**Perme-**

nas: pūr'mi-nas¹; pēr-me-nas² [Apocrypha].

permission: pər-mīsh'ən¹; per-mīsh'on² [The act of allowing or granting [leave to].

permit (v.): pər-mīt'¹; per-mīt'² [To grant leave to; allow].

permit (n.): pūr'mīt¹; pēr'mīt². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) pər-mīt'¹ [Written permission to do something].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Pernambuco: perⁿnam-bū¹ko¹; pērⁿnam-bū¹eo²; *not* pūrⁿnam-biū¹ko¹
[Braz. state and its capital].

Pérone: pē^rroh¹; pē^rroh² [Fr. town].

perpetual: par-pet¹yu-al¹; per-pēt¹yu-al²—avoid -chu-al¹ as careless [Never^{ceasing}]

Perrault: pe^rrō¹; pē^rrō² [Fr. author of "Cinderella" (1628-1703)].

Persephone: par-sef¹o-nī¹; per-sēf¹o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the
infernal regions].

Persepolis: par-sep¹o-lis¹; per-sēp¹o-lis² [Apocrypha].

Perseus: pūr¹siūs¹ or pūr¹si-us¹; pēr¹sūs² or pēr¹se-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the
[slayer of Medusa].

Pershing: pūr¹shīn¹; pēr¹shīng² [Am. general (1860-); commander-
in-chief of American Expeditionary Forces in World War, 1917-18].

Persia: pūr¹shā¹; pēr¹sha² [Asiatic country].—**Persian:** pūr¹shān¹; pēr¹-
shān² [Belonging to Persia].

persiflage [Fr.]: per¹si¹flāz¹; pēr¹si¹flāzh². *I.* pēr¹si-flōz¹. [In Fr. pār¹-
[si¹flāz¹ [Banter].

Persis: per¹sis¹; pēr¹sis² [Bible and feminine personal name]. **F. Perside:**
per¹sid¹; pēr¹sid²; **G. Persis:** per¹sis¹; pēr¹sis²; **Gr. Persis:** It. **Persida:** per¹si-dā¹;
pēr¹si-dā²; **Sp. Perside:** per¹si-dē¹; pēr¹si-dē².

persist: par-sist¹; per-sist². Avoid pūr¹zist¹ as illiterate; so also with its
relatives **persistence**, **persistent**, **persistently**, etc. [To continue steadfast against
opposition].

person: pūr¹sen¹; pēr¹son². Avoid pūr¹sn¹ as colloquial, notwithstanding
that Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jame-
son (1827) indicated it [A human being].

personality: pūr¹sen-al¹i-ti¹; pēr¹son-āl¹i-ty² [The traits or attributes of
some particular person]. Contrast with next word.

personalty: pūr¹sen-al¹i-ti¹; pēr¹son-al-ty² [Personal property of any kind].

personnel: pūr¹sā-nel¹ or (*Fr.*) pār¹sō¹nel¹; pēr¹so-nēl² or (*Fr.*) pēr¹sō¹-
nēl² [The force of persons collectively employed in some service].

perspective: par-spek¹tiv¹; per-spē¹tiv². Johnson (1755) stressed the
first syllable [The appearance and delineation of visible objects as presented to the
eye, especially in regard to their relative position, distance, etc.].

perspire: par-spir¹; per-spī¹r² [To sweat].—**perspiration:** pūr¹spi-rē¹-
shēn¹; pēr¹spi-rū¹shon² [The fluid passed off by the sweat^{glands}].

persuasive: par-swē¹siv¹; per-swā¹siv². *E.* & *I.* pēr-swē¹ziv¹ [Having
power to influence].

pertinacious: pūr¹ti-nē¹shūs¹; pēr¹ti-nā¹shūs² [Tenacious of purpose].—
pertinacity: pūr¹ti-nas¹i-ti¹; pēr¹ti-nā¹i-ty² [The quality of being pertinacious].

perturbative: pūr¹tar-bē¹tiv¹; pēr¹tur-bā¹tiv². *M.* pēr-tūr¹bā¹tiv¹ [Tend-
ing to disturb].

Peruda: pi-rū¹dā¹; pe-ru¹da² [Bible].

Perugia: pē¹rū¹ja¹; pe-ru¹gā² [It. province and its capital].

Perugino: pē¹rū¹-jī¹no¹; pe¹ru¹-gī¹no² [It. painter (1446-1524)].

peruke: pe-rūk¹; pē¹ruk². *I.* pe-riūk¹; *M.* & *W.* pē-rūk¹; *Wr.* per¹yuk¹
[A wig].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prøy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ä; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

peruse: pɪ-rūz¹; pe-rus² [To read carefully].

perversion: pər-vūr'shan¹; per-vēr'shon² [Misapplication.]

pes [L.]: pīz¹; pēs² [A foot or foot-like organ or part].—**pedes:** pī'diz¹; pē'dēs² [Pl. of PES].

pesade: pī-sēd¹; pe-sād², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.; C.* pī-zēd¹; *M.* and *Smart* (1840) pē-zād¹; *Wr.* and *Jameson* (1827) pā-sād¹ [The act or position of a horse in rearing].

Peschiera: pēs'kī-ē'ra¹; pēs'ēi-ē'rā² [It. fortress in Verona].

peseta: pē-sē'ta¹; pē-sē'tā² [Sp. coin].

[India].

Peshawur: pā-shā'wur¹; pe-shā'wūr² [Division, district, and city in Brit.

peso: pē'so¹; pē'so² [Sp. coin].

Pestalozzi: pes'ta-let'zi¹; pēs'tā-lōt'sī² [Swiss educationist (1746-1827)].

Pestalozzian: pes'ta-let'si-an¹; pēs'tā-lōt'si-an² [Relating to Pestalozzi].

Pesth: pest¹ or (*Hung.*) pesht¹; pēst² or (*Hung.*) pēsht². Same as BUDAPEST.

pestle: pes'tl¹; pēs'tl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* pes'til¹. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1793), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Knowles* (1835) pes'tl¹. *Perry* (1777), *Webster* (1828), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855) pes'tl¹ [An implement used by druggists].

petal: pet'al¹; pēt'al². *Walker*, who originally indicated this pronunciation (1791), said in a later edition (1806): "I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the e long." By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Penning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775), the word was stressed pet'al, and the pronunciation pī'tel¹ was noted also by *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Craig* (1849) [One of the leaves of a corolla].

petard: pī-tūrd¹; pe-tārd², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; M.* pī-tūrd¹ or pī-tār¹ but not pī-tārd¹ or pī-tār¹ as *Phyfe* claims; *E., I., & St.* pe-tārd¹ [A bell-shaped mortar used to blow breaches as in walls].

Peter: pī'tar¹; pē'ter² [A Bible and masculine personal name]. *Dan. Peter:* pē'ther¹; pē'ther²; *D. Pieter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *F. Pierre:* pyār¹; pyēr²; *G. Peter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *Petrus:* pē'trus¹; pē'trūs²; *Gr. Petros:* Hung. *Péter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *It. Pietro:* pī-ē'tro¹; pī-ē'tro²; *Pg. Sp. Pedro:* pē'dro¹; pē'dro².

Pethahiah: pēth'a-hai'ā¹; pēth'a-hi'ā² [Bible].—**Pethor:** pī'ther¹; pē'thōr² [Bible].—**Pethuel:** pī-thū'el¹; pe-thū'ēl² [Bible].

petiole: pet'i-ōl¹; pēt'i-ōl² [The footstalk of a leaf].

petiolule: pet'i-o-liūl¹ or pet'i-ōl'yul¹; pēt'i-o-lūl² or pēt'i-ōl'yul². *E.* pet'i-ōl-yul¹; *I.* pet'i-ōl-yul¹; *M.* pet'i-ōl'yul¹; *St.* pet'i-o-lūl² [The footstalk of a leaflet].

petit [Fr.]: pet'i¹; pēt'i². *M.* pet'it¹ or pā-ti¹ [Small; lesser; petty]. *Dr. Murray* found this word in Anglo-French phrases or combinations from the 13th century and as an English adjective in the 14th century, when it was written *pety*, and later *petty*, which is the correct Eng. form. *Petit* continued in use side by side with the Eng. form in the 17th century, but only occasionally and as retained in law-phrases during the 18th. While a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 748, Oxford, 1909). Compare *PETTY*.

petite [Fr.]: pā-tīt¹; pe-tīt² [Diminutive].

petition: pī-tīsh'an¹; pe-tīsh'on² [A solemn or formal application].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; ʈʌll, rʌle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Petra: pi'træ¹; pē'træ² [Bible (R. V.)].

Petrarch: pi'trärk¹; pē'träre² [It. poet (1304-74)].

petrel: pet'rel¹; pēt'räl²; *not* pi'trel¹ [A marine bird].

Petrine: pi'trin¹, *Standard & C., or pi'train¹, E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; pē'trin² or pē'trin² [Relating to the apostle Peter or his writings].

Petrograd: pet'ro-grad¹ or pē'tro"grad¹; pēt'ro-gräd² or pē'tro"gräd² [Russian city; now called Leningrad].

petrol: pet'röl¹; pēt'röl², *M., E., & I.*; *C. pe-tröl¹; Standard, pi-tröl¹; W. pet'röl¹; Wr. pi'trel¹, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) [1. Gasoline. 2. Petroleum].*

petrous: pet'rus¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W., or pi'trus¹, E., I., & Wr.*; [pēt'rüs² or pē'trüs² [Hard, like stone].

Petruchio: pi-trü'chi-ō¹; pe-trü'chi-ō² [In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," the husband of Katharine].

petty: pet'i¹; pēt'y² [Of little importance or worth; minor; subordinate].

petunia: pi-tiü'nü-ə¹; pe-tü'ni-ə²; *not* pi-tü'nü-ə¹ [A flowering plant].

Peulthai: pi-ul'thai¹; pe-ül'thi² [Bible].—**Peullethai:** pi-ul'i-thai¹; pe-ül'e-thi² [Bible (R. V.)].

pewit: pi'wit¹; pē'wit². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835) piü'it¹ [A bird, the lapwing or the phoebe; also, the laughing-gull].

pfennig: pfen'ig¹; pfën'ig² [Ger. coin].

ph: A digraph used in English usually to represent the sound of *f* in words derived from the Greek. In the name *Stephen* it indicates the sound of *τ*, and in the English pronunciation of *nephew* it indicates the same sound. Formerly, in such words as *diphtheria*, *diphthong*, *naphtha*, it represented the sound of *p*, but now that of *f*. See quotation, and compare **THAIS**.

Ph is regularly pronounced like *f*, as in *phlegm*, *philosophy*, *phosphorus*, *phrensy*, etc.: but it has in *nephew*, *phial*, and *Stephen* the sound of *v*: in *apophthegm*, it is usually dropped entirely, and in *phthisis*; but in *phthisis*, if I mistake not, both the *ph* and *th* are distinctly pronounced [not so to-day. See **PHTHISIS**]. In *sapphite*, notwithstanding the *p* is doubled, no sound but that of *f* is heard. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 116. [London, 1784.]

Phaath Moab: fē'ath mō'ab¹; fā'ath mō'āb² [Apocrypha].—**Phacareth:** fak'ə-reth¹; fā'e-rēth² [Apocrypha].—**Phacee:** fē'si-i¹; fā'ce-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Phaceia:** fē'si-ai-ē¹; fā'ce-i-ā² [Douai Bible].

[self when scorned by Hippolytus].

Phædra: fī'dræ¹; fē'dræ² [In myth, the daughter of Minos, who killed her-

Phædrus: fī'drus¹; fē'drūs² [Greco-Rom. fabulist of the time of Tiberius].

phaethon: fē'i-then¹; fā'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, son of Helios and Clymene].

phaeton: fē'i-tan¹; fā'e-ton² [A light four-wheeled carriage].

Phæzeldæus: fī-zel'di-ūs¹; fē-zēl'dē-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phalsur:** fē'sūr¹ or fī-ai'sur¹; fā'sūr² or fa-i'sūr² [Apocrypha].—**Phalaia:** fal'i-ai-ē¹; fāl'a-i-ā² [Douai Bible].

phalange: fə-lanj¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or (Fr.) fa'lānz¹; fa-läng² or (Fr.) fālānz². E., M., & W. fal'anj¹. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the third, usage in England [A socialistic community].*

phalange: fal'anj¹; fāl'äng² [A weasel-spider].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē, gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; öil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

phalanges: fə-lan'jiz¹; fa-län'gēs² [Pl. of PHALANX].

phalanx: fē'lanks¹ or fal'anks¹; fā'länks² or fāl'änks². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Early lexicographers frequently stressed the letter before that which completed the syllable. Hence, Bailey, Johnson, and others printed *pha'lanx*, but this should be read *phal'anx* according to the system they followed. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated fal'anks¹; but by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fē'lanks¹ [The order of battle of the ancient Greek infantry].

Phaldaius: fal-dē'yūs¹; fäl-dä'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Phalea:** fē'lī-ə¹; fā'-le-ə² [Douai Bible].—**Phaleas:** fē-lī'əs¹; fa-lē'əs² [Apocrypha].—**Phalec:** fē'lek¹; fāl'ēc² [Bible].—**Phallas:** fa-lai'əs; fa-lī'əs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phallu:** fal'ū¹; fāl'ū² [Bible].—**Phalluites:** fal'u-its¹; fāl'u-its² [Douai Bible].—**Phalonite:** fal'o-nai¹; fäl'o-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Phalti:** fal'tai¹; fäl'ti² [Bible].—**Phaltias:** fal-tai'əs¹; fäl-ti'əs² [Douai Bible].—**Phaltiel:** fal'ti-el¹; fäl'ti-ēl² [Bible].

Phanerogamia: fan'ər-o-gē'mi-ə¹; fän'er-o-gā'mi-ə². *M.* fan'ər-o-gam'-i-ə¹ [One of the two primary divisions of plant-life according to Linnæus].

phantasm. See FANTASM.

Phanuel: fə-niū'el¹ or fan'yu-el¹; fa-nū'ēl² or fän'yū-ēl² [Bible].—**Pharacim:** far'ə-sim¹; fār'a-čim² [Apocrypha].—**Pharai:** fē'rai¹ or -ri-ai¹; fā'ri² or -ra-ri² [Douai Bible].—**Pharakim:** far'ə-kim¹; fār'a-kim² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharao:** fē'n-ō¹; fā'ra-ō² [Douai Bible].—**Pharaoh:** fē'ro¹ or fē'ri-ō¹; fā'ro² or fā'ra-ō². *E.* fār'ō¹ [Bible].—**Pharaoh-hopra:** -hef'ra¹; -hōf'ra² [Bible].—**Pharaoh-necho:** -ni'ko¹; -nē'eo² [Bible].—**Pharathon:** far'ə-then¹; fār'a-thōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharathonite:** far'ə-then-it¹; fār'a-thōn-it² [Douai Bible].—**Phares:** fē'riz¹; fār'ēs² [Bible].—**Pharez:** fē'riz¹; fār'ēs² [Bible].—**Pharira:** fa-rai'ra¹; fa-ri'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Pharida:** fa-rai'da¹; fa-ri'da² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Pharisee: far'i-si¹; fār'i-sē². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) far'i-zī¹ [One of an ancient Jewish party who strictly observed religious forms].

pharmaceutic: fār'mə-siū'tik¹; fār'ma-čū'tie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) far-mə-kiū'tik¹ [Relating to the compounding or dispensing of medicines].

pharmacopœia: fār'mə-ko-pī'ya¹; fār'ma-eo-pē'ya²; *not* fār'mə-kō'pya¹ [A book of formulas for preparing medicines].

Pharos: fē'ros¹; fā'rōs² [Egypt. peninsula; lighthouse].

Pharosh: fē'resh¹; fā'rōsh² [Bible].—**Pharpar:** fār'par¹; fār'pār² [Bible].—**Pharsandatha:** far-san'da-tha¹; fār-sän'da-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Pharuda:** fār-ū'da¹; fa-ry'da² [Douai Bible].—**Pharue:** far'u-i¹; fār'ū-ē² [Douai Bible].

pharyngeal: fə-rin'ji-al¹ or far'in-jī'el¹; fa-rŷn'ge-al² or fār'yn-gē'al² [Pert. to the pharynx].

pharynges: fə-rin'jiz¹; fa-rŷn'gēs² [Pl. of PHARYNX].

pharyngitis: far'in-jai'tis¹ or -jī'tis¹; fār'yn-ģi'tis² or -ģi'tis² [Inflammation of the pharynx]. [the esophagus].

pharynx: far'inks¹; fār'ynks² [The canal between the base of the skull and Pharynx].

Pharizites: fār'zoits¹; fār'zits² [Bible].

phase: fēz¹; fās² [A particular aspect].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɒle. cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; öil, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ink; thin, this.

l: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Phasea: fə-sī'ə¹; fa-sē'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaseah:** fə-sī'ū¹; fa-sē'ū² [Bible].—**Phaselis:** fə-sī'lis¹; fa-sē'lis² [Apocrypha].—**Phaseron:** fas'ī-rən¹; fās'e-rōn² [Douai Bible].—**Phassarōn:** fas'ē-rən¹; fās'a-rōn² [Apocrypha].—**Phassurus:** fa-siū'rus¹; fā-sū'rūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phatala: fat'ī-ai'ə¹; fāt'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phathahia:** fath'ə-hai'ə¹; fāth'a-hi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phatuel:** fə-tiū'el¹; fa-tū'el² [Douai Bible].—**Phatures:** fə-tiū'riz¹; fa-tū'rēs² [Douai Bible].—**Phau:** fā'u¹; fā'ū² [Douai Bible].

pheasant: fez'ənt¹; fēs'ant² [A game-bird].

Phebe, Phoebe: fi'bī¹; fē'be² [A feminine personal name].

Phedael: fed'ī-el¹; fēd'a-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Phèdre: fē'drī¹; fē'dr² [Title and heroine of a tragedy by Racine]. See

[PHÆDRA.]

Phegiel: fi'jī-el¹; fē'gi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Phelela:** fi'h-ai'ə¹; fē'le-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phelelia:** fel'ī-lai'ə¹; fē'l'e-lī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethi:** fel'ī-thai¹; fēl'e-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethites:** fel'ī-thaitis¹; fēl'e-thītis² [Douai Bible].—**Phelonite:** fi'lon-ait¹; fē'lon-it² [Douai Bible].—**Phelfia:** fel-tai'ə¹; fēl'tī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Pheltias:** fel-tai'əs¹; fēl-tī'as² [Douai Bible].

phenacetin, phenacetine: fi-nas'ī-tin¹; fe-nāç'e-tin²; not fi-nas'ī-tin¹ [A coal-tar compound used in medicine].

phenetol: fi'nī-tōl¹, *Standard & W., or fen'ī-tel¹, C., E., & M.;* fē'ne-tōl² or fēn'e-tōl² [An aromatic oily liquid used in medicine].

Phenice: fi-nai'sī¹; fe-nī'çe² [Bible].

Phenicia: fi-nish'ī-ə¹; fe-nīsh'ī-a² [District in Syria].

phenix: fi'nīks¹; fē'nīks² [A sacred bird of Egypt. mythology].

phenol: fi'nōl¹ or fi'nel¹; fē'nōl² or fē'nōl². *Wr.* fi'nel¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A chemical used as a disinfectant].

phenyl: fi'nīl¹ or fen'īl¹; fē'nīl² or fēn'yl². *E. & Wr.* fi'nail¹ [A chemical radical].

Pheresites: fer'ī-saits¹; fēr'e-sīts² [Apocrypha].—**Pherezites:** fer'ī-zaits¹; fēr'e-sīts² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phesdomim:** fes'do-mim¹; fēs'do-mīm² [Douai Bible].—**Phetela:** fi'tī-ai'ə¹; fē'te-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phetrusim:** fi-trū'sim¹; fe-trū'sim² [Douai Bible].

phial: fai'əl¹; fi'al² [A vial].

Phibeseth: fai'bī-sefh¹ or fib'ī-sefh¹; fi'be-sēth² or fib'e-sēth² [Bible].—**Phichol:** fai'kel¹; fi'ēl² [Bible]. **Phicol†** (R. V.).

Phidias: fid'ī-əs¹; fid'ī-as² [Athenian sculptor (500?-432 B. C.)].

Phihahiroth: fai'hə-hai'rēth¹; fi'ha-hi'rōth² [Douai Bible].

Philadelphia: fil'ə-del'fi-ə¹; fil'a-dēl'fi-a² [1. A Bible city in Asia Minor. 2. A city founded by William Penn in Pennsylvania in 1682].

Philæ: fai'lī¹; fi'lē² [An island in the Nile near Assouan, Egypt].

philander: fi-lan'dər¹; fi-lăn'der². Same as **FILANDER**.

philanthropic: fil'ən-thrəp'ik¹; fil'an-thröp'ie² [Pert. to philanthropy].

philanthropy: fi-lan'thro-pī¹; fi-lăn'thro-py² [Effort to promote the welfare of man].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ai = e; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Philarches: fi-lār'kiz¹; fi-lār'eēs² [Apocrypha].

[revenue stamps].

philately: fi-lat'ɪ-lɪ¹; fi-lāt'e-ly² [The study and collection of postage or

Philemon: fi-lɪ'mən¹; fi-lē'mon² [Bible].—**Philetus:** fi-lɪ'tas¹; fi-lē'tas² [Bible].

[HELLENE.

Philhellene: fil-hel'in¹; fil-hēl'en². *M.* fil'he-lin¹ [A lover of Greece]. See

Philip: fil'ip¹; fil'ip² [A masculine personal name]. **Philippa:** fi-lip'ə-l-

fi-lip'a² (*fem.*). *D.* **Philippus:** fi-lip'us¹; fi-lɪp'us²; *Fr.* **Philippe:** fi'lip'ɪ; fi'lip'ɪ²; *G.*

Philipp: fi'lip'ɪ; fi'lip'ɪ²; *It.* **Filippo:** fi-lip'po¹; fi-lip'po²; *L.* **Philippus:** fi-lip'us¹;

fi-lip'us²; *Pol.* **Filip:** fi-lip'ɪ; fi-lip'ɪ²; *Pg.* **Felippe:** fe-lip'pē¹; fe-lip'pē²; *Rus.* **Filip:**

fi-lip'ɪ; fi-lip'ɪ²; *Sp.* **Felipe:** fe-lɪ'pē¹; fe-lɪ'pē²; *Sw.* **Filip:** fil'ip¹; fil'ip².

Philippi: fi-lip'ai¹; fi-lɪp'ɪ² [Macedonian city; battle, 42 B. C.].

Philippine Islands: fil'ɪ-pin¹ or fil'ɪ-pɪn¹; fil'ɪ-pɪn² or fil'ɪ-pɪn². In British usage generally fil'ɪ-pain¹ [An archipelago south of China].

Philippoteaux: fi'li'po'tō¹; fi'li'po'tō² [Fr. historical painter (1815-84)].

Philisthim: fi-lis'fhi-im¹; fi-lɪs'thi-ɪm² [Douai Bible].—**Philistim:** fi-lis'tɪm¹; fi-lɪs'tɪm² [Bible].—**Philistia:** fi-lis'tɪ-a¹; fi-lɪs'tɪ-a² [Bible].

Philistine: fi-lis'tɪn¹; fi-lɪs'tɪn². *E. & M.* fil'is-tain¹; *I.* fi-lis'tain¹ [A member of a warlike race that disputed the possession of Canaan with the Israelites].

Philistinism: fi-lis'tɪn-izm¹ or fil'ɪs-tɪn-izm¹; fi-lɪs'tɪn-ɪzm² or fil'ɪs-tɪn-ɪzm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Devotion to low aims].

Philoctetes: fil'ek-tɪ'tɪz¹; fil'ðe-tē'tēs² [In classic myth, an Argonaut who had the arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken].

Philo Judæus: fai'lo ju-di'us¹; fi'lo ju-dē'ūs² [Jewish philosopher of the 1st century].

philologic: fil'o-lej'ɪk¹; fil'o-lōg'ie² [Philological].—**philological:** fil'o-lej'ɪ-kəl¹; fil'o-lōg'ɪ-eal². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lo-lej'ɪ-kəl [Relating to philology].—**philologist:** fi-ləl'o-jɪst¹; fi-ləl'o-ɪst². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-ləl'o-jɪst¹ [An investigator of language].—**philology:** fi-ləl'o-jɪ¹; fi-ləl'o-ɪy². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-ləl'o-jɪ¹ [The study of language in connection with history and literature].

Philologus: fi-ləl'o-gus¹; fi-ləl'o-ɹūs² [Bible].

Philomela: fil'o-mɪ'lə¹; fil'o-mē'la² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens].

Philometor: fil'o-mɪ'ter¹; fil'o-mē'tor² [Apocrypha].

[of a nut].

philopena: fil'o-pɪ'nə¹; fil'o-pē'na² [Social game played with twin kernels]

Philopœmen: fil'o-pɪ'men¹; fil'o-pē'mēn² [Gr. patriot (252?-183 B. C.)].

philosophic: fil'o-sef'ɪk¹; fil'o-sōf'ie²—give the s its sibilant sound as in "see." *Wr.* fil-o-zef'ɪk—a pronunciation which he and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated also for its relatives **philosophical** and **philosophically**, now pronounced with a sibilant s. In these words Buchanan indicated a diphthongal i (ai as in "aisle") and a voiced s = z [Relating to philosophy].

philosophy: fi-lēs'o-fi¹; fi-lōs'o-fy² [The principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artise, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Phinees: fin'i-es¹; fīn'e-ēs² [Apocrypha].

Phinehas: fin'i-has¹; fīn'e-has² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F.
Phineās: fī'nē'ā'i¹; fī'nē'ā'i²; It. **Fineo:** fi-nē'o¹; fi-nē'o²; Sp. **Phinees:** fi'ne-es¹;
fi'nē-es².

Phineus: fai'nius¹ or fin'i-us¹; fī'nūs² or fīn'i-ūs² [In Classic myth, king of Salmydesus, blinded for depriving his sons of their sight in Thrace].

Phinoe: fin'o-i¹; fīn'o-ē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phintias: fin'ti-as¹; fīn'ti-as² [Pythias].

Phison: fai'san¹; fi'son² [Apocrypha].

[vein].

phlebitis: fl-bai'tis¹; fle-bi'tis² [Inflammation of the inner membrane of a

phlebotomy: fl-bet'o-mi¹; fle-bōt'o-my² [Opening a vein to let blood].

Phlegethon: fleg'i-then¹ or flej'i-then¹; flēg'e-thōn² or flēg'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, a river of Hades].

phlegm: flem¹; flēm². At one time spelt *fleam*, it was pronounced flēm¹; flēm². In 1684 the Earl of Roscommon in his "Essay on Translated Verse" wrote: "Write with Fury, but correct with *Phleam*." To-day the *g* is silent, and the *e* short; but Dryden (1681-1701) and Pope (1688-1744) wrote:

They only think you animate your theme
With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*. DRYDEN *To Lee* l.42.
Our critics take a contrary extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with *fle'me*.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 661 (1709).

phlegmagog, phlegmagogue: fleg'mə-gog¹; flēg'ma-gōg² [A medicine for loosening phlegm].

phlegmasia: fleg-mē'si-a¹; flēg-mā'si-a², *Standard* (1893-1912), C., I., & M.; E. fleg-mē'zi-a¹; St. & W. fleg-mē'zi-a¹ [Inflammation accompanied by swelling].

phlegmatic: fleg-mat'ik¹; flēg-māt'ie². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) fleg'ma-tik¹ [Full of phlegm; hence, not easily aroused].

Phlegon: flī'gan¹; flē'gon² [Bible].

[fire to the temple of Apollo].

Phlegyas: flī'ji-as¹; flē'gy-as² [In Gr. myth, a king of the Lapithæ, who set

phlogiston: flo-jis'ten¹; flo-gis'tōn². By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated flo-gis'ten¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827). Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer who indicates it, but also only as alternative [In old chemistry, the principle assumed to form a constituent of all combustible bodies].

phlorizin: fler'i-zin¹; flōr'i-zin². E. fle-ridz'in¹; M. flo-rai'zin¹; W. flōr'i-zin¹ [A crystalline chemical compound].

Phochereth: fek'i-reth¹; fōe'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

Phocion: fō'shi-on¹; fō'shi-on² [Gr. general (?402-317 B. C.)].

Phoebe: fi'bi¹; fē'be² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr. **Phébé:** fē'be¹; fē'be²; It. **Febe:** fē'bē¹; fē'be².

phoebe: fi'bi¹; fē'be² [A bird of the E. United States].

Phoebus: fi'bus¹; fē'būs² [The Gr. god Apollo as sun-god].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērñ; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Phoenix: fī'niks¹; fē'niks² [A city, the capital of Arizona]. See PHENIX.

phonetization: fō'nī-tī-zē'shən¹; fō'ne-tī-zā'shon². *E.* fō'net-ai-zē'shən¹ [The representing of sounds according to phonetic principles].

phonic: fən'ik¹ or fō'nīk¹; fōn'ie² or fō'nie². The first indicates American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., W., & W.*; the second, British usage as noted by *E., I., M., & St.* [Pert. to sounds].

phonics: fən'iks¹; fōn'ies². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) fō'nīks¹, which *Standard & W.* also indicate as alternative [The science of articulate sounds].

phonogram: fō'no-gram¹; fō'no-gram²; *not* fən'o-gram¹ [A sign that symbolizes an articulate sound].—**phonographer:** fō-neg'ra-far¹; fō-nōg'ra-fer² [One skilled in phonography].—**phonographic:** fō'no-graf'ik¹; fō'no-gráf'ie².—**phonography:** fō-neg're-fi¹; fō-nōg'ra-fy² [The art of writing by sound].

phonotype: fō'no-taip¹; fō'no-typ² [An alphabet with one character for each simple sound of speech].

phonotypy: fō'no-taip'¹ *'Standard, C., M., & W., or fo-net'1-p1, I., St., & W.*; fō'no-typ'y or fō-nōt'y-py² [The representing of every elementary sound in speech with a distinct symbol].

Phoratha: fōr'ə-cha¹; fōr'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Phoreys: fēr'sis¹; fōr'cys² [In Classic myth, a sea-god].

Phoros: fō'res¹; fō'rōs² [Apocrypha].

phosphorus: fes'fər-us¹; fōs'for-ūs²; *not* fes'fō-rus¹; *nor* fes'fēr-us¹ [A chemical element used in medicine and the arts].

photographer: fo-teg'ra-far¹; fo-tōg'ra-fer²; *not* fo'to-graf'ar¹ [One who takes photographs].—**photographic:** fō'to-graf'ik¹; fō'to-gráf'ie² [Pert. to photography].—**photography:** fo-teg're-fi¹; fo-tōg'ra-fy²; *not* fō'to-graf'1 [The process of taking pictures by the chemical action of light on sensitized plate or film].

photometer: fo-tom'i-tar¹; fo-tōm'e-ter²; *not* fō'to-mī'tar¹ [An instrument for measuring the intensity of light].

phrenetic: fri-net'ik¹; fre-nēt'ie². Sheridan (1780) fren'i-tik¹ [Pert. to phrenitis].

phrenitis: fri-nel'itis¹ or fri-nī'tis¹; fre-nī'tis² or fre-nī'tis² [Brain fever].

phrenologic: fren'o-lej'ik¹; frēn'o-lōg'ie² [Pert. to phrenology].—**phrenologist:** fri-nel'o-jist¹; fre-nōl'o-gist² [One skilled in phrenology].—**phrenology:** fri-nel'o-jī¹; fre-nōl'o-gy². *St.* fren-el'o-jī [The science that determines the functions of the brain in general].

Phrygia: frij'i-a¹; frýg'i-a² [An ancient country in central Asia Minor].

Phryne: friu'mi¹; frý'ne² [Gr. courtesan of the 4th century B. C.].

phthalein: fhal'i-in¹; thál'e-ín². *M.* fhal'i-in¹ [A chemical compound used as a coloring-matter].

phthisic: tiz'ik¹; tís'ie², but sometimes heard tis'ik¹. So also with its relatives **phthis'ical** and **phthis'icky** [Phthisis].

phthisis: thui'sis¹ or this'is¹; thí'sis² or thís'is². *E.* tai'sis¹. Murray notes fhis'is¹ as alternative. Perry (1805) thís'is¹; Smart (1840) tai'sis¹, which Worcester (1859) indicates as alternative. Notwithstanding lexicographic record, many persons who use this word pronounce it tis'is¹. Compare PHTHISIC [Pulmonary consumption].

phthongal: then'gal¹; thōn'gal². *M.* fthen'gal¹ [Vocal].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fāst; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rule; but, bōrn;

Phud: fud¹; fūd² [Apocrypha].—**Phurah:** fiū'rā¹; fū'ra² [Bible].—**Phurim:** fiū'rim¹; fū'rim² [Bible].—**Phutiel:** fiū'ti-el¹; fū'ti-el² [Douai Bible].—**Phuvah:** fiū'vā¹; fū'vā² [Bible].

phycology: fai-kel'o-jū¹; fȳ-eöl'o-gy² [The science of seaweeds].

Phygelus: fi-jel'us¹; fy-gēl'ūs² [Bible].

phylactery: fi-lak'ter¹; fy-lāe'ter-y² [An amulet].

Phyllis: fil'is¹; fȳl'is² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Filide:** fi'lī-dē²;

phylloxanthin: fil'o-zan'thin¹; fȳl'o-zān'thin² [A yellow coloring-matter].

phylloxera: fil'eks-i'ra¹; fȳl'ōks-ē'ra² [A plant-louse that destroys grape-vines].

phylogeny: fai-loj'i-nū¹; fȳ-lōg'e-ny² [Ancestral development].

physalite: fis'ə-lait¹; fȳs'a-lit². *E.* & *I.* fai'sə-lait¹; *Wr.* fiz'ə-lait¹ [A variety of topaz].

physeter: fai-si'tar¹; fȳ-sē'ter². *E.* fai'se-tar¹; *St.* fi-si'tar¹ [A sperm-whale].

physic: fiz'ik¹; fȳs'ie² [Medicine in general].

physician: fi-zish'an¹; fy-sīsh'an² [A doctor of medicine].

physicist: fiz'i-sist¹; fȳs'i-čist² [A specialist in physics].

physiognomy: fiz'i-eg'no-mū¹; fȳs'i-ōg'no-my². Perry (1777) fiz-i-en'o-mū¹, which *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [The face or countenance as indicative of the character and the mind].

physique [Fr.]: fi-zīk'¹; fy-šīk'² [The build of a person].

phytography: fai-teg'rə-fi¹; fȳ-tōg'ra-fy² [The classification and description of plants].

phytology: fai-tel'o-jū¹; fȳ-tōl'o-gy² [The study of plants].

pi¹, pie: pai¹; pī² [Type that has been disarranged].

pi²: pai¹ or pī¹; pī² or pī² [1. The 16th letter of the Gr. alphabet (Π, π). 2. A mathematical ratio].

piacular: pai-ak'yu-lar¹; pī-ē'yu-lar² [Having power to atone].

pia mater: pai'a mē'tar¹; pī'a mā'ter² [A membrane that invests the brain and spinal cord].

plan: pi-an'¹ or pyān¹; pi-ān'² or pyān² [A tropical skin-disease].

planissimo [It.]: pī'ə-nis'i-mo¹; pī'a-nīs'i-mo² [Very soft; softly: a direction in music].

pianist: pi-an'ist¹ or pī'ə-nist¹; pi-ān'ist² or pī'a-nīst²; not pai'ə-nist¹, a vulgarism, perhaps formerly a provincialism, for it was indicated by Webster (1828). *Wr.* pi-ā'nist¹. The second pronunciation indicated above is common in England [A performer on the pianoforte].

pianiste [Fr.]: pī'a'nist'¹; pī'ā'nist'² [A pianist: used erroneously in Eng. [as a feminine form]].

piano (a.): pī-ā'no¹; pī-ā'no². *M.* pyā'no¹ [Soft].

piano (n.): pi-an'o¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or pī-ā'nō¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; pi-ān'o² or pī-ā'nō². In England the *a* is frequently pronounced as in "art"; in the United States, as in "at" [A pianoforte].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

pianoforte: pi-an"o-för'te¹, *C. & M.*, or pi-an"o-för'tē¹, *Standard & W.*; pi-än"o-för'té² or pi-än"o-för'tē². A far more common pronunciation than either of these, and one which is in very general use but not noted as preferred by any dictionary, is pi-an"o-fört¹. *E.* pi-an"o-för'tä¹; *I.* pi-an"o-för'tē¹; *St.* pi-an"o-för'te¹; *Wr.* pi-ä"nō-för'ti¹, which was indicated also by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [A stringed musical instrument with a keyboard].

piazza: pi-az'ə¹ or (*It.*) pī-āt'zä¹; pi-äz'a² or (*It.*) pī-ät'zä² [1. An open area or public square. 2. By erroneous 17th century use, a covered walk or gallery outside a building; hence (*U. S.*), a veranda or porch].

Pi-beseth: pai"bī'sefh¹; pī"bē'sēth² [Bible].

pibroch: pī'brøn¹; pī'brōñ². *M.* pī'brøn¹; *St.* pī'brøk¹; *Wr.* pai'brøk¹ and so recorded by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844). The word is not in Buchanan, Perry, Sheridan, or Walker. It has been erroneously used to designate the bagpipes [Martial music played by the Scottish Highlanders on the bagpipes].

pica: pai'kə¹; pī'ea² [A former size of type approximating to modern 12-point. It was used as a standard unit of measurement for type, leads, rules, etc.].

picador: pik'ə-dör'¹; pī'e'a-dör'² [Bull-fighter].

Picardy: pik'ər-dī¹; pī'e'ar-dy² [A former province of France].

picayune: pik'ə-yūn'¹; pī'e'a-yūn'² [A small coin; hence, a person or thing of slight importance or small value].

Piccadilly: pik'ə-dil'¹; pī'e'a-dil'y²; *not* pik-a-dil'¹ [A street in London].

piceous: pis'ī-us¹; pī'e'ūs². *C. & E.* pish'ius¹; *I.* pish'us¹; *Wr.* pai'si-us¹ [Relating to or resembling pitch].

Pichegru: pīsh'grü'¹; pīgh'grü'² [Fr. general (1761-1804)].

picked¹: pik'ed¹; pik'ēd² [1. Having spines or prickles. 2. Piked or sharp-pointed. 3. Smartly dressed; spruce]. [stalks, etc.].

picked²: pikt¹; pikt² [1. Selected or chosen. 2. Cleaned as by picking

picot [Fr.]: pī'kō¹; pī'eō'²—the *t* is silent. *M.* pi-kō¹; *Wr.* pī'kō¹ [The outer edge of a flounce].

Picquart: pī'kār¹; pī'kār'² [Fr. general (1854-1914)]. [and aloes].

piera: pik'rə¹ or pai'krə¹; pī'e'ra² or pī'era² [A cathartic powder of canella

picrate: pik'rēt¹; pī'e'rāt². *E.* pai'krət¹; *M.* pik'rit¹ [A salt of picric acid].

picric: pik'rik¹; pī'e'rie². *E. & I.* pai'krik¹ [Bitter; as, *picric* acid, a yellow compound used in explosives and dyeing].

picture: pik'tiur¹; pī'e'tūr². *C. & W.* pik'chur¹. The pronunciation pik'-chur¹ was noted by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828) indicated pikt'yur¹, which is less slovenly and is supported by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* See NATURE.

piece: pīs¹; pēç² [A fragment]. [principal work or dish].

pièce de résistance [Fr.]: pyēs də rē'zīs'tāns¹; pyeç de rē'sis'tāñç² [A

pled: paid¹; pīd² [Mottled; variegated].

pled-à-terre [Fr.]: pyē'ā=tār¹; pye'ā=tēr²; *not* pīd'=a'=ter¹, an absurd attempt at Anglicizing a phrase that is still unnaturalized. Compare FRACAS; TAFIS [Literally, a footing; hence, a resting-place or lodging].

Piedmont: pīd'mēt¹; pēd'mōnt² [It. division].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʰɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

pler: *pīr*¹; *pēr*² [1. A support for some structure. 2. A jetty or projecting wharf].

perce: *pīrs*¹; *pērç*². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) *pūrs*¹. See **PIERCE** [To penetrate or puncture].

Married to immortal verse
Such as the melting soul may pierce.

MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 138.

Pieria: *pai-i'ri-a*¹; *pī-ē'ri-a*² [A coast-district of ancient Macedon; fabled birthplace of Orpheus].—**Pierian:** *pai-i'ri-an*¹; *pī-ē'ri-an*² [Pert. to the fountain of the Muses in Pieria; as, the *Pierian* spring, whose waters proved a source of inspiration to those who drank from it].

Pierides: *pai-er'i-diz*¹; *pī-ēr'i-dēs*² [The Muses. See **PIERIAN**].

Pierre: See under **PETER**.

[tume].

Pierrot [Fr.]: *pyē'rō*¹; *pyē'rō*²—the *t* is silent [A buffoon in white cos-
tume].

Pietermaritzburg: *pī'ter-mā'rits-būrg*¹; *pē'ter-mā'rits-būrg*² [Capital of Natal, British South Africa].

[17th century].

Pietism: *pai'i-tizm*¹; *pī'e-tīzm*² [A Lutheran religious movement of the
17th century].

pig: *pīg*¹; *pīg*² [A hog].

pigeon: *pij'an*¹; *pīg'on*². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *pij'an*¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) *pij'in*¹ [A bird of the order *Columbæ*; a dove].

Pi-hahiroth: *pai'ha-hai'reh*¹; *pī'ha-hī'rōth*² [Bible].

piked: *paikt*¹ or *pik'ed*¹; *pikt*² or *pīk'ed*². *C., M., & W.* *pai'ked*¹. Knowles (1835) *pī'kad*¹; Smart (1840) *pikt*¹; Wright (1855) *paikt*¹ [Having a pike; pointed; picked].

[Christ to be crucified].

Pilate: *pai'lit*¹; *pī'lat*² [A Roman procurator of Judea, who delivered
Christ to be crucified].

Pilatus: *pī-lā'tūs*¹; *pī-lā'tūs*²; *net* *pai-lē'tus*¹ [Swiss mountain].

pillau: *pī-lau*¹; *pī-lou*². *C. & Wr.* *pī-lō*¹; *E. & I.* *pai'lō*¹ [An Eastern dish of rice, raisins, and fowl or meat].

Pildash: *pīl'dash*¹; *pīl'dāsh*² [Bible].

pilleated: *pai'h-ēt*¹ or *pīl'ed*¹. *Standard, E., M., St., & W., or* *pīl'i-ēt*¹ or *pīl'i-ēt*². *C. & Wr.*; *pīl-i-āt*¹ or *pīl'e-āt*². *I.* *pai'l'i-ēt*¹; *M.* *pai'l'i-ēt*¹ [Provided with a pileus or cap].

Pilleha: *pīl'i-hā*¹ or *pai'h-hā*¹; *pīl'e-hā*² or *pī'le-hā*² [Bible].

Pileses: *pai-lī'ser*¹; *pī-lē'ser*² [Bible].

pileus: *pai'h-us*¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or* *pīl'i-us*¹, *C.*; *pī'le-ūs*² or *pī'e-ūs*². *I.* *pai'lī-us*¹ [A brimless round felt cap worn by ancient artisans, fishermen, and sailors; hence, any cap-like covering].

Pilha: *pīl'hā*¹; *pīl'ha*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Pilica: *pī-lī'ka*¹; *pī-lī'cā*² [Polish town].

[feathers, etc.].

pillow: *pīl'o*¹; *pīl'o*². Do not obscure the last syllable [A bag or cushion of
feathers, etc.].

Pilneser: *pīl-nī'zer*¹; *pīl-nē'zer*². Same as **TIGLATH-PILESER**.

pillose: *pai'lōs*¹; *pī'lōs*². *Wr.* *pī-lōs*¹ [Covered with hair].

Piltai: *pīl'tai*¹ or *pīl'ti-ai*¹; *pīl'ti*² or *pīl'ta-i*² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

plum [L.]: pai'lum¹; pi'lum² [A heavy javelin].

pilus [L.]: pai'lus¹; pi'lus² [A hair].

Pimenta: pi-men'ta¹; pi-mén'ta². *C. & I.* pai-men'ta¹ [A genus of trees that yields the pimento of commerce].

pimento: pi-men'to¹; pi-mén'to²—the *o* is short [Allspice].

pimpernel: pim'pær-nel¹; pim'per-nél²; *not* pim-pūr-nel¹ [A herbaceous flowering plant with red or scarlet blossoms].

pince-nez [Fr.]: pañs''=né¹; pãñç''=né²—the *z* is silent [Eye-glasses kept in place by a spring which pinches the nose].

pincers: pin'særz¹; pín'çers². Distinguish from **PINCERS** [An implement for gripping anything to be held fast].

pinchers: pinch'ærz¹; pinch'erz² [Pincers: a colloquial form].

Pinchot: pin'shō¹; pín'çho² [Am. forester and conservationist (1865-)].

Pincian: pin'shi-æn¹; pín'shi-æn² [Relating to one of the hills of ancient Rome, modern **Monte Pincio**: mon'tē pin'cho¹; mon'tē pin'cho²].

Pindar: pin'dær¹; pín'dar² [Gr. lyric poet (522-443 B. C.)].

pindaree: pin-dā-rī¹; pín-dā-rē². *C.* pin-dar'ī¹; *E.* pin-dā-rī¹; *I.* pin'da-rī¹ [One of a horde of mercenary soldiers and freebooters of Central India].

Pindaric: pin-dar'ik¹; pín-dār'ie² [After the style of Pindar].

Pindarus: pin'dæ-rus¹; pín'da-rūs² [Same as **PINDAR**].

pine: pain¹; pín² [A timber-tree that yields cones].

pineal: pin'i-al¹; pín'e-al². *I.* pin'i-al¹; *St.* pai-nī'al¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pin'yel¹; Smart (1840) pai'ni-al¹ [Shaped like a pine-cone].

Pinero: pi-ner'o¹; pi-nēr'o² [A British dramatist (1855-)].

pinite: pin'ait¹; pín'it². *E. & M.* pai'nait¹ [1. A mineral. 2. A chemical].

pinnace: pin'is¹; pín'aç² [An eight-oared boat or a warship's steam-launch].

pinnate: pin'et¹; pín'ät² [Arranged like a feather: said of certain leaves].

pinocle, pinocle: pín'ek-l¹ or pin'o-kl¹; pín'œ-l² or pín'o-el² [A game of cards].

pinole: pi-nō'lē¹ or pi-nōl'¹; pi-nō'lē² or pi-nōl'². *C.* pi-nō'lē¹ [A meal of [maize and mesquit-beans].

Pinon: pai'nen¹; pín'nōn² [Bible].

piñon: pi-nyōn'¹ or pin'yæn¹; pi-nyōn'² or pín'yōn². *M.* pin-yen'¹ [The edible seed of a nut-pine].

pint: paint¹; pînt² [A dry or liquid measure].

pinta: pin'ta¹ or (*Sp.*) pîn'ta¹; pîn'ta² or (*Sp.*) pîn'tā² [A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico].

pintado [*Sp.*]: pin-tā'do¹ or pin-tē'do¹; pîn-tā'do² or pîn-tā'do² [Spotted; [pied].

Pinzon: pîn-thōn'¹; pîn-thōn'² [Two *Sp.* navigators and discoverers (1) 1441-93; (2) 1460-1524]].

piou=piou [Fr.]: pī'ū=pī'ū¹; pī'ū=pī'ū² [A soldier in the ranks].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; ōbey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

plous: pai'us¹; pī'ūs² [Religious; devout].

piperidin, piperidine: pi-per'i-din¹, *Standard*, or pai-per'i-din¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; pi-pēr'i-din² or pi-pēr'i-din². *M.* pi-per'i-dain¹ [A chemical compound obtained from the pepper-plant]. [used in making perfumes].

piperonal: pip'ar-o-nal¹; pīp'er-o-nāl². *C. & E.* pai-per'o-nal¹ [A chemical

pipistrel: pip'is-trel¹; pīp'is-trēl². *E. & St.* pi-pis'trel¹; *I.* pai-pis'trel¹; *Wr.* pi-pis'trel¹ [A reddish-brown bat].

Piqua: pik'wə¹; pīk'wə² [City in Ohio].

piquancy: pīk'an-si¹; pīk'an-çy² [The quality of exciting the appetite, interest, or curiosity].

piquant: pīk'ant¹ or (*Fr.*) pī'kän¹; pī'kant² or (*Fr.*) pī'kän². *Wr.* pik'-ant¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) pī'kant¹ [1. Having a sharp taste. 2. Lively and interesting].

piquante [*Fr.*]: pī'kän¹; pī'kän²; not pī'kant¹ [Piquant].

pique (*v.*): pik¹; pīk² [Slight irritation or anger].

piqué (*n.*) [*Fr.*]: pī'kē¹; pī'kē² [1. A cotton fabric. 2. In music, a staccato by bowing on a stringed instrument].

piquet: pi-ket¹ or (*Fr.*) pī'kē¹; pī-kēt² or (*Fr.*) pī'kē². *E. & I.* pik'et¹; *M., W., & Wr.* pi-ket¹ [A game of cards].

Pira: pai'rə¹; pī'ra² [Apocrypha].

Piræus: pai-rī'us¹; pī-rē'ūs² [Gr. seaport].

Piram: pai'rəm¹; pī'ram² [Bible].

Pirathon: pir'ə-then¹; pī'a-thōn² [Bible].

Pirithous: pai-rīth'o-us¹; pī-rīth'o-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Lapithæ who attempted to carry Persephone from Hades]. [the toes].

pirouette: pir'u-et¹; pīr'u-ēt²; not pi-rū'et¹ [A whirl or turn about on

Pisa: pī'za¹; pī'sä² [It. province and its capital].

Pisano: pī-zä'no¹; pī-sä'no² [Family of It. sculptors (1206-1349)].

Piscataquis: pis-kat'ə-kwis¹; pīs-eät'a-kwis² [County in Me.].

piscatory: pis'ka-to-rī¹; pīs'ea-to-ry² [Pert. to fish or fishing].

Pisces [*L.*]: pis'iz¹; pīs'ēs² [Fishes].

pisciculture: pis'i-kul'tiur¹; pīs'i-eül'tūr² [The rearing of fish].

piscina [*L.*]: pi-sai'na¹ or -sī'na¹; pī-sī'na² or -sī'na² [A baptismal font or stone basin].

piscine: pis'm¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr.*, or pis'ain¹, *E., I., & W.*; pīs'-in² or pīs'in² [Pert. to fish].

Pisgah: piz'gā¹; pīs'gä² [Bible].

Pishon: pai'shen¹; pī'shōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

pisiform: pai'si-fōrm¹; pī'si-fōrm² [Shaped like a pea].

Pisistratus: pi-sis'tra-tus¹; pī-sīs'tra-tūs² [Gr. tyrant (600?-527 B. C.)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aile; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

pismire: pis'mair¹; pīs'mīr². *St. & Wr.* piz'mair¹, also indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [An ant].

pisolite: pai'so-lait¹; pi'so-lit² [A variety of limestone].

Pison: pai'sen¹; pi'son² [Bible].—**Pispah:** pis'pā¹; pīs'pā² [Bible].

pistache: pis'tash¹; pīs'tāch² [Same as PISTACHIO].

pistachio: pis-tē'shī-o¹, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.,* or pis-tā'shī-ō¹, *E.*; pīs-tā'chi-o² or pīs-tā'chi-ō². *C.* pis-tē'shīō¹; *Wr.* pis-tē'shō¹, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Buchanan (1757) pis-tach'o¹; Perry (1777) pis-tach'i-o¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) pis-tē'chō¹ [A nut-bearing tree of Western Asia with almond-like kernel].

Pithom: pai'them¹; pi'thōm² [Bible].—**Pithon:** pai'then¹; pi'thōn² [Bible].

pituitary: pit'yū-tē-rī¹, *Standard & C.,* or pi-tiū'ī-tē-rī¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; pit'yū-i-tē-ry² or pi-tū'ī-tā-ry² [Secreting phlegm or mucus].

piu [It.]: piū¹; pū². *St.* pi-ū¹; *W.* pyū¹; *Wr.* pi'yū¹ [More: used as a direction in music; as, *piu allegro*, faster].

Pius: pai'us¹; pi'ūs² [A name borne by ten Popes of Rome].

piwarrie: pi-wor'ī¹; pi-war'ē². *C., M., & W.* pi-wer'ī¹; *E.* pi-wūr'ri¹; *I.* pai-war'ri¹ [An intoxicant made from cassava].

Pizarro: pi-zūr'o¹ or (*Sp.*) pī-thūr'o¹; pi-zār'o² or (*Sp.*) pī-thār'o² [Sp. conqueror of Peru (1475?-1541)].

pizzicato [It.]: pīt'si-kā'to¹; pīt'si-ēā'to² [Pinched: said of a note of a stringed instrument when plucked with the fingers].

placable: plē'kə-bl¹; plā'ea-bl². *E. & I.* plak'ə-bl¹. The first pronunciation dates from Bailey (1732) and has been indicated by most lexicographers to the present time. Of the earlier of them Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) alone noted plak'ə-bl¹ [That may be pacified].

placard (*n.*): plak'ard¹; plā'eard². *Wr.* plə-kūrd¹. A third pronunciation plak'ard¹ is frequent in England [A printed announcement displayed in public].

placard (*v.*): plə-kūrd¹; plā-eārd². *E. & I.* plak'ard¹ [To announce by placard].

placate: plē'kēt¹; plā'ēāt². *E. & I.* plak'ēt¹ [To make friendly; appease or conciliate].—**placatory:** plē'kə-to-rī¹; plā'ea-to-ry².

place: plēs¹; plāç²; *not* plais¹. See MAID; MAIDEN [A definite locality or location]. Compare PLAICE.

placer¹: plēs'ar¹; plāç'er² [One who puts in place]. Distinguish PLACER².

placer²: plas'ar¹ or (*Sp.*) pla-ther¹; plāç'er or (*Sp.*) plā-thēr². *E.* plā'sar¹; *I., M., & W.* plēs'ar¹ [In mining, a place where surface is washed for minerals].

plagiarism: plē'ji-ə-rizm¹; plā'gi-ā-rizm². So also with its relatives **plagi-a-rist**, **plagi-a-rize**. *St.* plē'gi-rizm¹ [The act of appropriating the work of another and giving it out as one's own].

plagiary: plē'ji-ē-rī¹; plā'gi-ā-ry². Elphinston (1765) plaj'ə-rī¹ [Archaic form of PLAGIARISM].

plague: plēg¹; plāg² [An epidemic disease].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thīn, thīa

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bōrn.

plaguy: plēg'1; plāg'y'2 [Annoying: a colloquialism].

plaiçe: plēs'1; plāç'2; *not* plais'1 [A flat food-fish].

plaid: plad'1; plād'2, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* plēd'1; plād'2, *E., I., M., & St., and so indicated by Perry (1777), but the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1757) to Wright (1855) noted the a short as in "at." Lord Byron wrote (1806), "This word is erroneously pronounced plad; the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography.*

My cap was the coronet, my cloak was the *plaid*,
As dailly I strode through the pine-covered glade."

Lachin y Gafr st. 2.

plain: plēn'1; plān'2; *not* plain'1 [An expanse of level land].

plait: plēt'1; plāt'2. Two other pronunciations are heard: (1) plit'1; plēt'2 and (2) plati'1; plāt'2. These are commonly applied: the first, to a fold in dress-goods and, in the United States, to a braid of hair, but *braiding* is more commonly used; the second, especially in England, to a braid of hair.

planchette [Fr.]: plan-shet'1; plān-çhēt'2. *C. plan-çhet'1; St. plān-shet'1* [A small board].

Plançon: plan'sōn'1; plān'çōn'2 [Fr. singer (1854-1914)].

plane: plēn'1; plān'2 [Any flat surface].

planet: plan'it'1; plān'et'2 [A heavenly body that revolves around the sun].

Planquette: plān'ket'1; plān'kēt'2 [Fr. composer (1850-1903)].

plant: plant'1; plānt'2. See *ASK. Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr. plant'1; E. plānt'1; M. plant'1.* Walker's so-called "coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*," is the pronunciation of a large number of educated and refined people throughout the British Empire and elsewhere.

Plantagenet: plan-taj'1-net'1; plān-tāg'e-nēt'2 [Eng. dynasty].

plantain: plan'tun'1; plān'tin'2, *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I., M., St., & W. plap'tēn'1* [A banana-like plant].

plaque: plak'1; plāk'2. *E. & I. plāk'1; M. plak'1* [A slab, as of metal or porcelain].

plasma: plaz'mā'1; plāz'ma'2. *C. plas'mā'1* [The liquid part of nutritive [animal fluid]].

Platea: plā-tī'a'1; plā-tē'a'2 [Gr. city, scene of battle, 479 B. C.].

plate: plēt'1; plāt'2 [1. A flat slab, as of metal. 2. A shallow vessel, as of porcelain, in which food is served].

plateau: plā-tō'1; plā-tō'2 [An elevated plain].

platina: plat'i-na'1; plāt'i-na'2. *C. plā-tī'nā'1* [Platinum, a steel-gray me- [tallie element]].

Plato: plē'tō'1; plā'tō'2 [Gr. philosopher (427-347 B. C.)].—**Platonic:** plā'tō'n'ik'1; plā'tō'n'ie'2.—**Platonist:** plē'tō-nist'1; plā'tō-nist'2. Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) *plat'o-nist'1* [A follower of Plato].

platyrrhine: plat'i-rin'1; plāt'y-rin'2. *W. plat'i-rin'1* [Having a broad nose].

plausible: plē'zī-bl'1; plā'gi-bl'2 [Seeming likely to be true].

plausive: plē'siv'1; plā'siv'2, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. plēz'iv'1* [Manifesting praise].

Plautus: plē'tus'1; plā'tūs'2 [Rom. dramatist (254-184 B. C.)].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; elli; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

play: plē¹; plā²; *not* plai¹.

plaza [Sp.]: plā'zā¹ or (Sp.) plā'fha¹; plā'zā² or (Sp.) plā'thā²; *not* plaz'ā¹.
M. plā'fha¹ or plā'sa¹ [An open square or market=place]

plead (v.): plid¹; plēd² [To urge by argument or persuasion in behalf of].—
plead (pp.): pled¹; plēd². The past participle **plead'ed** (plid'id¹; plēd'ed²), formed according to the regular rules of grammar, is to be preferred.

pleasance: plez'āns¹; plēs'ānç². Wr. pliz'āns¹ [Pleasantness].

pleased: plizd¹; plēs²; *not* plī'zed¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Gratified].

plebeian: pli-bī'ān¹; ple-bē'ān². I. pli-bī'ān¹; W. & Wr. pli-bī'yān¹ [Pert. to the common people].

plebiscite: pleb'ī-sit¹; plēb'ī-sīt². E. pleb-is'ī-tī¹; Wr. pleb'ī-sīt¹ [An expression of the popular will by vote].

plebs: plebz¹; plēbz² [The common people, especially of ancient Rome].

Pleiad: plai'ad¹ or plī'ad¹; plī'ād² or plē'ād². W. & Wr. plī'yad¹ [One of the PLEIADES].

Pleiades: plai'ā-diz¹ or plī'ā-diz¹; plī'ā-dēs² or plē'ā-dēs². W. & Wr. plī'yā-diz¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); Ash (1775) noted *plei'ades*. The second was recorded by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Jameson registered plē'ā-diz¹ [1. In Gr. and Rom. myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. 2. A group of stars in the constellation Taurus].

Plelads: plai'adz¹ or plī'adz¹; plī'āds² or plē'āds². The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); the second by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). A third pronunciation—plē'ādz¹; plā'āds²—was indicated by Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) [The Pleiades].

Pleione: pli-ai'o-nī¹; plē-i'o-nē² [Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the Pleistocene].

Pleistocene: plai'stō-sin¹; plīs'tō-çēn² [In geology, the Glacial epoch].

plenary: plī'nā-rī¹ or plen'ā-rī¹; plē'nā-ry² or plēn'ā-ry². The first, which is indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.*, was noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The second, preferred by Worcester, was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Full; complete].

plenicorn: plen'ī-kērn¹; plēn'ī-eōrn². E., I., M., & W. plī'ni-kērn¹—the pronunciation current in Great Britain [Having solid horns: said of deer].

plenipotentiary: plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ē-rī¹; plēn'ī-po-tēn'shī-ā-ry², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; C. plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; E. plē-ni-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; I. plen'ī-pō-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; M. plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; St. plen'ī-pō-ten'shī-ā-rī¹ [A person empowered to transact any business].

plenitude: plen'ī-tiūd¹; plēn'ī-tūd²; *not* -tūd¹ [The state of being full or plenteous: plen'ti-us¹; plēn'tē-ūs². Sheridan (1780) plen'chus¹; Walker (1791) plen'chi-us¹ [Amplly sufficient for every purpose].

Plesiosaurus: pli'si-o-sē'rus¹; plē'si-o-sā'rūs² [A fossil long-necked marine reptile].

plethora: pleth'o-rā¹; plēth'o-rā². Reid (1844) pli-thō'rā¹ [Excessive fulness].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

plethoric: pl̄-thēr'ik¹ or pleth'o-rik¹; ple-thūr'ie² or pl̄th'o-rīe². The first is preferred by most of the earlier and the modern dictionaries; the second was indicated by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), and Webster (1828) and is now noted as alternative by the modern lexicons. *I. & St.* pl̄-thēr'ik¹ [Excessively full; overloaded].

pleurisy: plū'ri-sī¹; plū'ri-sy². *I. & Wr.* plū'ri-sī¹ [Inflammation of the pleura or membranes that line the sides of the chest].

pligate: plai'kēt¹; plī'ēūt² [Folded; plaited].—**plication:** ph-kē'shān¹; pli-ēā'shōn² [A folding or that which is folded].

plight: plait¹; plit² [A complicated situation].

[(62-110)].

Pliny: plin'ī¹; plīn'y² [1. Rom. naturalist (23-79)]. 2. Roman orator

Pliocene: plai'o-sin¹; plī'o-çēn² [A geological series].

Plock: plēk¹; plōk² [Pol. town].

Plotinism: plo-tai'nizm¹; plo-tī'nīsm², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.* plō-ti-nizm¹ [Relating to PLOTINUS].

Plotinus: plo-tai'nus¹; plo-tī'nūs² [Gr. philosopher (204?-270?)].

plough. See PLOW.

plover: pluv'ar¹; plōv'er² [A shore-bird, the lapwing].

plow: plau¹; plow²—a pronunciation contrary to analogy, for in *blow*, *glow*, *glow*, *low*, *slow*, the *ow* has the sound of long ō [An implement for turning the soil]. Spelt also **plough** but pronounced the same way.

plumb: plum¹; plūm²—the *b* is silent. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB [True; upright].

plume: plūm¹; plūm². *I. & Wr.* plūm¹ [A large ornamental feather].

plumose: plū'mōs¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or plū-mōs¹, M., St., & Wr.;* plū'mōs² or plū-mōs². *I.* plū'mōs¹ [Having feathers].

plural: plū'ral¹; plū'ral². *Wr.* plū'ral¹ [More than one].

plus: plus¹; plūs² [An addition or extra quantity].

plush: plush¹; plūsh² [A velvet-like fabric].

Pluto: plū'to¹; plū'to²; *not* plū'to¹. So also with its relatives **Plu-to-ni-an**, **Plu-ton'ic**, **Plu'to-nism**, **Plu'to-nist** [Rom. god of the underworld].

plutocracy: plu-tēk'rō-sī¹; plū-tōē'ra-çy² [The wealthy classes].

Plutus: plū'tus¹; plū'tūs² [Gr. god of riches].

[ictionary calendar].

Pluviōse [Fr.]: plū'vi'ōz¹; plū'vi'ōg² [The fifth month of the Fr. revolu-

pneuma: niū'mā¹; nū'mā²—the *p* is silent [1. Breath; spirit. 2. A sequence of tones in music]. See P.

pneumatics: niu-mat'iks¹; nū-māt'ies² [The science that treats of the pressure, elasticity, and density of gases].

pneumo-: niū'mo⁻¹; nū'mo⁻² [A combining form from the Gr. πνεύμων, lung; used in scientific terminology]. See P.

pneumonia: niu-mō'ni-a¹; nū-mō'ni-a² [Inflammation of the lung-tissue].

Pnyx: niks¹; nŷks² [In ancient Greece, the meeting-place of the popular assembly for political deliberations].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aīse; au = out; ōil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

poach: pōch¹; pōch² [1. To cook (eggs) by dropping them, after breaking, into boiling water. 2. To rob of game]. [chief of Virginia (1595-1617)].

Pocahontas: pō'kə-hən'tas¹; pō'ea-hōn'tas² [A daughter of an Amerind]

Pochereth: pek'i-reth¹ or pō'ki-reth¹; pō'e-e-rēth² or pō'ee-rēth² [Bible].

podagra: po-dag'rā¹ or -dē'grā¹, or ped'ā-grā¹; po-dā'grā² or -dā'grā², or pōd'ā-grā². The first two are heard in the United States, the third is used in Great Britain [Gout in the foot].

podgy: pej'i¹; pōg'y² [Short and fat].

Podiebrad: po-dyē'brat¹; po-dye'brāt² [King of Bohemia, 1458 (1420-71)].

Podolsk: po-dōlsk¹; po-dōlsk² [Rus. town].

podophyllin, podophylline: ped'o-fil'in¹; pōd'o-fyl'in². *E.* ped-əf'il-in¹; *St.* ped'o-fil'in¹ [A chemical product used as a cathartic].

Podophyllum: ped'o-fil'um¹; pōd'o-fyl'um² [May-apple].

Poe: pō¹; pō² [Am. poet and novelist (1809-49)].

poem: pō'em¹; pō'ēm²; *not* pōm¹, *nor* pō'am¹ [A composition in metrical [language]].

poesy: pō'i-si¹; pō'e-sy²; *not* pō'i-zi¹ [Poetry: an archaism].

poignancy: pein'an-si¹; pōin'an-çy²—the *g* is silent [Acuteness or severity as of pain or grief].

poignant: pein'ant¹; pōin'ant²—the *g* is silent. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pwein'ant¹ [Keenly piercing; cutting].

pollu (le) [Fr.]: lə pwā'lü¹; le pwā'lü² [Literally, the hairy; applied especially to French soldiers returned from the front in the European War, 1914-18].

Poincaré: pwañ'kā'rē¹; pwañ'ēā'rē² [Fr. president (1860-)].

Poinciana: pein'si-ē'nā¹ or -ā'nā¹; pōin'çi-ā'na² or -ā'na² [A genus of tropical trees with orange-yellow and bright scarlet flowers].

Polinsettia: pein-set'i-ā¹; pōin'sēt'i-a²; *not* pein-sī'et-ā¹ as sometimes heard [A Mexican evergreen shrub with red leaf-bracts and greenish-yellow flowers].

point: peint¹; pōint²; *not* point¹, a pronunciation formerly prevalent in England and still sometimes heard among the lower middle class of London. See BOIL; COIN.

poison: pei'zn¹; pōi'zn²; *not* pei'sən¹, *nor* pai'zn¹. See BOIL; COIN.

poise: peiz¹; pōis² [Balance; equanimity].

Pottiers: pei'tirz¹ or (Fr.) pwā'ti'ē¹; pōi'tēr² or (Fr.) pwā'ti'ē² [city].

Polaris: po-lē'ris¹; po-lā'ris²; *not* po-lār'is¹ [The pole-star].

polarize: pō'lar-aiz¹; pō'lar-iz² [To give polarity to].

Pole: pūl¹; pōl²; erroneously pōl¹. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. prelate (1500- [18]).

Pole-Carew: pūl-kār'i¹; pōl-eār'i². See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

police: po-lis¹; po-lig². Formerly (16th cent.) pel'is¹, and sometimes heard to-day in Scotland and Ireland. The pronunciation pō'lis¹, invariably used by members of the municipal force organized to maintain order, which some orthodox condemn as vulgar, is in accord with analogy as indicated by *bod'ice*, *chal'ice*, *mal'ice*, etc.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

poliomyelitis: *pöl'í-o-mai'í-lai'tis¹ or -li'tis¹*; *pöl'í-o-mý'e-li'tis² or -li'tis²* [Paralysis of the spinal cord].

Polish¹: *põ'hsh¹*; *põ'lish²* [Pert. to the ancient kingdom of Poland in northern Europe].

polish²: *pöl'ish¹*; *pöl'ish²* [Glossiness of surface; finish; hence, refinement. [of manner].]

politic: *pöl'í-tik¹*; *pöl'í-tíe²* [Characterized by sagacity and prudence].—**political:** *po-lit'í-kal¹*; *po-lit'í-eal²* [Pert. to politics].—**politics:** *pöl'í-tiks¹*; *pöl'í-ties²* [The principles of civil government and conduct of state affairs].

Polk: *pök¹*; *pök²*—the *l* is silent [Am. statesman; 11th President of the United States (1795–1849)].

poll¹: *pöl¹*; *pöl²* [**I. v.** To enroll, as for taxation or voting. **II. n.** A list of persons registered, as for taxation or voting].

poll²: *pöl¹*; *pöl²* [In Eng. university slang, especially Cambridge, a student who read for a pass degree without trying for honors].

Poll³: *pöl¹*; *pöl²* [A parrot: abbreviation of *Polly*].

polonaise: *pöl'o-nēz'¹, E., I., & M., or (Fr.) pō'lō'nēz'¹, Standard, C., St., W., & W. r.; pöl'o-nās'² or (Fr.) pō'lō'nās'²* [**1.** An article of apparel for women. **2.** A dance of Polish origin].

Polonese: *pöl'o-nīs'¹ or pō'lo-nīz'¹, Standard & C.; pöl'o-nēs'² or pō'lo-nēs'², E. & I. pöl'o-nīz'¹, M. pel'en-is'¹; St., W., & W. r. pō'lo-nīz¹* [The Polish language].

poly- (prefix): *pöl'í-¹*; *pöl'y-²* [From the Greek *πολύς*, many; much: used chiefly in scientific terminology].

polybasite: *pöl'í-bē'sait¹*; *pöl'y-bā'sit²*. *C., M., W., & W. r. po-lib'a-sait¹*; *E. pel-i-bē'zait¹*; *I. & St. pöl'í-bē-sait¹* [A metallic mineral].

Polycarp: *pöl'í-kārp¹*; *pöl'y-cārp²* [A masculine personal name]. **F. Polycarpe:** *pō'li'kārp¹*; *pō'ly'cārp²*; **It. Pollicarpo:** *pō'li-kār'pō¹*; *pō'li-cār'pō²*.

Polycletus: *pöl'í-klī'tus¹*; *pöl'y-elē'tūs²* [Gr. sculptor (5th cent. B. C.)].

Polycrates: *po-lik'rā-tīz¹*; *po-lyē'ra-tēs²* [Gr. tyrant, crucified 522 B. C.)].

Polydamas: *pöl'í-dē'mas¹*; *pöl'y-dā'mas²* [**1.** In Gr. myth, a Trojan hero. **2.** A Gr. athlete in the Olympic games, 408 B. C.] [Priam].

Polydorus: *pöl'í-dō'rus¹*; *pöl'y-dō'rūs²* [In Gr. myth, the youngest son of **polygamy:** *po-lig'ā-mī¹*; *po-lyg'ā-my²*. So also with all its relatives **polyg'a-mist**, **polyg'a-mous**, etc. [Marriage with more than one wife at one time].

Polygnotus: *pöl'ig-nō'tus¹*; *pöl'yg-nō'tūs²* [Gr. painter of the 5th cent.].

polyhedron: *pöl'í-hī'dron¹*; *pöl'y-hē'dron²* [In geometry, a solid bounded by more than four plane faces]. [ous sacred song].

Polyhymnia: *pöl'í-him'ni-ā¹*; *pöl'y-hým'ni-a²* [In Gr. myth, muse of seri-

Polynesia: *pöl'í-nī'shī-ā¹*; *pöl'y-nē'shi-a²* [Region of South Sea Islands].—

Polynesian: *pöl'í-nī'shan¹ or pöl'í-nī'zan¹*; *pöl'y-nē'shan² or pöl'y-nē'zhan²*. *I., St., & W. r. pöl'í-nī'zi-ān¹*. [chief of the Cyclops].

Polyphemus: *pöl'í-fi'mus¹*; *pöl'y-fē'mūs²* [In Homer's "Odyssey," the

polyphony: *pöl'í-fō'nī¹ or po-lif'o-nī¹*; *pöl'y-fō'ny² or po-lyf'o-ny²* [The capability of being sounded more than one way].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

polyphylous: pəl'ī-fil'us¹; pōl'y-fyl'us². *E. & I.* po-lif'ī-lus¹ [Many-leaved].

polysyllabic: pəl'ī-si-lab'ik¹; pōl'y-sŷ-lāb'ie² [Having several syllables].

Polyxena: po-lik's-i-nā¹; po-lŷk's-e-nā² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles].

pomace: pum'is¹; pōm'ac². *E.* pəm'is¹; *I.* pəm'ēs¹; *St.* pō-mis'1 [The refuse of apples in a cider-mill].

pomade: po-mēd'1; po-mād'2. Jameson (1827), *E.*, & *St.* po-mūd'1 [An ointment for the hair].

pomander: po-man'dar¹; po-mān'der², *Standard, C., St., & Wr.; E., I., M., & W.* pō-man'dar¹. This word was stressed poman'der by Skelton (1523), John Heywood (1500?-63), and George Wither (1588-1667), and was so noted by Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859). By Drayton (1563-1631), Herrick (1591-1674), Herbert (1593-1633), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Webster (1828) po'mander Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) pəm'an-dar¹, and indicated by Dr. Murray as alternative. Perry (1777) pum'an-dar¹ [A perfume-ball].

pomarine: pəm'ə-rin¹; pōm'a-rin², *Standard; C.* pəm'ə-rin¹; *M. & W.* pəm'ə-rin¹ [Having the nostrils partly covered, as certain birds].

potato: po-mēto¹; po-māto²; *not* po-māto¹ [A tomato-like fruit produced by grafting tomato-scions on potato-roots].

pome: pōm¹; pōm² [An apple-like fruit]. Compare POMEGRANATE.

pomegranate: pəm'gran-it¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* pəm-gran'it¹, *M. & W.*; pōm'grān-at² or pōm-grān-at². *I. & St.* pəm'gran-ēt; *Wr.* pum-gran'it¹ [A native Asiatic and North-African tree or its subacid fruit].

pommel: pum'el¹; pōm'ēl², in all its senses as a noun or verb. So also with their relatives **pom'meled**, **pom'mel-ing**. See O.

Pomona: po-mō'nā¹; po-mō'nā² [Rom. goddess of fruit-trees].

Pompadour: pēn'pā'dūr'1; pōn'pā'dūr'2 [Fr. marquise, mistress of Louis XV. (1721-64); also, a style of wearing the hair introduced by her].

pompano: pəm'pə-no¹; pōm'pa-no² [Sp. fish].

Pompelan: pəm-pī'yan¹; pōm-pē'yan² [Relating to Pompeii].

Pompeii: pəm-pē'yī¹; pōm-pē'yī²; *not* pəm-pī'ui¹ [It. city, destroyed in A. D. 79].

Pompey: pəm'pī¹; pōm'py² [1. A masculine personal name. Dan. D. **Pompejus:** pəm-pē'yus¹; pōm-pē'yus²; F. **Pompée:** pēn'pē¹; pōn'pē²; It. **Pompeo:** pōm-pē'ō¹; pōm-pē'ō²; L. **Pompeius:** pəm-pī'yus¹; pōm-pē'yūs². 2. A Rom. General; triumvir (106-48 B. C.)].

Ponce de Leon: pōn'chē dē lē'ōn¹ or pens dā lē'ān¹; pōn'thē dē lē'ōn² or pōnē dē lē'ōn² [1. Sp. explorer (1460-1521). 2. Sp. poet (1527-91)].

poncho: pen'cho¹; pōn'cho² [A blanket with a hole in the center for the head, worn as a cloak].

Pondicherry: pen'di-sher'1 or pen'li-cher'1; pōn'di-ghēr'y² or pōn'di-ghēr'y² [Dependency in Fr. India and its capital].

pone¹: pōn¹; pōn² [Bread made from corn-meal].

pone² [L.]: pō'nī¹; pō'nē² [In Old Eng. law, a writ to compel a defendant's appearance].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gæt*; get, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

poniard: pen'yārd¹; pōn'yārd² [A small dagger].

Poniatowski: pō'nī-ā-tōv'ski¹; pō'nī-ā-tōv'ski² [Polish soldier (1677-1762)].

Pont-à-Mousson: pōnt"-ā-mū"sōn'¹; pōnt"-ā-mū"sōn'² [Fr. town].

Pontchartrain: pōn'shūr'trañ'¹; pōn'chār'trañ'² [Fr. statesman (1643-1727)]. [ana].

Pontchartrain: pen'char'trēn'¹; pōn'chār'trān'² [A lake in east Louisi-]

Pontefract: pem'fret¹ or pen'ti-frakt¹; pōm'frēt² or pōn'te-frēt² [Eng. town, where Richard II. was murdered Feb. 10, 1400]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

pontifices [L.]: pen-tif'i-sīz¹; pōn-tif'i-çēs² [Members of the highest priestly college in ancient Rome].

Pontine: pen'tin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or pen'tain¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; pōn'tin² or pōn'tin²; not pen'tin¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to a marshy district in the Roman Campagna, Italy].

Pontius: pen'shiūs¹ or pen'shus¹; pōn'shūs² or pōn'shūs². See PILATE.

pontlevis: pōnt-lev'is¹ or (*Fr.*) pōn'le-vī'¹; pōnt-lev'is² or pōn'le-vī'². *E., St., & Wr.* pent'le-vis¹; *I.* pent'le-vis¹; *M.* pōn-le-vī'¹ [The repeated rearing of a horse].

pontoon: pen-tūn'¹; pōn-tōon'². An early lexicographic notice of this word, spelt *ponton*, is to be found in Blount's "Glossographia," fifth edition, 1681. The edition of 1686 does not contain it. The spelling *ponton* is used in the "London Gazette" for 1676 (No. 1057, p. 4), and was noted by all the earlier lexicographers from Blount to Walker. Bailey (1732) recorded "*pon'ton*, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a bridge with," and "*pontons*, a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them and Rails on the sides for passing an Army over a River." Ash (1775) made a distinction between *ponton* and *pontoon*, defining the first as "A tin boat used in forming bridges to pass over a river," and the second as "A low, flat vessel resembling a lighter." The pronunciation pen-tūn'¹ for the spelling *ponton* was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777) the stress was put on the first syllable, *pon'ton*.

pool: pūl¹; pōōl² [A body of water or other liquid].

poop: pūp¹; pōōp² [A deck built over the stern of a vessel].

poor: pūr¹; pōōr²; not pēr¹. Compare PORE; POUR [Possessing little or no property or income].

popliteal: pep'li-tī'al¹, *Standard, C., E., & I.*, or pep-lit'i-al¹, *M., St., W., & Wr.* pōp'li-tē'al² or pōp-lit'e-al² [Pert. to the popliteus].—**popliteus**, **popliteus**: pep'li-tī'us¹; pōp'li-tē'ūs² [A flat muscle behind the knee].

Popocatepetl: po-pō'ka-tē-pet-l¹; po-pō'ka-tē-pet-l¹; po-pō'ēā-tā-pēt-l² or po-pō'ēā-tā-pēt-l² [Mex. volcano]. [killed by him 65 A. D.].

Poppæa Sabina: pē-pī'ē sē-bai'nā¹; pō-pē'a sa-bī'nā² [The wife of Nero;]

popular: pep'yu-lār¹; pōp'yū-lār².

Popular. In great favour with the common people.

JOHN BULLOKER *An English Expositor* s. v. (London, 1616).

It may be regarded as of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of such words as barbarous, violent, *popular*, populous, credulous, to mention a few out of a large number. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 180 [H. '04].

populous: pep'yu-lūs¹; pōp'yū-lūs² [Having many inhabitants]. See POPULAR.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Poratha: po-rē'thə¹ or per'ə-thə¹; po-rā'tha² or pōr'a-tha² [Bible].

porcelain: pōrs'ln¹, *Standard & C., or pōr'si-lēn¹, M.; pōrç'lin² or pōr'çē-lin². E. pōr'se-ln¹; I. pōr'si-lēn¹; St. pōr'slēn¹; W. & Wr. pōr'si-ln¹. By Buchanan (1757) pōr'slēn¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849), pōr'si-lēn¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) pōr'si-lēn¹; Knowles (1835) pōrs'ln¹; Smart (1840) pōrs'ln¹; Reid (1844) pōr'si-ln¹ [Fine earthenware].*

porch: pōrch¹; pōrch²; *not* pōrch¹, now a dictionary pronunciation seldom heard. Compare its analogon *torch* [A covered structure forming an entrance to a building].

porcine: pōr'sin¹; pōr'çin², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., M., & W. pōr'sain¹; I. pōr'sain¹; St. pōr'sain¹ [Pert. to hog].*

Porcius: pōr'si-us¹; pōr'çi-ūs² [Bible].

pore: pēr¹; pōr²; *not* pōr¹. Compare *poor*; *pour* and see *O* [A minute opening in the skin for absorption or excretion].

porgy: pēr'gī¹; pōr'gy²; *not* pēr'jī¹ [A salt-water food-fish].

pork: pōrk¹; pōrk². *M.* indicates pōark¹. In modern speech this word is pronounced so as to rime with "fork," yet modern dictionaries indicate the *o* in this word as identical with *o* in "go," thus noting a pronunciation that is dialectal in the United States and provincial in England, where the educated classes give it the same sound as *o* in "fork" [The flesh of swine used as food].

porpoise: pōr'pus¹; pōr'pūs². *I. per'peis¹; St. per'pus¹* [A fish related to the whale family].

porringer: per'm-jar¹; pōr'in-ger² [A small shallow dish].

Porsena, Porsenna: pōr'sī-nā¹ or per-sen'ā¹; pōr'sē-nā² or pōr-sēn'ā² [Etruscan king].

port: pōrt¹; pōrt² in all its senses; *not* pōrt¹. So also with its relatives *port'a-ble*, *port'age*, *por'tal*, etc. See *PORT*, and compare *FORCE* and *PORK*.

Port au Prince: pōrt o prāns¹; pōrt o prāñç² [Capital of Haiti].

Porte: pōrt¹; pōrt²; *not* pōrt¹ [The Turkish government].

porte-cochère [Fr.]: pōrt'kō'shār¹; pōrt'kō'shēr² [A doorway for carriages, leading to a courtyard or building].

portemonnaie [Fr.]: pōrt'mō'nē¹; pōrt'mō'nā² [A purse].

portend: per-tend¹; pōr-tēnd², *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.; C. & M. por-tend¹; E. pōr-tend¹* [To indicate as being about to happen].

portent: pōr'tent¹; pōr'tēnt². *C. pōr-tent¹; I., St., & Wr. per'tent¹; M. pōr'tent¹* [Anything that indicates what is to happen].

portfolio: pōrt-fō'h-ō¹; pōrt-fō'li-ō²; *not* pōrt-fō'li-ō¹—a dictionary pronunciation in which the *o*'s are indicated as having the same sound as *o* in "go," but the first of which is pronounced by careful speakers as *o* in "for." See quotation under *O*. [A case for holding papers].

Porthos: pōr'tōs¹; pōr'tōs², but commonly Anglicized, especially in the United States, pōr'thes¹. See *H* [One of the musketeers in Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers"].

Portia: pōr'shī-ā¹; pōr'shī-ā² [A character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

portico: pēr'ti-kō¹; pōr'ti-eō². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1853), and the modern dictionaries noted the first *o* as having the sound of *o* in "go." See O [A porch-like entrance to a building].

portière [Fr.]: pōr'tyār¹; pōr'tyēr² [A curtain for use in a doorway].

portion: pēr'shān¹; pōr'shon²; *not* pōr'shān¹. See O [A part or share].

Portishead: pez'it¹; pōs'et². See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR [Town in Eng.].

portmanteau: pērt-man'to¹; pōrt-mān'to². See O [A case for carrying clothing].

Porto Rico: pōr'tō rī'kō¹; pōr'tō rī'eō²; but pēr'tō rī'kō¹, which is more frequently heard, has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [Island in the West Indies].

portrait: pēr'trit¹; pōr'trit²; *not* pōr'trēt¹, *nor* pēr'trait¹, an illiterate Londonism [A likeness of a person]. [making portraits].

portraiture: pēr'tri-tiūr¹; pōr'tra-tūr²; *not* -chūr¹ [The art or practise of

Port Said: pērt sū-id¹; pōrt sā-id² [Egypt. seaport].

Portsmouth: pērts'māth¹; pōrts'muth² [Eng. seaport].

Portuguese: pēr'tiu-glīz¹; pōr'tū-gēs²; *not* pōr'chu-gīs¹ [I. a. Belonging to Portugal. II. n. A native of Portugal].

pose: pōz¹; pōs²; *not* pōs¹ [The position of the body or of a part of it].

Posidon: po-sui'dān¹; po-si'don² [Gr. god of the sea].

poser: pōz'ar¹; pōs'er² [One who strikes attitudes or poses].

poseur [Fr.]: pō'zūr¹; pō'sŭr² [A poser].

Posidonius: pes'i-dō'ni-us¹; pōs'i-dō'ni-ūs² [Douai Bible].

posit: pez'it¹; pōs'it² [To present in orderly manner].

position: po-zish'an¹; po-šish'on² [The manner in which a thing is placed].

positive: pez'i-tiv¹; pōs'i-tiv²; *not* pes'i-tiv¹ [Not admitting of doubt; uttered by competent authority].

positively: pez'i-tiv-lī¹; pōs'i-tiv-ly²; *not* pes-i-tiv'lī¹ an illiteratism heard in New York [Absolutely; explicitly]. [basin].

posnet: pes'net¹; pōs'nēt². I. pez'net¹; M. pes'nūt¹; Wr. pez'nūt¹ [A small

posse: pes¹; pōs'e² [A force of men].

possess: pe-zes¹; pō-šēs², *Standard, I., M., & St.; C., E., W., & Wr.* pe-zes¹; Webster (1828) pes-ses¹ [To have the ownership of].

possession: pe-zesh'an¹; pō-šesh'on² [The act of possessing; also, that which one owns].

possessival: pez'e-sui'val¹; pōs'ē-si'val². C., M., & W. pes'e-sui'val¹ [Pert. to the possession case].

possessive: pe-zes'iv¹; pō-šēs'iv² [Pert. to or indicating possession].

possessor: pe-zes'ar¹; pō-šēs'or² [One who possesses].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɔhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

possessory: pə-zes'o-rɪ¹; pō-sēs'o-ry², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) the stress was placed on the first syllable pēz'es-o-rɪ¹ [Relating to or having possession].

post: pōst¹; pōst² in all its senses.

posterior: pēs-ti'ri-ər¹; pōs-tē'ri-or² [Situated behind or farther back than something else].

postern: pōs'tərn¹; pōs'tern² [A back gate or door].

posthumous: pēs'tiu-mus¹; pōs'tū-mūs², *C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & W.* pēs'thiu-mus¹, also by Buchanan (1757) and the earlier lexicographers, but Perry (1777) gave pēs'tiu-mus¹ [Born after the father's death; also, produced after death; as, a posthumous novel].

posticous: pēs'ti-kus¹; pōs'ti-eūs². *C., I., & M.* pēs-tai'kus¹; *E.* pōst'i-kus¹ [situated on the posterior side].

posticum [L.]: pēs'ti-kum¹; pōs'ti-eūm². *C., I., M., & W.* pēs-tai'kum¹; *E.* pōst'i-kum¹ [An interior portico in the rear of a temple].

postillon: pēs-til'yən¹; pōs-tīl'yon² [A rider of a horse drawing a vehicle].

postpone: pōst-pōn'¹; pōst-pōn'²—pronounce the *t* [To put off to a later time].

postscript: pōst'skript¹; pōst'seript² [An addition to a letter following the writer's signature].

postulate: pēs'tiu-lēt¹; pōs'tū-lāt² [A self-evident truth].

posy: pō'zi¹; pō'sy² [A bunch of flowers; also, a single flower].

potable: pō'tə-bl¹; pō'ta-bl² [Suitable for drinking].

potato: pō-tē'to¹; pō-tā'to². Compare CACAO; TOMATO [An edible tuber].

Potatoes, Indian roots of great virtue.

E. COLES *An English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1676.]

Potatoes, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West-Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great virtue, to comfort and strengthen the body.

EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [1678].

potential: pō-tēn'shal¹; pō-tēn'shal² [Possessing inherent capacity for development].—**potentiality:** pō-tēn'shi-əl'i-ti¹; pō-tēn'shi-āl'i-ty².

poth: pēth'ər¹; pēth'er², and so noted by Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). But by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight pūth'ər¹. See quotation. [To worry; annoy.]

The current pēth'ər¹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perhaps influenced by association with *poth*. The form *pudder* [used by Shakespeare, see "King Lear," act iii, sc. 2, l. 50, First Folio ed. 1623. F. H. V.] is parallel to the dialectic *udder*, *brudder*, *mudder*, *fadder*, etc., in some of which *d*, in others *ð* [th] is original.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary*, vol. vii, p. 1191 [Oxford '09].

By Butler, Pope, Lowell, and others the word was rimed with "other."

potichomania: pō'ti-shō-mē'n-ə¹; pō'ti-cho-mā'ni-a². *C.* pēt'i-ko-mē'n-ə¹; *M.* pē-tish'o-mē'n-ə¹; *Wr.* pō'ti-ko-mē'n-ə¹ [The coating of the interior of glass vessels with paper decorations to imitate old china or painted ware.]

potion: pō'shən¹; pō'shon² [A dose of liquid medicine].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Potiphar: pot'i-far'; pôt'i-fâr² [Bible].—**Potiphera:** pot'i-fi'ra'; pôt'i-fi'ra² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Potipherah:** pot'i-fi'râ'; pôt'i-fê'râ² [Bible].

Potocki: po-tets'kî'; po-tôts'ki² [Polish family name].

Potosi: pō'to-sî'; pō'to-sî'² [Bolivian dept. and its capital].

potpourri [Fr.]: pō'pū'rî'; pō'pū'rî'². *M.* pot-pū'rî'; *W.* pot-pūr'î' [A heterogeneous mixture].

potsherd: pot'shŭrd'; pôt'shêrd'² [A fragment of earthenware].

pouch: pauch'; pouch² [A small bag or sack].

Poughkeepsie: po-kip'sî'; po-kîp'sî'² [City in N. Y. State].

poultice: pōl'tis'; pōl'tiç² [A soothing remedy applied to sores, etc.].

poultry: pōl'trî'; pōl'try'² [Domestic fowls collectively].

pounce (*v.* & *n.*): pauns'; pounç².

pound: paund'; pound² [A unit of weight or mass].

pour: pōr'; pōr²; *not* pēr'. Compare **POOR**; **PORE**. Walker noted that in his time this word was sometimes pronounced as *pore*, and sometimes as *poor*. He advocated the pronunciation *power*, which he said was indicated also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), but Walker (1791) noted the *o* as having the sound of *o* in "nor," and Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) recorded it as having the same sound as *o* in "move." Writing on the subject Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 1205, Oxford, 1909) remarked, "The late 18th and 19th c. (pōer), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791—, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for; it could hardly be derived from (pauer); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pore* though connecting evidence is wanting." All the poets from Pope to Tennyson, except Gray and Scott, treat *pour* as a dissyllable and rime *pour* and *pours* with flower, flowers; shower, showers. See quotations.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,

Nor on all profusely pours.

GRAY *Triumphs of Owen* l. 6 [1764].

And reflow through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was poured;

Vanished the Saxon's struggling spear,

Vanished the mountain sword.

SCOTT *The Lady of the Lake*, canto vi, st. 18 [1810].

Tennyson in his later verse rimed *poured* with "stored" and "oar'd" [To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as a liquid].

pourparler [Fr.]: pūr'pār'lē'; pūr'pār'le'². *C., E., & St.* pūr-pār'lē'; *I. & M.* pūr-pār-lē' [A preliminary conference or discussion].

pour prendre congé [Fr.]: pūr prān'dr kōn'zē'; pūr prān'dr eōn'zhē'² [To take leave]. [dinner].

pousse-café [Fr.]: pūs'kā'fē'; pūs'eā'fē'² [A drink served after coffee at

Poussin: pū'san'; pū'sān'² [Fr. painter (1594-1675)].

pout: paut'; pout² [1. To be sullen. 2. To swell or puff out the breast as some pigeons].

Powhatan: pau'hə-tan'; pow'ha-tān'² [Amerind tribe and chief].

Pozzo di Borgo: pot'so dī bōr'gō'; pôt'so dī bōr'gō'² [Corsican patriot (1764-1842)]. [Prior (1851-)].

Praed (Mrs. C. M.): prēd'; prād² [An Austral. author, *née* Rosa Caroline

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr̃n; hīt, īce; ī=ā; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

præmunire: pri¹miu-nai¹ri¹; prē¹mū-ni¹rē² [In Eng. law, the statutory offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm in diminution of the authority of the crown].

prætor: pri¹ter¹; prē¹tōr². Same as PRETOR.

Prague: prēg¹; prāg² [Capital of Bohemia].

Praha [Boh.]: prā'hā¹; prā'hā² [Same as PRAGUE].

Prairial: prē¹ri¹āl¹; prā¹ri¹āl² [The ninth month of the Fr. revolutionary calendar].

prairie: prē¹ri¹; prā¹ri². *E.* & *M.* prār¹i¹ [A level tract of grass-land with-
[out trees].

Prairie du Chien: prē¹ri du shīn¹; prā¹re du ghēn² [City in Wisconsin].

Prakrit: prā¹krit¹; prā¹krit² [Sanskrit dialect of North and Central India].

prance: prans¹; prānç². See ASK [To move playfully or proudly with high steps, as a horse].

prate: prēt¹; prāt² [To talk foolishly].

pratique: prat¹ik¹ or (*Fr.*) prā¹tik¹; prāt¹ik² or (*Fr.*) prā¹tik². *C.* & *I.* prat¹ik¹; *St.* pra¹tik¹ [Commercial intercourse or correspondence; also, a license granted to a ship's master to communicate with the shore].

Praxitelean: praks¹it¹i-lī¹on¹; prāks¹it¹e-lē¹an² [Pert. to PRAXITELES].

Praxiteles: praks¹it¹i-liz¹; prāks¹it¹e-lēs² [Gr. sculptor, 4th century B. C.].

prayer¹: prār¹; prār². Originally a dissyllable and still so indicated by *I.* & *St.* prē¹ar¹, *Wr.* prā¹ar¹. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1853) noted prē¹ar¹ [A pious invocation, as to the Supreme Being].

prayer²: prē¹ar¹; prā¹er² [One who prays]. See the preceding word.

preach: prīch¹; prēch² [To discourse publicly on religious subjects].

prebend: preb¹end¹; prēb¹end². *I.* pri¹bend¹; *M., W., & Wr.* preb¹and¹ [An income to maintain a prebendary].

prebendal: pre-ben¹dāl¹; prē-bēn¹dāl². *C.* preb¹en-dāl¹; *I.* pri-bend¹āl¹ [Pert. to a prebend].

prebendary: preb¹en-dē¹ri¹; prēb¹ēn-dā¹ry² [An ecclesiastic who officiates
[and serves in a cathedral or church].

Preble: preb¹; prēb¹ [Am. commodore (1761-1807)].

precede: pri-sīd¹; pre-çēd² [To go in advance of or before].

precedence: pri-sīdens¹; pre-çēdēnç². *M.* pri-sīd¹ans¹ [Priority in place, time, or rank].—**precedency:** pri-sīden-si¹; pre-çēdēn-gy². *M.* pri-sīd¹an-si¹ [Precedence].

precedent (a.): pri-sīdent¹; pre-çēdēnt². *M.* pri-sīd¹ant¹ [Previous in
[point of time].

precedent (n.): pres¹i-dent¹; prēç¹e-dēnt²; *C., M., & W.* pres¹i-dent¹; *E.* pre-sīd¹ant¹; *I.* pri¹sī-dent¹ [Previous usage that may serve as a guide].

precedented: pres¹i-dent¹ed¹; prēç¹e-dēnt¹ed² [In conformity with established usage].

precedently: pri-sīdent¹h¹; pre-çēdēnt¹ly² [At a preceding time].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *gē*; hit, *hīt*; police, *ōbey*; gō, *net*; *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

preceptory: pri-sep'to-rī¹; pre-ċep'to-ry². *E.* pri-sep'tūr-ī¹; *I.* pri-sep-to-rī¹; *M.* pri-sep'ta-rī¹; *St.* pre-sep'tūr-ī¹; *Wr.* pres'ep-to-rī¹, indicated also by Walker (1791) [A lodge of Knights Templars].

precinct: pri'sinkt¹; pre'ċinet². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) pri-sinkt¹ and so in Shakespeare and Milton.

And for myself, most part of all this night,
Within her quarter, and mine own *precinct*,
I was employed in passing to and fro. *King Henry VI*, part I, act II, sc. 1.
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light. *Paradise Lost* bk. III, l. 88.

precious: presh'us¹; prēsh'ūs² [Highly priced or prized].

precept: pres'i-pī¹ or pri'si-pe¹; prēċ'i-pē² or prē'ċi-pē². The first indicates modern American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. *I.* pri'si-pī¹; *Wr.* pres'i-pī¹ [A legal paper containing the particulars of a writ].

precipice: pres'i-pis¹; prēċ'i-pīċ² [A very steep cliff].

précis [Fr.]: prē'sī¹; prē'ċi²—s silent [A concise statement or summary].

precise: pri-suis¹; pre-ċis²—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel," and so also in all its relatives [Strictly accurate; exact].

precisian: pri-siʒ'an¹; pre-ċizh'an² [One who is punctiliously precise].

precision: pri-siʒ'an¹; pre-ċizh'on² [The quality or state of being precise].

preclude: pri-klūd¹; pre-elud². *I.* pri-klūd¹. Modern lexicographers indicate the *u* long, as in "rule," not diphthongal as in "feud" [To prevent or shut out].

precocious: pri-kō'shus¹; pre-eō'shūs² [Having the mental faculties prematurely developed, forward].—**precocity**: pri-kes'i-ti¹; pre-eōċ'i-ty².

predacious: pri-dē'shus¹; pre-dā'shūs² [Predatory].

The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to mendacious, rapacious, etc.: *predaceous*, condemned by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of cretaceous, crustaceous, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1953 [1916].

predatory: pred'a-to-rī¹; prēd'a-to-ry². Buchanan (1757) pri'dā-to-rī¹ [Living by prey and spoil; given to plundering].

predecessor: pred'i-ses'ar¹ or pri'di-ses'ar¹; prēd'e-ċēs'or² or prē'de-ċēs'or². The first indicates modern American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. *I.* pri'di-ses'ar¹. By Buchanan (1757) pri'di-ses'ar¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pri'di-ses'ar¹ [One who or that which has preceded another].

predial: pri'di-al¹; prē'di-al² [Consisting of land; belonging to the soil].

predicable: pred'i-kā-bl¹; prēd'i-ea-bl² [That may be affirmed or asserted].

predicament: pri-dik'a-ment¹; pre-dīe'a-ment² [A difficult situation].

predicate: pred'i-kēt¹; prēd'i-eāt² [To declare; affirm].

predication: pred'i-kē'shan¹; prēd'i-eā'shon² [The act of declaring].

predict: pri-dikt¹; pre-dīet² [To foretell]. Compare INDICT.

predilection: pri'di-lek'shan¹; prē'di-lēċ'shon² [A partiality for].

preen: prīn¹; prēn² [To smooth and dress, as birds their feathers].

preface: pref'is¹; prēf'aċ². See ABSENT [I. *n.* An introduction to a literary work. II. *v.* To write a preface or make introductory remarks].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

prefect: pri'fekt¹; prē'fēct² [An administrator].—**pre'fec-ture.**

prefer: pri-fūr¹; pre-fēr² [To hold in higher estimation (than another)].

preferable: pref'ar-a-bl¹; prēf'er-a-bl² [More desirable than others].

preference: pref'ar-ens¹; prēf'er-ēng² [Estimation of one thing above another].

preferment: pri-fūr'ment¹; pre-fēr'ment² [The act of promoting].

prefix (n.): pri'fiks¹; prē'fiks² [A syllable or particle used as the first part of a word; as, re- in "regain"].

prefix (v.): pri-fiks¹; pre-fiks² [To put before or at the beginning of another thing].

prejudice: prej'u-dis¹; prēj'u-diċ². *E. & I.* prej'yu-dis¹; *Wr.* pred'jə-dis¹ [Bias with premature liking or aversion].

prelate: prel'it¹; prēl'at². Webster (1828) pri'lit¹ [A bishop or archbishop].

prelude (n.): pri'liūd¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or* prel'yūd¹, *M., St., & W.;* prē'lūd² or prē'yūd². *Wr.* prel'iūd¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Worcester (1859). Webster (1828) pri'liūd¹ [A piece of music played before any performance].

prelude (v.): pri-liūd¹ or prel'yūd¹; pre-lūd² or prēl'yūd². The first was indicated by the earlier lexicographers; the second, by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1836). *I.* pri-liūd¹; *M.* prel'yūd¹; *St.* pre-liūd¹ [To introduce with a prelude].

premature: pri'mā-tiūr¹; prē'mā-tūr². *E., I., St., & Wr.* pri'mā-tiūr¹. The pronunciation prem'a-tiūr¹ is also frequently heard, especially in Great Britain, when there is no direct relation with *mature* [Done before the proper time].

premier: pri'mi-ar¹ or prem'yar¹; prē'mi-er² or prēm'yer². *M. & St.* prem'a-ar¹; *Wr.* prim'yar¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated prem'yir¹; Perry (1777) prem'a-ar¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) prem'yar¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) prim'yar¹ [The prime minister of Great Britain or of one of its colonies].

première [Fr.]: prā-myār¹; pre-myēr² [First in a group or company of women].

premise, premiss (n.): prem'is¹; prēm'is² [A proposition that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion].

premise (v.): pri-maiz¹; pre-mis² [To propound as the basis of argument].

premium: pri'mi-um¹; prē'mi-ūm²—a word of three syllables commonly mispronounced in the cant of English insurance companies, and by illiterates, pri'mum¹ or prim'yum¹ [A price paid for insurance, a loan, etc.].

preparation: prep'a-rē'shən¹; prēp'a-rā'shon² [The act of making ready].—**preparative:** pri-par'a-tiv¹; pre-pār'a-tiv² [Serving or tending to make ready].—**prepare:** pri-pār¹; pre-pār² [To make ready].

presage (n.): pres'ij¹; prēs'ag². *E. & I.* pri'sēj¹; *W.* pri'sij¹. Formerly the noun was stressed on the first syllable, pri'sij¹, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 457) and Waller ("Verses to Lord Falkland"), but the majority of the modern lexicographers and Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) support pres'ij¹. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed both noun and verb alike—on the last syllable.

presage (v.): pri-sēj¹; pre-sāg² [To foresee something to come]. See the preceding word.

2: wolf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŋle, cŋre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

presbyope: pres'bi-ōp¹; prēs'by-ōp² [One affected with long-sightedness].
—**presbyopia:** pres'bi-ō'pi-ā¹; prēs'by-ō'pi-ā² [Long-sightedness].—**presbyopic:**
pres'bi-ōp'ik¹; prēs'by-ōp'ie² [Characterized by presbyopia].

presbytery: pres'bi-ter'¹, *Standard, C., I., M., & St., or prez'bi-ter'¹, E., W., & Wr.*; prēs'by-tēr'y² or prēs'by-tēr'y². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Goodrich (1847), and Craig (1849); the second by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Worcester (1859) noted that "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-byt'e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists." But Worcester erred, for this pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732) and by Ash (1775). Buchanan (1757) noted prez'-bit-ri¹ [A church court consisting of all the pastors of the church together].

prescience: pri'shi-ens¹; prē'shi-ēnc². *C. & M. pri'shiəns¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated pri'sai-ns¹; Perry (1777) pres'yəns¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pri'shəns¹ [Knowledge of the future; foresight].*

present (v.): pri-zent'¹; pre-šent'² [To introduce a person or subject].

present (a. & n.): prez'ent¹; prēs'ent² [I. a. Being at hand. II. n. 1. A gift. 2. The time at hand]. [hibited].

presentable: pri-zent'ə-bl¹; pre-šent'a-bl² [Fit to be introduced or ex-

presentation: prez'en-tē'shən¹; prēs'ēn-tā'shon² [The act of making a formal gift or introduction].

presentee: prez'en-ti'¹; prēs'ēn-tē'². *C. pri-zen-ti'¹; M. prez-an-ti'¹ [One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice]. [calamity].*

presentiment: pri-sen'ti-ment¹; prē-sēn'ti-mēnt² [A feeling of impending

preside: pri-zaid'¹; pre-sīd'². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated pri-said'¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) pri-zaid'¹ [To be placed as chief or head].

president: prez'i-dent¹; prēs'i-dēnt² [One who presides].

Presque Isle: presk il¹; prēsk il² [1. County in Mich. 2. A town in Me.].

prestidigitator: pres'ti-dij'i-tē'tər¹; prēs'ti-dīg'i-tā'tor² [A juggler].

prestige: pres'tij¹, *Standard (1893-1912), E., I., & St., or pres-tig'¹, Standard (1913), C., & W.*; prēs'tig² or prēs-tīzh'². *M. & Wr. pres-tij'¹ [Authority based on past achievements or the moral influence of reputation].*

presumptuous: pri-zump'chu-us¹; pre-šump'chu-ūs². *C., E., M., & W. pri-zump'tiu-us¹; I. pri-zum'tiu-us¹; St. pre-zum'tiu-us¹; Wr. pre-zum'tyu-us¹. This word is frequently mispronounced pri-zum'shūs¹ [Assuming too much].*

pretence, pretense: pri-tens'¹; pre-tēnc'²; not pri'tens¹. Pronounce the first e as e in "valley," not as in "eel," as Phyfe indicates it. The first is the English, the second the American spelling [The act of making believe].

pretend: pri-tend'¹; pre-tēnd'² [To make believe].

preterit, preterite: pret'ər-it¹; prēt'er-it². By Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pri'ter-it¹ [In grammar, the tense that expresses absolute past time].

preterition: pret'ər-ish'ən¹; prēt'er-ish'on². *I. pri-tər-ish'ən¹; M. pri-tar-ish'ən¹ [The act of passing over].*

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

preteritive: pri-ter'i-tiv¹; pre-tēr'i-tiv². Wr. pret'er-i-tiv¹ [Employed only in a past tense, as certain verbs].

pretext: pri'tekst¹; prē'tēkst². Wr. pri-tekst¹, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849) [A fictitious reason or motive].

pretor: pri'ter¹; prē'tōr²; *not* pri'tēr¹ [In Roman history, a city magistrate].—**pretorian:** pri-tō'rī-an¹; pre-tō'rī-an².—**pretorium:** pri-tō'rī-um¹; pre-tō'rī-ūm² [The residence of a Roman governor in the provinces].

prettily: prit'i-lī¹; prīt'i-ly². See PRETTY.

pretty: prit'i¹; prīt'y². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Reid (1844) pret'i¹ [Characterized by delicate beauty]. In his work on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English" (pp. 176-177), the late Professor Lounsbury stated that no orthoepist "admits any other pronunciation of *pretty* than *pritty*," but he must have overlooked the three named above. Professor Lounsbury pointed out also that "the vowel *e* is beginning to make itself heard."

pretzel [Ger.]: pret'sel¹; prēt'sēl² [A biscuit made in knot-like form].

prevail: pri-vēl¹; pre-vāl² [To gain the upper hand of; master].

prevalence: prev'ə-lens¹; prēv'a-lēng² [1. General use or acceptance. 2. The act of prevailing].

prevent: pri-vent¹; pre-vēnt² [To keep from occurring]. [else].

previous: pri'vi-us¹; prē'vi-ūs² [Being or taking place before something].

prey (*v.* & *n.*): prē¹; prē² [I. *v.* To seize animal food by stealth. II. *n.* An animal seized by another for food].

Priapean: pri'ə-pī'an¹; pri'a-pē'an² [Relating to Priapus]. [fulness].

Priapus: pri-ə'pus¹; pri-ā'pūs² [In Gr. and Rom. myth, the god of fruit].

Pribilof: pri'bi-lef¹; pri'bi-lōf² [Islands in the Bering Sea].

price (*n.* & *v.*): prais¹; priç². See I [Charge].

prick (*n.* & *v.*): prik¹; priç². See I.

pride: praid¹; prid². See I.

pride-dieu [Fr.]: pri'='dyū¹; prē'='dyū² [A praying-desk].

priest: prist¹; prēst². See I [One consecrated to divine service].

prig: prig¹; priç². See I [A narrow-minded or conceited person].

prim¹: prim¹; prim². See I [Stiffly proper].

Prim²: prim¹; prim², but frequently Anglicized prim¹ [Sp. general (1814-70)].

prima donna [It.]: pri'ma den'ə¹; pri'mā dōn'a² [A leading lady].

prima facie [L.]: pri'mə fē'shi-ī¹; pri'ma fā'shi-ē² [At first view].

primage: pri'mij¹; pri'mag² [An allowance paid for care in loading or unloading goods on a vessel]. [place].

primarily: pri'mə-rī-lī¹; pri'ma-rī-ly²; *not* pri'mē-ril-ī¹ [In the first].

primary: pri'mə-rī¹; pri'ma-ry² [First].

[of the Primates].

primate: pri'mēt¹; pri'māt² [1. The highest prelate in a nation. 2. One

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem: ɪn; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *gēy*; hit, *hīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; out, *būrn*;

Primates: *prai-mē'tiz*¹; *pri-mā'tēs*² [An order of mammals].

primer¹: *prim'ar*¹; *prim'er*² [An elementary reading=book]. [explosive].

primer²: *prai'mar*¹; *pri'mer*² [A device used for firing a cartridge or an

princess: *prin'ses*¹; *prin'çes*². To distinguish this word from the plural of *prince*, and the possessive, *prince's*, the people of Great Britain frequently stress the ultima—*prin-cess*¹, but when using the word with a given name stress the first syllable [The wife of a prince or the daughter of a sovereign].

princesse [Fr.]: *prin-ses*¹; *prin-çes*² [Designating a form of close-fitting garment consisting of a waist and skirt in one].

prior: *prai'ar*¹; *pri'or*². See I [Preceding in time].

Priscilla: *pri-sil'a*¹; *pri-çil'a*² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Priscilla:** *pri-sil'a*¹; *pri-çil'a*²; **F. Priscille:** *pri'sil'*¹; *pri'çil'*²; **It. Priscilla:** *pri-sil'la*¹; *pri-çil'-lā*².

prism: *prizm*¹; *prizm*²—so also with its relatives **pris'mal**, **pris-mat'ic**, **pris'ma-toid** [1. An optical instrument. 2. A geometrical solid].

prison: *priz'n*¹; *priz'n*². See I [A place of confinement]. [or time].

pristine: *pris'tin*¹; *pris'tin*². *E. & I. pris'tain*¹ [Pert. to the earliest state

privacy: *prai'və-si*¹; *pri'və-çy*². Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) *priv'a-si*¹. This Irish and Scottish usage, while occasionally heard in England, remains unrecorded by British lexicographers or orthoepists. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Hunter (*Encyclopædic*, 1879-88), Ogilvie and Annandale (1884), Stormonth (1885), and Murray (1909) all indicated *prai'və-si*¹ [The condition of being in seclusion]. [life].

privation: *prai-vē'shan*¹; *pri-vā'shon*² [Want of the common comforts of

privative: *priv'a-tiv*¹; *priv'a-tiv*². Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), *prai'və-tiv*¹ [Causing privation].

privily: *priv'i-lī*¹; *priv'i-ly*² [In secret].

privy: *priv'i*¹; *priv'y*² [Apart from publicity].

prize (*v. & n.*): *prai'z*¹; *priz*². [sibly false].

probable: *preb'a-bl*¹; *prōb'a-bl*²; *not preb'bl*¹ [Apparently true yet pos-

probate: *prōbēt*¹; *prōbāt*² [Formal, official, legal proof].

Probatica: *pro-bat'ī-kā*¹; *pro-bāt'ī-eā*² [Douai Bible].

probative: *prōbə-tiv*¹; *prō'ba-tiv*² [Serving for proof].

probe: *prōb*¹; *prōb*² [A surgical instrument].

probity: *preb'ī-tī*¹ or *prō'bī-tī*¹; *prōb'ī-ty*² or *prō'bī-ty*² [Strict honesty].

proboscis: *pro-bēs'is*¹; *pro-bōs'is*²; *not prō-bēs'is*¹ [A long flexible snout, as the trunk of the elephant].

procedure: *pro-sid'yur*¹; *pro-çed'yur*² [A course of action].

proceed: *pro-sid'*¹; *pro-çed'*² [To continue in progress].

2: *ārt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whæt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; fh, this.

proceeds: prō'sidz¹; prō'çeds². Smart (1840) prēs'idz¹ [Material results of an action or course].

process: pres'es¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or prō'ses¹, E. & I., Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855); prō'çes² or prō'çes². Milton stressed the last syllable of this word in "Paradise Lost," bk. ii, l. 297, and bk. vii, l. 178. And altho "Webster's New International" says that this—"the original pro-cess" remained beside pro-cess until late in 18th century," not one of twelve dictionaries examined, ranging from 1732 to 1798, bears it out. Nares (1784) says in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (p. 357): "I suspect this to be the ancient accentuation, though most of the authorities I have at present by me seem rather to prove the contrary" [A course or method of operation]. [in a formal manner].*

procession: pro-sesh'an¹; pro-çesh'on² [An array, as of persons, moving

Prochorus: prek'o-rus¹; prō'e-o-rus² [Bible].

providence: pres'i-dens¹; prōç'i-dēnç². *E., I., & M.* prō'si-dəns¹. The first indicates American usage, the second usage in Great Britain, but was indicated also by Webster (1828) [A falling from a normal position]. [ner].

proclaim: pro-klēm¹; pro-elām² [To announce loudly in a public man-

Procne: prek'n¹; prō'ne² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Pandion who was turned into a swallow].

Procrustean: pro-krus'ti-ən¹; pro-erūs'te-ən² [Forcing conformity].

Procrustes: pro-krus'tiz¹; pro-erūs'tēs²—the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [A legendary Greek robber].

procurator: prek'yu-rē'ter¹; prōç'yu-rā'tōr² [One authorized to act for or manage the affairs of another].—**procuratory:** prek'yu-rē-tō'n¹; prōç'yu-rā-tō'ry². By Bailey (1732) *procura'tory*; Johnson (1755) *procu'ratory*; Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1803), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pre-kiū're-tar-i¹ [Relating to a procurator]. [chase, loan, or request].

procure: pro-kiūr¹; pro-eūr² [To come into the possession of, as by pur-

Procyon: prō'si-ən¹; prō'çy-ən² [A star].

prod (v. & n.): pred¹; prōd². See O [Thrust; punch].

prodigious: pro-dij'us¹; pro-dig'ūs²—the last i is completely obscured in modern speech [Enormous or extraordinary, as in size or extent]. [admiration].

prodigy: pred'i-ji¹; prōd'i-gy² [One who or that which excites wonder and

produce (v.): pro-diūs¹; pro-dūç² [To bring into existence or view].

produce (n.): pred'yūs¹; prōd'yūç². *I.* prō'dius¹, so also Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775). Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the ultima, as by Dryden [1631-1700], quoted by Nares in "Elements of English Orthoepey," p. 358 [That which is brought forth, as farm-products, provisions, etc.].

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich pro-duce.

Epistle to J. Dryden l. 118 [1699].

product: pred'ukt¹; prōd'üet². Ash (1775) and Knowles (1835) prō'dukt¹. Formerly stressed on the ultima. See quotation [Anything produced, as by labor or growth].

To whom thus Michael—These are the pro-duct'
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.

MILTON Paradise Lost bk. xi, l. 683 [1663].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

proem: prō'em¹; prō'ēm² [An introductory statement].—**proemial:** prō'f'mi-āl¹; prō-ē'mi-āl² [Pert. to a proem].

profanation: prof'ə-nē'shən¹; prōf'a-nā'shon². See PROFANE [The act of treating sacred things with irreverence].

profane: prō-fēn¹; prō-fān². Buchanan (1757) and Kenrick (1773) made no distinction of the quantity of the *o* in this word and in the first *o* in *profanation* [Characterized by lack of reverence for sacred things].

profile: prō'fil¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr., or prō'fail¹, E., I., & W.; prō'fil² or prō'fil³*. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) indicated *pro-fail¹*; Ash (1773) *pro'file*; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) *pro-fil¹*; Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *prō'fil¹*; Craig (1849) *prō'fail¹*; Wright (1855) *prō'fil¹* [An outline or contour; also, a side view].

profuse: prō-fūs¹; prō-fūs². Compare DIFFUSE [Produced in overabundance].

program, programme: prō'gram¹; prō'grām²; *not* prō'grəm¹, *nor* prō'grum¹ [A printed list of items for an entertainment]. In recent practice the stress is placed on last syllable, *program¹*.

progress (n.): prōg'res¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr., or prō'gres¹, E., I., & M.; prōg'rēs² or prō'grēs²*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Ruid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) indicated *prog'res¹*, and Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *prō'gres¹*. See PROGRESS, v. [A moving forward; advance].

progress (v.): prō-gres¹; prō-grēs². Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) *pro'gress*. Of this word Craig ("New Universal Etymological, Technological and Pronouncing Dictionary," 1849) says: "This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakespeare and Gifford; but it is now always accented on the second."

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *pro'gress* on thy cheeks.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act v, sc. 2.

prohibit: prō-hib'it¹; prō-hib'it² [To forbid by authority].—**prohibition:** prō'h-bi'sh'on¹; prō'h-bi'sh'on² [The act of forbidding].—**prohibitory:** prō-hib'i-to-ri¹; prō-hib'i-to-ry² [Involving prohibition].

project (n.): prōj'ekt¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or prō'jekt¹, E. & I.; prōj'ekt² or prō'jekt²*. By Bailey (1732) *project¹*; Fenning (1750), Ash (1775) *prō'jekt¹* [A plan thought out]. See ABSENT.

project (v.): prō-jekt¹; prō-jēet². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791) *prō-jekt¹*. Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the first syllable.

I cannot *pro'ject* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act 2, sc. 2 [1606].

projectile: prō-jek'til¹; prō-jēe'til²; *not* prō-jek-tail¹ [A shell or missile for discharge from a large gun].

prolate: prō'lēt¹; prō'lāt²; *not* prō-lēt¹. Walker (1791) *prōl'ēt¹*; Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) *prō-lēt¹* [Extended lengthwise].

prolegomenon: prō'l-gēm'i-nēn¹; prō'le-gōm'e-nōn² [An introductory observation].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

prolepsis: pro-lep'sis¹; pro-lēp'sis². Dr. Murray indicates pro-lip'sis¹ as alternative [An anachronism].

proletarian: prō'h-tē'ri-ən¹ or prē'l'i-tē'ri-ən¹; prō'le-tā'ri-an² or prōl'e-tā'ri-an² [A member of the working classes].

proletariat: prō'h-tē'ri-at¹ or prē'l'i-tē'ri-at¹; prō'le-tā'ri-āt² or prōl'e-tā'ri-āt² [Wage-earners collectively].

prolix: prō'hks¹; prō'liks². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* indicate pro-liks¹ as alternative [Of unusual length; tedious].

prolocutor: prō-lek'yū-tər¹, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*, or prēl'o-kiū-tər¹, *M.* & *W.*; prō-lōe'yū-tor² or prō'l'o-eū-tor². *St.* prēl'o-kiū-tər¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Barclay (1797) indicated prō-lo-kiū-tər¹. Sheridan (1750) and Smart (1840) prēl'o-kiu-tər¹. Walker (1791) prēl'o-kiū-tor¹, and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) prō-lek'yū-tər¹ [One who speaks for another].

prolog, prologue: prō'leg¹; prō'lōg². *M.* & *W.* prēl'eg¹—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840). By Bailey (1732) the stress was placed on the last syllable, *pro-logue* [An introduction spoken by an actor before a play].

promenade: prēm'i-nūd¹ or prēm'i-nēd¹; prēm'e-nād² or prēm'e-nād². The second is the pronunciation indicated by the *Imperial* and it is noted by the *Standard* and Murray's "New English Dictionary" as alternative [A walk].

Prometheus: pro-mī'fhiūs¹; pro-mē'thūs² [In Gr. myth, the founder of civilization].

promulgate: pro-mul'gēt¹, prēm'ul-gēt¹, or prō'mul-gēt¹; pro-mūl'gāt², prēm'ūl-gāt², or prō'mūl-gāt². The second and third are frequently heard in England, but the second is more common there to-day and is noted by Dr. Murray as preferred [To publish abroad in any way].

promulgator: prō'mul-gē'tər¹; prō'mūl-gā'tor². Modern English usage is indicated by *M.*—prēm'ul-gē-tər¹, also noted by Smart (1840). The chief stress was placed on the penult by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). Sheridan (1780) placed it on the antepenult—pro-mul'gā-tər¹. Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first syllable short—prēm-ul-gē'tər¹ [One who publishes abroad]. See PROMULGATE.

pronoun: prō'naun¹; prō'noun² [In grammar, a word used instead of a noun].

pronounce: pro-nauns¹; pro-nounç² [To sound the syllables of words in speech].

pronouncement: pro-nun'si-ə-men'to¹; pro-nūn'çi-a-mēn'to² [A formal public announcement].

pronunciation: pro-nun'si-ē'shən¹; pro-nūn'çi-ā'shon². This is the pronunciation indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *S.*, & *W.* Of the lexicographers who noted pro-nun'shi-ē'shən¹, the most recent were Goodrich and Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary of the Eng. Language" (1864), who followed Worcester's indication (1859), and he was reflecting usage advocated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827).

The historic pronunciation was recorded by Buchanan (1757), who noted prō-nun-si-ē'shən¹ and was supported by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and the modern authorities first cited above. Modern usage has discarded Walker's views and recommendation in favor of Buchanan's, perhaps because Smart pointed out that

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; øil, bōy; ɜo, ɜem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

some persons utter this word as if it were related to the "verb to pronounce in the same way that 'association' and 'enunciation' are related to 'associate' and 'enunciate,'" and say *pro-nun-shee-a'shun*, but the only instance of this verb that Dr. Murray notes is from John Gaule's "Magastromancer" (1652), and is there spelt *pronuniate*. See ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATION, ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION. Sheridan (1780) noted *prō-nun-shē'shan*¹ [The act of pronouncing words].

propel: *pro-pel*¹; *pro-pēl*² [To drive forward or onward].

proper: *prop'ar*¹; *prōp'er*² [Especially suited for some end].

prophecy: *pref'i-si*¹; *prōf'e-çy*² [A prediction, especially one made under divine influence].

prophecy: *pref'i-sai*¹; *prōf'e-sy*² [To predict, especially under divine inspiration].

Prophète (Le): *lə pro'fāt*¹; *le pro'fēt*² [An opera by Meyerbeer].

prophylactic: *prō'fi-lor pref'i-lak'tik*¹; *prō'fi-lor prōf'i-lilæ'tie*² [Preventive].

propitiate: *pro-pish'i-ēt*¹; *pro-pish'i-āt*² [To conciliate].—**propitiation**: *pro-pish'i-ē'shan*¹; *pro-pish'i-ā'shon*². Sheridan (1780) *prō-pi-shē'shan*¹. See PRONUNCIATION [The act of conciliating].

propolis: *prop'o-lis*¹; *prōp'o-lis*². *Wr.* *prō'po-lis*¹, also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [Bee-glue].

propylæum [L.]: *prop'i-li'um*¹; *prōp'y-lē'um*² [An imposing entrance to a temple].

propylon: *prop'i-len*¹; *prōp'y-lōn*² [Egypt. monumental gateway].

pro rata [L.]: *prō ra'ta*¹; *prō rā'ta*². See **ASK** [In proportion].

prorate: *pro-rēt*¹; *pro-rāt*² [To divide proportionately].

prosaic: *pro-zē'ik*¹; *pro-çā'ie*². Buchanan (1757) *pro-sē'ik*¹ [Lacking in interest; commonplace].

prosaism: *prō'zi-izm*¹; *prō'çā-izm*² [A commonplace expression].

prosaist: *prō'zi-ist*¹; *prō'çā-ist*². *C.* *prō'zē-ist*¹; *E., I., St., & Wr.* *prō-zē-ist*¹; *M.* *prō'zē-ist*¹. Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *prō'zē-ist*¹ [One given to writing prose, or who is commonplace].

proscenium: *pro-si'ni-um*¹; *pro-sē'ni-um*² [In a modern theater, that part of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra].

proselyte: *pres'i-lait*¹; *prōs'e-lyt*² [One who has been converted from his faith to another].—**proselytism**: *pres'i-h-tizm*¹ or *-lai-tizm*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tizm*² or *-ly-tizm*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The making of converts].—**proselytist**: *pres'i-h-tist*¹ or *-lai-tist*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tist*² or *-ly-tist*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who proselytes].—**proselytize**: *pres'i-h-taiz*¹ or *-lai-taiz*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tiz*² or *-ly-tiz*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To make converts].

prosenchyma: *pres-en'ki-ma*¹; *prōs-ēn'ey-ma*² [Plant-tissue].

Proserpina: *pro-sūr'pi-na*¹; *pro-sēr'pi-na*² [Persephone].

Proserpine: *pres'ar-pin*¹ or *-pin*¹; *prōs'er-pin*² or *-pin*² [In Roman myth, the equivalent of the Gr. PERSEPHONE].

prosodal: *pres'o-dal*¹; *prōs'o-dal*²; *not* *pro-sed'al*¹ [Pert. to a prosodus].

prosodiac: *pro-sō'di-ak*¹; *pro-sō'di-ae*² [Pert. to a prosodion].

prosodian: *pro-sō'di-an*¹; *pro-sō'di-an*² [A prosodist].

prosodic: *pro-sed'ik*¹; *pro-sōd'ie*² [Pert. to prosody].—**prosodist**: *pres'o-dist*¹; *prōs'o-dist*² [An expert in prosody].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

prosodion: pro-sō'di-en¹; pro-sō'di-ōn² [A Gr. choral ode sung by priests].

prosodus: pres'o-dus¹; prōs'o-dūs² [A canal in sponges].

prosody: pres'o-di¹; prōs'o-dy² [The science of verse-forms].

prosonomasia: pres-en''o-mē'si-ə¹ or pres''o-no-mē'zɪ-ə¹; prōs-ōn''o-mā'-sɪ-ə² or prōs''o-no-mā'zhi-ə² [In rhetoric, a punning play upon the sound of a word].

prospect (n.): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēet² [A future probability based on present indications].

prospect (v.): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēet². Originally and until the beginning of the 18th century pros-pekt¹ [To explore or search for minerals. Originally, to look forth, out, upon, or for].

prospectant: pro-spek'tant¹; pro-spēe'tant² [Looking forward].—**pro-spective:** pro-spek'tiv¹; pro-spēe'tiv² [Looking to the future]. ["Tempest"].

Prospero: pres'par-ō¹; prōs'per-ō² [The duke of Milan in Shakespeare's

prosperous: pres'par-us¹; prōs'per-ūs². Sometimes, illiterately, pres'-pras¹ [Having good fortune].

prostrate (a. & v.): pres'trēt¹; prōs'trāt². While Shakespeare and Sidney stressed the first syllable, Spenser and Fairfax stressed the last. Milton did both.

To her my love I lowly do *prostrate*. SPENSER *Colin Cloute* l. 474.
He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his towers *prostrate*.

Grov'ling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. EDWARD FAIRFAX *Tasso* bk. 1, st. 83.

O'er shields, and helms, and helm'd heads He rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *prostrate*. MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. 1, l. 280.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. vi, l. 844.

prostyle: prō'stail¹; prō'stȳl². *E. & I.* pres'tail¹ [In architecture, a range of detached columns].

prosy: prō'zɪ¹; prō'sy² [Having the nature of prose; commonplace].

protagon: prō'tə-gen¹; prō'ta-ġōn² [A chemical compound found in brains and nerve-tissue]. [in a Gr. drama].

protagonist: pro-tag'o-nist¹; pro-tāġ'o-nist² [A leader, as the chief actor

protasis: prēt'a-sis¹; prōt'a-sīs². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) prōt'sis¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) prō'ta-sis¹ [In grammar, a clause containing the condition of a conditional sentence].

Protean: prō'ti-an¹; prō'te-an². *C.* prō'ti-ən¹; *E., I., & Smart* pro-ti'ən¹ [Pert. to Proteus; also [p-], changeable].

protégé [Fr.]: prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē² [One fostered and favored by another].—**protégée (fem.):** prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē².

proteid: prō'ti-id¹; prō'te-id²; *not* prō'tid¹ [A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur]. [organic substances].

protein: prō'ti-in¹; prō'te-īn²; *not* prō'tīn¹ [The nitrogenous material in

pro tempore [L.]: prō tem'po-rī¹; prō tēm'po-rē² [For the time being: abbreviated *pro tem.*]. [to fall at the siege of Troy].

Protesilaus: pro-tes''i-lē'us¹; pro-tēs''i-lā'ūs² [In Gr. myth, the first Greek

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

protest (*n.*): prō'test¹; prō'test². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fennig (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), stressed on the final syllable, prō'test¹; by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), and Nares (1784) prēt'est¹ [A formal or solemn declaration against].

protest (*v.*): pro-test¹; pro-tēst² [To declare formally or solemnly against an act, a decision, belief, or practise].

Protestant¹: prēt'es-tant¹; prōt'ēs-tant² [A member of a Christian sect].

protestant²: pro-tes'tant¹ or prēt'es-tant¹; pro-tēs'tant² or prōt'ēs-tant² [One who makes a protest].

protestation: prēt'es-tē'shan¹; prōt'ēs-tā'shon² [The act of protesting].

Proteus: prō'tiūs¹ or -ti-ūs¹; prō'tūs² or -te-ūs² [In Classic myth, a prophetic old man of the sea].

prothonotary: pro-fhen'o-tē-rī¹; pro-thōn'o-tā-ry² [A chief clerk or notary].

protocol: prō'to-kel¹; prō'to-eöl² [A preliminary, or a preliminary draft of an official document].

protozoon: prō'to-zō'en¹; prō'to-zō'ōn² [A cellular organism].

protractile: pro-trak'til¹; pro-trāe'til² [Capable of being lengthened].

protrude: pro-trūd¹; pro-trud² [To push or thrust out].

protrusile: pro-trū'sil¹; pro-trų'sil² [Adapted to being thrust out].

protrusive: pro-trū'siv¹; pro-trų'siv²; not pro-trū'ziv¹ [Tending to project].

protyle: prō'til¹; prō'tyl². C. pro-tai'li¹; M. prō'tail¹ [The hypothetical primitive material of the universe].

proud: praud¹; proud² [1. Assuming an attitude of superiority. 2. Feeling or showing a sense of proper pride].

Proudhon: prū'dōh¹; prų'dōh²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. philosopher (1809-65)].

Prout: praut¹; prout² [Eng. family name].

prove: prūv¹; prqv². See O (6) [To make clear and certain].

proven: prūv'n¹; prqv'n² [Proved: an archaism].

Provençal: prō'van'sāl¹; prō'vān'čāl² [A native of Provence or the language spoken there].

Provence: prō'vān's¹; prō'vān'č² [A former Fr. province].

proviso: pro-vai'zo¹; pro-vi'šo².

Proviso, is a condition inserted into any deed, upon the observance whereof the validity of the deed consisteth, which forme of condition seemeth to be borrowed from Fraunce.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

provocation: prqv'o-kē'shan¹; prōv'o-eā'shon² [The act of causing resentment or that which causes it].

provocative: pro-vek'a-tiv¹ or pro-vō'kə-tiv¹; pro-vōe'a-tiv² or pro-vō'ea-tiv². The second was indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers. E. prē-vōk'a-tiv; I. prō-vōk'a-tiv¹. Buchanan (1857) pro-vek'e-tiv¹ [Tending to cause anger or resentment].

provokable: pro-vōk'a-bl¹; pro-vōk'a-bl² [Capable of being provoked].

provoke: pro-vōk¹; pro-vōk² [To cause anger or resentment].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

provost: prɒv'ast¹ or prɒ'vɔ'¹; prɒv'ost² or prɒ'vɔ'². The first is generally applied to the head of some colleges in England and in the United States; the second, to a military officer who acts as chief of police of a camp, garrison, etc. In the latter sense it is sometimes written *provo*. Bailey (1732) noted the distinction recorded above. So also did Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791); Fenning (1760), who made no distinction, indicated *provo'st*; Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) recorded prɒv'ost¹.

prow: prau¹; prɒw². The pronunciation prɔ¹ was noted as preferred usage by Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and is now obsolete. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating prau¹, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849).

Walker claimed that "when authorities are so nicely balanced [he cited five orthoepists in support of each pronunciation], analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation." Usage has determined the point, which analogy could not in view of the fact that *ow* preceded by *r* has two sounds in English, as may be shown by citing *brow*, *crow*; *frown*, *grow*; *row* (a noise), *row* (with oars), etc. [The bow of a ship].

proress: prau'es¹; prɒw'es². Nares (1784) prɒ'es¹. See **prow** [bravery].

prowl: praul¹; proul². Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Nares (1784) indicated prɔ¹; but Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) noted praul¹, as the modern dictionaries do. Dr. Murray indicates that the change from the original *prolle*, *prole* to *proul*, *proul* was at first merely one of spelling, but that since about 1750 this change has perverted the pronunciation from prɔ¹ to praul¹ [To roam about stealthily as if in search of prey].

prude: prūd¹; prɪd²; not priūd¹. So also with its relatives **prud'e-ry**, **prud'ish** [A woman who displays an affected modesty].

prudence: prū'dens¹; prɪ'dɛŋɔ² [Care to avoid practical mistakes; cau-
[tion].

prudent: prū'dent¹; prɪ'dɛnt² [Careful to avoid practical errors].

Prudhon: prū'dɔŋ¹; prū'dɔŋ²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [Fr. painter (1758-1823)].

pruinose: prū'i-nɔs¹; prɪ'i-nɔs². *I.* prū-in'ɔs¹; *St.* prū'i-nɔz¹ [Frosted; powdery].

prurigo: pru-rai'go¹; prɪ-rɪ'go² [A skin-disease].

Prussia: prush'a¹; prush'a²; not prū'shə¹, which is a vulgarism [A country
[of Europe].

Prussian: prush'an¹; prush'an². The pronunciation prū'shən¹, indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849), is no longer in reputable use [Pert. to Prussia].

prussiate: prus'i-ēt¹; prūs'i-āt². *E.* prūs'i-āt¹ [A salt of prussic acid].

prussic: prus'ik¹; prūs'ie². Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849) prūs'ik¹ [Pert. to a poisonous chemical product].

Prynne: prin¹; prɪn² [Eng. Puritan and jurist (1600-69)].

pytaneum: prit'a-ni'um¹; prɪt'a-nē'um² [Gr. town hall].

Przasnysz: pshas'nish¹; pshās'nýsh² [Polish town].

Przemysl: pshē'mishl¹; pshg'mýshl² [Galician town, taken by Rus., Mch.
[22, 1915].

ps: Note that *p* before *s* and *t* is silent in certain words derived from the Greek. See **P**, and **PSALM** to **PTYALIN**, below.

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; ȝo, ȝem; inȝ; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

psalm: *sām*¹; *sām*²; *not* *sam*¹ [A sacred song of praise to God].

To hear *psalm* pronounced as the proper name "Sam" is still hateful to the orthoepically pure. Such a usage can as yet be politely termed a provincialism, or, insultingly, a vulgarity. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 103. [H. '09.]

The rule given by Walker and cited below is now more honored in the breach than by the observance in so far as it applies to *Psalmist* and *psalmody*, which see.

L is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, etc. . . . but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, it is always heard in . . . *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 403 [London, 1791].

Psalmist: *sām*¹*ist*¹; *sām*¹*ist*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & Wr.* *sal*¹*mist*¹, which was formerly in vogue and noted as standard by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *sam*¹*ist*¹ [A composer of Psalms].

psalmody: *sām*¹*o*¹*-di*¹; *sām*¹*o*¹*-dy*², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.* and twenty members of the "New Standard Dictionary's" Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. By *C., St., & Wr.* *sal*¹*mo*¹*-di*¹—the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A collection of psalms].

Psalter: *sāl*¹*tēr*¹; *sāl*¹*tēr*²—but the *l* is not always pronounced in England. Smart (1836) *sal*¹*tēr*¹ [The Book of Psalms, especially as contained in the Book of Common Prayer].

psalterian: *sāl*¹*tī*¹*-ri*¹*-ən*¹; *sāl*¹*tē*¹*-ri*¹*-ən*²; *C.* *sal*¹*tī*¹*-ri*¹*-ən*¹; *M.* *psal*¹*tī*¹*-ri*¹*-ən*¹ [Pert. to a psalter].

psaltery: *sāl*¹*tēr*¹*-i*¹; *sāl*¹*tēr*¹*-y*² [A stringed instrument of music].

psellismus: *se*¹*-liz*¹*/mus*¹; *sē*¹*-līs*¹*/mūs*². *C.* *se*¹*-lis*¹*/mus*¹; *M.* *pse*¹*-liz*¹*/mas*¹ [An imperfect articulation, as lisping].

pseudo- (*prefix*): *siū*¹*/do*¹*-i*¹; *sū*¹*/do*¹*-i*². See *P* and *rs* [From the Gr. (*pseudes*), false; used as a combining form].

pseudonym: *siū*¹*/do*¹*-nim*¹; *sū*¹*/do*¹*-nīm*² [A fictitious name; pen-name].—**pseudonymal:** *siu*¹*-den*¹*/mal*¹; *sū*¹*-dōn*¹*/y-mal*² [Pseudonymous].—**pseudonymous:** *siu*¹*-den*¹*/i-mus*¹; *sū*¹*-dōn*¹*/y-mūs*² [Issued under an assumed name].

psi: *psī*¹ or *sai*¹; *psī*² or *sī*² [The twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet (Ψ, ψ); equivalent to Eng. *ps*].

psilosis: *sai*¹*-lō*¹*/sis*¹; *sī*¹*-lō*¹*/sīs*² [A disease of the tropics].

psoas: *sō*¹*/as*¹ or *psō*¹*/as*¹; *sō*¹*/as*² or *psō*¹*/as*² [A muscle of the pelvis].

psora: *sō*¹*/ra*¹; *sō*¹*/ra*² [A skin-disease, as the itch].

psoriasis: *so*¹*-rai*¹*/a-sis*¹; *so*¹*-rī*¹*/a-sīs*² [A scaly affection of the skin].

psychagog, psychagogue: *sai*¹*/kə*¹*-gōg*¹; *sī*¹*/ea*¹*-gōg*² [A medicine used in restoring consciousness, as from a swoon].

psychalgia: *sai*¹*-kal*¹*/ji*¹*-ə*¹; *sī*¹*-eāl*¹*/gi*¹*-a*² [Morbid depression of mind].

Psyche: *sai*¹*/kī*¹; *sī*¹*/ee*² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful maiden beloved of Eros or Cupid].

psychiatric: *sai*¹*-ki*¹*-at*¹*/rik*¹; *sī*¹*-ei*¹*-āt*¹*/rie*² [Relating to mental disease].—**psychiatrist:** *sai*¹*-kai*¹*/a-trist*¹; *sī*¹*-ei*¹*/a-trist*² [An expert in psychiatry].—**psychiatry:** *sai*¹*-kai*¹*/a-trī*¹; *sī*¹*-ei*¹*/a-try*² [The science of the treatment of mental diseases].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

psychic: sai'kɪk¹; sɪ'eie² [Pert. to the mind or soul].—**psychical:** sai'kɪ-kal¹; sɪ'eɪ-eal² [Psychic].

psychological: sai'ko-lej'ɪ-kal¹; sɪ'eo-lɔg'i-eal² [Pert. to the mind and its phenomena].—**psychologies:** sai'ko-lej'ɪks¹; sɪ'eo-lɔg'ies² [Psychology].—**psychologist:** sai-kel'o-jist¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-gist² [An expert in psychology].—**psychologize:** sai-kel'o-jaɪz¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-gɪz² [To investigate in psychology]. [soul].

psychology: sai-kel'o-jɪ¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-gy² [The science of the human mind or

psychomachy: sai-kəm'a-kɪ¹; sɪ-eɔm'a-ey² [Conflict of soul with body].

psychomancy: sai'ko-man'sɪ¹; sɪ'eo-mən'sy² [Divination through pretended communication with the souls of the dead].

psychosis: sai-kɔ'sɪs¹; sɪ-eɔ'sɪs² [A mental disorder as distinguished from the diseased condition which causes it].

psykter: sik'tər¹; sɪk'ter² [A large Gr. vase].

Psylloi: sil'oi¹; sɪl'oi²; not sai-lei¹ [Afr. snake-charmers].

pt-: Words beginning with this digraph are generally derived from the Greek, and when spoken in English the *p* is not pronounced, hence it is not indicated below. But as this letter is pronounced in the reading of Greek by Englishmen, and is also pronounced in other languages, as French and German, Dr. Murray indicates as optional the full form of the words noted below.

Ptah: ptā¹; ptā² [In Egypt. myth, the chief divinity of ancient Memphis].

ptarmic: tər'mɪk¹; tər'mie² [A substance that causes sneezing].

ptarmigan: tər'mi-gən¹; tər'mi-gan² [A game-bird, the grouse].

Pteria: tɪ'rɪ-a¹; tɛ'rɪ-a² [Ancient city in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor].

Pteris: tɪ'rɪs¹ or tɛ'rɪs¹; tɛ'rɪs² or tɛ'rɪs² [A genus of ferns].

pterodactyl: tɛr'o-dak'tɪl¹; tɛr'o-dæ'tɪl² [An extinct flying reptile].

pteropod: tɛr'o-ped¹; tɛr'o-pɔd² [Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes].

Pteropoda: tɪ-rɛp'o-də¹; tɛ-rɔp'o-da² [A division of mollusks].

ptisan: tɪz'ən¹; tɪs'an². *E., I., & Buchanan* (1757) tɪs'an¹; *Wr.* tɪ-zan¹. By *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775) tɪs'an; by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) tɪ-zan¹ [An aqueous infusion for the sick].

Ptolemæus, Ptolemeus: tɛl'i-mi'us¹; tɔl'e-mɛ'us² [Ptolemy].—**Ptolemaic:** tɛl'i-mɛ'ɪk¹; tɔl'e-mɛ'ɪe² [Pertaining to Ptolemy].—**Ptolemais:** tɛl'i-mɛ'ɪs¹; tɔl'e-mɛ'ɪs² [Apocrypha].—**Ptolemeans:** tɛl'i-mi'ənz¹; tɔl'e-mɛ'ənz² [Douai Bible].—**Ptolemee:** tɛl'i-mɪ¹; tɔl'e-mɛ² [Apocrypha].

Ptolemy: tɛl'i-mɪ¹; tɔl'e-my² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Ptolemeus:** tɔ'lɛ-mɛ'us¹; tɔ'lɛ-mɛ'us²; **F. Ptolémée:** tɔ'lɛ'mɛ'ɪ; tɔ'lɛ'mɛ'ɪ; **G. Ptolemaus:** tɔ'lɛ-mɛ'us¹; tɔ'lɛ-mɛ'us²; **It. Tolomeo:** tɔ'lɔ-mɛ'oi¹; tɔ'lɔ-mɛ'oi²; **L. Ptolomæus:** tɛl'o-mi'us¹; tɔl'o-mɛ'us².

ptomalc: to-mɛ'ɪk¹ or tɔmɛ-ɪk¹; to-mɛ'ɪe² or tɔ'ma-ɪe² [Pert. to ptomain].

ptomain, ptomaine: tɔ'ma-mɪ¹, tɔ'ma-mɪ¹ or -ɪn¹; tɔ'ma-in², tɔ'ma-in² or -ɪn²; not tɔ'mən¹. The last pronunciation noted here is frequently heard in colloquial conversation. "He died of ptomain poisoning" is common in New York City and its vicinity [A poisonous substance present in decayed food].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rɪl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

ptyalagog, ptyalagogue: tai-al'ə-gog¹; tȳ-āl'a-gōg² [A medicine that causes the production of saliva]. [man and most animals]

ptyalin, ptyaline: tai'ə-lin¹; tȳ'a-līn² [A ferment present in the saliva of

Pua: piū'ə¹; pū'a² [Bible].—**Puah:** pū'ā¹; pū'ā² [Bible].—**Pubastum:** piū-bas'tum¹; pū-bās'tūm² [Bible].

puberty: piū'ber-ti¹; pū'ber-ty² [In life, the period at which one becomes functionally capable of generation].

public: pub'lk¹; pūb'lie² [The people collectively].

Publius: pub'li-us¹; pūb'li-ūs² [Bible].

Puccini: pūt-chī'nī¹; pūt-chī'nī² [It. composer (1858-)].

pudding: pud'īn¹; pud'ing²—pronounce the last syllable clearly. See Introductory xix (1) [A dish usually for dessert].

Pudens: piū'denz¹; pū'dēnš² [Bible].

Puebla: pwē'bla¹; pwē'blā² [Mex. state and its capital].

pueblo: pweb'lo¹, *Standard & W.*; pwēb'lo². *C. & M.* pū-eb'lō¹; *Wr.* pū-ē'b'lō¹ [Any Sp.-Am. town or settlement].

puerile: piū'ar-il¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* piū'ar-aīl¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; pū'er-īl² or pū'er-īl². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Kenrick, Perry, and Walker noted the first; Buchanan and Sheridan preferred the second [Characteristic of childhood; immature; weak; silly].

puerto: pwer'to¹; pwēr'to² [Pg. port].

puff: puf¹; pūf² [Something blown out or inflated].

pug: pug¹; pūg² [A breed of pet dog with short nose].

Puget: piū'jet¹; pū'gēt² [Inland sea of Washington State].

pugh: pū¹; pū²; *not* piū¹ [An expression of contempt. Pronounced piū¹ when referring to an objectionable odor].

pugilism: piū'ji-lizm¹; pū'gi-līzm² [The art of fighting with the fists].

Pugin: piū'jin¹; pū'gin² [Eng. architect (1812-52)].

pugnacious: pug-nē'shus¹; pūg-nā'shūs² [Addicted to fighting].

Puhites: piū'haits¹; pū'hīts² [Bible]. [a judge of inferior rank].

puisne: piū'ni¹; pū'ne² [One who is of inferior rank or younger; especially,

puissance: piū'i-səns¹; pū'i-sanç². This pronunciation, adopted unanimously by modern dictionaries, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but by the earlier lexicographers the stress was placed on the penult, and Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated it piū-i'səns¹ [The quality of being able to fight].

puissant: piū'i-sənt¹ or piū-is'ənt¹; pū'i-sant² or pū-īs'ant². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844); the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) [Possessing puissance].

Pul: pul¹; pūl² [Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

pulchritude: pul'kri-tiūd¹; pūl'eri-tūd² [The quality of beauty or comeliness]

Pulci: pūl'chī¹; pūl'chī² [It. poet (1431-87)].

pull: pul¹; pūl². See U [To bring toward oneself by drawing with force].

pulmonary: pul'mo-nē-rī¹; pūl'mo-nā-ry² [Affecting the lungs].—**pulmonic:** pul-men'ik¹; pūl-mōn'ie² [Pert. to the lungs].

pulmotor: pul'mo-tar¹; pūl'mo-tor²; not pul'mo-tar¹ [An apparatus for inducing artificial respiration]. [paper is made].

pulp: pul¹; pūlp². See U [A mixture of wood-fibers or rags from which

pulque [Mex. Sp.]: pul'kē¹; pūl'ke² [A fermented drink].

pulse: puls¹; pūls² [1. An arterial beat. 2. A leguminous plant].

pulvinar: pul-vai'nar¹; pūl-vī'nar² [Pad-like].

pulvinate: pul'vi-nēt¹; pūl'vi-nāt² [Same as PULVINAR].

pumice: pum'is¹; pūm'ic². *I., St., & Wr.* piū'mis¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pum'is¹; but by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) piū'mis¹ [Volcanic lava].

pumiceiform: piu-mis'ī-fōrm¹; pū-mic'ī-fōrm², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C.* pum'is-ī-fōrm¹; *E.* pu-mis'ī-fōrm¹; *M.* piū'mi-si-fōrm¹ [Resembling pumice].

pumpkin: pump'kin¹; pūmp'kin². Sometimes heard pum'kin¹, in which the second p is completely obscured, and also, dialectically, puŋ'kin¹, which should be discouraged [A large yellowish edible gourd].

pun: pun¹; pūn². See U [The use of a word in two senses].

punch: punch¹; pūnch², in all its senses. See U.

punctate: punk'tēt¹; pūne'tāt² [Studded with dots or points].

punctilious: punk'til'ī-us¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or* punk'til'yus¹, *C., St., & Wr.:* pūne-tīl'īs² or pūne-tīl'yūs² [Exact in the observance of forms].

punctual: punk'tiu-al¹; pūne'tū-al². Sometimes also punk'chu-əl¹ in colloquial speech [Exact in points of time].

punctuation: punk'tiu-ē'shan¹; pūne'tū-ā'shon². This word is also sometimes pronounced punk'chū-ē'shan¹ in colloquial speech [The use of points in dividing written sentences]. [smell].

pungent: pun'jent¹; pūn'gēt². See G [Affecting the sense of taste or

Punic: piū'nk¹; pū'nie²; not pū'nk¹ [Pert. to the Carthaginians].

punish: pun'ish¹; pūn'ish² [To inflict pain or penalty on].

Punites: piū'nait¹; pū'nits² [Bible].

punitive: piū'ni-tiv¹; pū'ni-tiv² [Pert. to punishment].

Punjab: pun-jāb¹; pūn-jāb²; not pun'jab¹ [Province in Brit. India].

Punon: piū'nen¹; pū'nōn² [Bible].

[It is often protected by a cocoon].

pupa: piū'pā¹; pū'pā² [A stage in the development of an insect in which

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, grēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

pupal: piū'pəl¹; pū'pal² [Pert. to a pupa].

pupil: piū'pil¹; pū'pil² [One who is under the care of a teacher].

Pur: pūr¹; pūr² [Bible].—**Purah:** piū'rā¹; pū'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].

pure: piūr¹; pūr². See U [Free from any defiling element].

purée [Fr.]: pūr'rē¹; pūr'rē² [A thick soup].

purificative: piū'ri-fi-kē'tiv¹; pū'ri-fi-cā'tiv², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* piūr'i-fi-kē'tiv¹; *I.* piū-rif'i-kē-tiv¹; *St. & Wr.* piū-rif'i-kē-tiv¹ [Having the power to make pure].

Purim: piū'rim¹; pū'rim². Frequently heard pū'rim¹ [A Jewish festival].

Purkinje: pūr'kin-ye¹; pūr'kin-ye² [Bohemian physiologist (1787-1869)].

Purkinjean: pūr'kin-jē'an¹; pūr'kin-jē'an² [Pert. to Purkinje].

purl: pūr¹; pūr². Compare PEARL and see U [To flow with a bubbling sound, as a brook]. [district].

purlieus: pūr'liūz¹; pūr'lūs² [The squalid or disreputable streets of a

purlain: pūr-lein¹; pūr-loin²—the stress should always be placed on the last syllable [To take or carry away by theft].

purport (*n.*): pūr'port¹; pūr'port² [The substance of a statement or that which is suggested to the mind]. See the verb. [particular meaning].

purport (*v.*): pūr'pōrt¹; pūr'pōrt² [To give an impression of; convey a

purse: pūr¹; pūr² [A small bag for money].

pursue: pār-siū¹; pur-sū² [To follow persistently].

pursuit: pār-siūt¹; pur-sūt² [The act of following persistently]. [Arms].

pursuivant: pūr'swi-vent¹; pūr'swi-vant² [An officer of the College of

purulent: piū'ru-lent¹; pū'ru-lēnt². *M.* piū'riu-lent¹; Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) pur'u-lent¹ [Consisting of or discharging pus]. [charged from a sore].

pus: pus¹; pūs². Compare russ and see U [Yellowish-white matter dis-

Pusey: piū'zi¹; pū'sy² [Eng. divine (1800-82)].—**Puseyism:** piū'zi-izm¹; pū'sy-izm² [The teachings of Pusey].

push: puš¹; puš²; *not* push¹. See PUT [To apply pressure to for the purpose of moving]. [lacking courage].

pusillanimity: piū'si-lā-nim'i-ti¹; pū'si-lā-nīm'i-ty² [The quality of

pusillanimous: piū'si-lān'i-mus¹; pū'si-lān'i-mūs² [Lacking courage].

puss: pus¹; pūs². Compare rus and see U [A cat].

pustule: pus'tiūl¹; pūs'tiūl². Sheridan (1780) pus'chul¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) pus'chul¹ [A pimple].

put¹: put¹; put²; formerly, and still locally in parts of Scotland and Ireland, put¹, to rhyme with "hut," and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1775), and Nares (1784).

Who has not heard that provincial pronunciation of the verb *put* which gives it the exact value of the initial syllable of *putty*?

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 106. [H. '09.]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǵl; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

- Put²:** put¹; pūt² [Bible]. [cherry, plum, or peach].
putamen: piu-tē'men¹; pū-tā'mēn²; *not* piū'tə-men¹ [The stone, as of a
putative: piū'tə-tiv¹; pū'ta-tiv²; *not* piu-tē'tiv¹ [Supposed].
Puteoli: piu-ti'o-lai¹; pū-tē'o-lī² [Bible].
Puthites: piū'thoits¹; pū'thīts² [Bible].—**Putiel:** piū'ti-el¹; pū'ti-ēl²
 [Bible].—**Putiphar:** piū'ti-fər¹; pū'ti-far² [Douai Bible].—**Putiphare:** piū-tif'e-rī¹;
 pū-tif'a-rē² [Douai Bible].
putlog: put'leg¹; put'lōg²; *E., C., M., I., St., & Wr.* put'leg¹; *W.* put'-
 lōg² [A cross-piece in a scaffolding].
Putnik: pūt'nik¹; put'nik² [Serbian general].
Puvah: piū'və¹; pū'va² [Bible (R. V.)].
Puvis de Chavannes: pū'vī' də shū'vūn¹; pū'vī' de ʃhā'vān² [Fr.
 painter (1824-98)].
Pwllheli: pūl'θel-i¹; pul'thēl-i² [Welsh seaside resort].
Pwyll: pwyl¹; pwyl² [In Celt. myth, the Cymric god of the dead].
Pyat: pī'ā¹; pŷ'ā²—the *t* is silent [Fr. journalist (1810-89)].
pyelitis: pai'i-lai'tis¹ or -lī'tis¹; pŷ'e-lī'tis² or -lī'tis² [Inflammation of the
 pelvis].
pyemia, pyæmia: pai-i'mi-ə¹; pŷ-ē'mi-ə² [An infection of the blood].
Pygmalion: pig-mē'li-an¹; pŷg-mā'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a Cyprian sculp-
 tor who fell in love with Galatea. See GALATEA (2)].
Pygmeans: pig-mī'ənz¹; pŷg-mē'ənz² [Douai Bible].
pyjamas: pi-jā'məz¹; py-jā'məz² [Loose coat and trousers used as night-
 wear]. [ibia].
Pylades: pil'ə-diz¹; pŷl'a-dēz² [In Gr. myth, son of Strophius and Anax-
 pylorus: pi-lō'rus¹ or pai-lō'rus¹; py-lō'rus² or pŷ-lō'rus² [The opening be-
 tween the stomach and the small intestine].
pyorrhea, pyorrhœa: pai'ər-rī-ə¹; pŷ'ər-rē-ə²—the *h* is silent [A dis-
 charge of pus with continued flow].
pyramid: pir'ə-mid¹; pŷr'a-mīd² [A solid structure of masonry built for
 a tomb, as in Egypt].—**pyramidal:** pi-ram'i-dəl¹; py-rām'i-dəl² [Resembling a
 pyramid].
pyramidalic: pir'ə-mid'ik¹; pŷr'a-mīd'ie² [Shaped like a pyramid].
Pyramus: pir'ə-mūs¹; pŷr'a-mūs² [The lover of Thisbe].
Pyrenean: pir'i-nī'an¹; pŷr'e-nē'an² [A native of the Pyrenees].
Pyrenees: pir'i-nīz¹; pŷr'e-nēs² [Mountains between France and Spain].
pyrites: pi-rai'tiz¹; py-rī'tēs². Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash
 (1775), and Perry (1777) pai'ri-tiz¹ [A metallic sulfid, as of iron].—**pyritic:** pi-rit'ik¹;
 py-rīt'ie² [Resembling pyrites].
pyrography: pai-rēg'rə-fi¹; pŷ-rōg'ra-fy² [The art of producing a design,
 as on leather or wood, by burning with a red-hot point].
pyrol: pai'rōl¹ or -rəl¹; pŷrōl² or -rōl² [A chemical].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *grēy*; hit, *hit*; police, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Pyrola: *pir'o-lə*¹; *pŷr'o-la*² [A genus of evergreen flowering plants].

pyroleter: *pai-rel'i-tər*¹; *pŷ-röl'e-ter*² [An apparatus for putting out fire].

pyrolusite: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]liū'sait*¹; *pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]lū'sit*² [A mineral, manganese dioxide, used in the arts].

pyrolysis: *pai-rel'i-sis*¹; *pŷ-röl'y-sis*² [Decomposition as the result of heat].

pyromancy: *pai'ro-man'si*¹; *pŷ-ro-măn'gy*²; *C. & M. pai'ro-man-si*¹; *E. pai-ro-man'si*¹; *I. pir'ō-man-si*¹; *St. pir'ō-man'si*¹; *Wr. pir'e-man-si*¹. Perry (1777) *pir'o-man-si*; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *pir'o-man-si* [Divination by fire].

pyromania: *pai'ro-mē'ni-ə*¹; *pŷ'ro-mā'ni-a*² [An insane disposition to set things on fire].

pyrometer: *pai-rem'i-tər*¹; *pŷ-röm'e-ter*² [An instrument for measuring heat].

pyrotechnics: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]tek'niks*¹; *pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]tēe'nies*² [Pyro-^[techny]].

pyrotechny: *pai'ro-tek'nī*¹ or *pir'o-tek'nī*¹; *pŷ-ro-tēe'ny*² or *pŷr'o-tēe'ny*²; *C. pai'ro-tek'nī*¹; *E. pai-r-a-tek'nī*¹; *I. pir-ō-tek'nī*¹; *M. pai-ro-tek'nī*¹; *St. pir'o-tek'nī*¹; *Wr. pir'o-tek'nī*¹ [The art of making fireworks].

pyroxilin: *pai-[or pi-]rēks'ī-līn*¹; *pŷ-[or py-]rōks'y-līn*² [An explosive formed by nitrating cellulose, cotton, etc.].

Pyrrha: *pir'ə*¹; *pŷr'a*² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Deucalion].

Pyrrhic: *pir'ik*¹; *pŷr'ie*² [Pert. to Pyrrhus].

Pyrrhus: *pir'us*¹; *pŷr'ūs*² [King of Epirus (318?-272 B. C.)].

Pyrus: *pai'rus*¹; *pŷ'rūs*² [A genus of shrubs of the rose family, of which the pear-tree is the best-known]. ^[B. C.]

Pythagoras: *pi-thag'o-rəs*¹; *py-thăg'o-ras*² [Gr. philosopher (6th cent.

Pythagorean: *pi-thag'o-rī'an*¹; *py-thăg'o-rē'an*², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. pi-thag-o-rī'an*¹; *E. pai-thag-o-rī'an*¹; *I. pi-thag'o-rī'an*¹; *St. pai-thag'ō-rī'an*¹; *Wr. pi-thag-a-rī'an*¹ [Pert. to Pythagoras]. Phye quotes the Century as indicating *pai-thag-o-rī'an*¹, but this is not to be found in any edition available to the writer.

Pythia: *pīth'i-ə*¹; *pŷth'i-a*² [In Gr. antiquity, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi].—**Pythian:** *pīth'i-an*¹; *pŷth'i-an*² [Pert. to Pythia or Delphi, or to the Pythian games].

Pythias: *pīth'i-əs*¹; *pŷth'i-as*² [Syracusan hero. See DAMON].

Pytho: *pai'tho*¹; *pŷ'tho*² [Ancient name of Delphi].

python: *pai'then*¹; *pŷ'thōn*²; *M. pīth'an*¹ as alternative [A large non-venomous serpent].

pythoness: *pai'tho-nes*¹; *pŷ'tho-nēs*². Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) *pīth'o-nes*¹ [Gr. priestess. See PYTHIA].

pyuria: *pai-yū'ri-ə*¹; *pŷ-yū'ri-a*² [The presence of pus in the urine].

pyx: *pīks*¹; *pŷks*² [A casket for the preservation of the host: used in the Roman Catholic Church].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Q

q: kiū¹; kū². In modern English words this letter is commonly followed by *u*, whether initial, as in *queen*, *question*, medial, as in *conqueror*, *equal*, *liquor*, or final, as in *antique*, *grotesque*, *cheque*, etc. These combined letters *qu* generally have the sound of *k* followed by *u*, except when final. Then they have the sound of *k*. In this book the letters *kw* are used to indicate the sound of initial and medial *qu*. The letter *k* is used alone to indicate *qu* or *que* final.

In words derived from the French, as *casque*, *coquette*, *croquet*, etc., the letters *qu* also have the sound of *k* and this letter is used to indicate it.

Qaisar-i-Hind: kai'sər-i-hind¹; ki'sar-i-hind² [The Cæsar of India: official title of the sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India].

qobar [Ethiopic]: kō'bār¹; kō'bār² [A dry fog of the upper Nile region].

qua-bird: kwā' = or kwē' = būrd¹; kwā' = or kwē' = būrd² [The night-heron].

quacksalver: kwak'sal'vər¹; kwāk'sāl'ver². Smart (1840) kwak'sū-vər¹ [A pretender to a knowledge of medicine and the use of salves].

quad: kwed¹; kwəd² [A quadrangle or a quadrat].

Quadi: kwē'dai¹; kwā'di² [Teutonic people mentioned by Tacitus].

Quadragesima: kwed'ra-jes'i-mā¹; kwəd'ra-gēs'i-ma² [The forty days of Lent].

quadrant: kwed'rənt¹; kwəd'rənt². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kwed'rənt¹ [An instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun].

quadrat: kwed'rət¹; kwəd'rat² [A piece of type-metal].

quadratrix: kwed-rē'triks¹; kwəd-rā'triks². Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) kwed're-triks¹ [A curve used in squaring other curves]. [abreast].

quadriga: kwed-roi'gā¹; kwəd-rī'gā² [Rom. chariot drawn by four horses]

quadrifugate: kwed'ri-jū'gāt¹; kwəd'ri-jū'gāt². C. kwed-ri-jū'gēt¹; E. kwed-ri-jū-gat¹; I. kwed-ri-jū-gēt¹; St. kwed-ri-jū'gēt¹; W. kwed'ri-jū'gāt¹; W. kwed-ri-jū'gāt¹ [Having four pairs of leaflets].

quadrille: kwē-dril¹; kwa-dril², *Standard & W.*; C. kwed-ril¹; E. & W. kē-dril¹; I. & St. ka-dril¹; M. kwo-dril¹; Buchanan (1757) kwē-dril¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791) kē-dril¹ [A square dance].

quadrupartite: kwed'ri-pār'tait¹; kwəd'ri-pār'tit², *Standard & W.*; C. & M. kwed-ri-pār'tait¹; E. kwed-ri-pār'tait¹; I. kwed-ri-pār'tait¹; St. kwed'ri-pār'tait¹; W. kwe-drip'er-tait¹. *Standard & W.* indicate kwed-rip'er-tait¹ as alternative [Consisting of four parts].

quadrifolious: kwed'ri-fil'us¹; kwəd'ri-fyl'ūs². Walker (1809), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) kwed-rif'i-lus¹ [Four-leaved].

Quadrumana: kwed-rū'mā-nā¹; kwəd-ru'ma-na². Incorrectly kwed-ru-mē'nā¹ [An order of mammals including the apes, baboons, lemurs, and monkeys].

quadrupedal: kwed-rū'ped-al¹ or kwed'ru-ped'al¹; kwad-ru'pēd-al² or kwād-ru-pēd'al². C. kwed-ru-ped-al¹; E. & I. kwed-ru'pe-dal¹; M. kwed-rū'pī-dal¹; W. kwed-rū'pī-dal¹; W. kwed-ru-pī-dal¹, so also Smart (1840) [Four-footed].

quadruple: kwed'ru-pl¹; kwəd'ru-pl². Frequently mispronounced kwed-rū'pl¹ [Fourfold].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

quadruply: kwəd'ru-pli¹; kwəd'ru-ply²; *not* quəd'ru-plai¹ [In a quadruple manner].

quære [L.]: kwī'rī¹; kwē'rē² [Literally, seek; inquire]. [See *ASK* [To drink].

quaff: kwaf¹; kwāf², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* kwāf¹.

quaggy: kwag'i¹; kwāg'y². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'i¹ [Soft and marshy].

quagmire: kwag'moir¹; kwāg'mir². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'moir¹ [Soft marshy ground].

quail: kwēl¹; kwāl²; *not* kwail¹. See *A* [A game-bird].

qualify: kwel'i-fai¹; kwāl'i-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwāl'i-fai¹ [To be fit for a particular place, office, or occupation]. See *QUALITY*.

quality: kwel'i-ti¹; kwāl'i-ty². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwāl'i-ti¹ [The characteristics of a person or thing considered in determining excellence, value, rank, position, kind, etc.].

qualm: kwām¹; kwām². The *l* is silent and this is the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. So also with its relative **qualmish**. *M. & Wr.* indicate kwēm¹ as alternative, a pronunciation noted by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), as their standard [A state of perplexity].

quandary: kwen'da-ri¹; kwan'da-ry². *I.* kwen'da-ri¹; *M., St., & Wr.* kwen-dē-ri¹. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) kwen-dē-ri¹; but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Webster (1828), Maunder (1830), and Craig (1849) kwen'da-ri¹ [A state of perplexity or hesitation].

quantity: kwen'ti-ti¹; kwan'ti-ty². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) kwan'ti-ti¹. See *QUALITY* [The sum or amount of anything].

Quantity ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear . . . *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity* according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plintity* and *consonantity*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 86, p. 12 [London, 1791].

quantivalence: kwen'ti-vē'lens¹ or kwen-tiv'ə-lens¹; kwān'ti-vā'lēng² or kwān-tiv'ā-lēng². Same as *VALENCE*.

quarantine (*n.*): kwēr'an-tin¹; kwār'an-tin². Formerly spelt *quarantaine* and by Bailey (1732) stressed *quarantaine'*. By Buchanan (1757) kwār'an-tin¹; Perry (1777) kar'an-tin¹; Nares (1784) kwēr'an-tain¹; but stressed on the last syllable, kwēr'an-tin¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Worcester (1859) [The enforced isolation of a person or place infected with contagious disease].

quarantine (*v.*): kwēr'an-tin¹; kwār'an-tin²; *E., M., & W.* kwēr'an-tin¹; *Wr.* kwēr-en-tin¹ [To place in quarantine. See the noun].

quarrel: kwēr'el¹; kwār'ēl²—the *a* has the sound of *o* short as in "not," and *not* of *o* broad as in "nor," but the word is frequently mispronounced kwēr'el¹ dialectically [Dispute; wrangle].

quart (*n.*): kwōrt¹; kwārt² [A measure of capacity or volume].

quart (*v.*): kōrt¹; kārt² [In fencing, to draw back the head and shoulders].

quartation: kwēr-tē'shān¹; kwār-tā'shon² [The adding three parts of silver to one of gold in alloying].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

quarter: kwēr'tər¹; kwār'tər²; *not* kwar'tər¹ as heard in some parts of the United States [A fourth of anything].

Quartus: kwēr'tus¹; kwār'tūs² [Bible].

quash: kwēsh¹; kwash². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) kwash¹ [To set aside; annul; also, to subdue].

quasi- (prefix): kwē'sai¹; kwā'sī² [Appearing as if not fully genuine: from the Latin *quasi*, as if, used frequently as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-official].

Quasimodo: kwas'i-mō'do¹; kwās'i-mō'do²; *not* kwā-zim'o-do¹ [The first Sunday after Easter].

quassia: kwēsh'i-a¹; kwash'i-a², *Standard*; C. kwaśh'ia¹; E. & M. kwas'-i-a¹; I. kwas'-i-a¹; St. kwēsh'i-a¹; W. & Wr. kwēsh'i-a¹. *Standard*, M., & W. indicate, as alternative, kwash'i-a¹; M. kwēsh'i-a¹; W. kwas'i-a¹. Four pronunciations are noted as in use in Great Britain (E., M., & St.): (1) kwas'i-a¹, (2) kwēsh'i-a¹, (3) kwash'i-a¹, (4) kwēsh'i-a¹; two are recorded by American lexicons as used in the United States: (1) kwēsh'i-a¹, (2) kwash'i-a¹. A fourth, kwas'i-a¹, is heard in the drug trade, but this has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [The wood of the West-Indian bitter ash used formerly as a tonic].

quater=centenary: kwē'tər-sen'ti-nē-rī¹; kwā'tər-çen'te-nā-ry² [A four-hundredth anniversary].

quaternary: kwā-tūr'nā-rī¹; kwa-tēr'na-ry² [A system in geology].

quaternion: kwā-tūr'ni-on¹; kwa-tēr'ni-on² [A set or system of four parts, things, persons, or companies].

quatorzain: kə-tēr'zēn¹ or kat'er-zēn¹; ka-tôr'zān² or kăt'ôr-zān² [A sonnet or other poem of fourteen lines].

quatrain: kwet'rēn¹; kwat'rān², *Standard*, C., W., *Smart* (1840), & *Wright* (1855); E., I., & St. kē'trēn¹; M. kwēt'rēn¹; Wr. kwē'trēn¹. By *Bailey* (1732) *quatrain*; *Buchanan* (1757) kwēt'rēn¹; *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Reid* (1844) kwē'trēn¹ [In poetry, a stanza of four lines].

Quatre=Bras: ka'tr=brā'¹; kā'tr=brā'² [Belg. village].

Quatrefages: kā'tr-fāz'¹; kā'tr-fāzh'² [Fr. naturalist (1810-92)].

quattrocentist: kwāt'tro-chen'tist¹; kwāt'tro-çhēn'tist² [A follower of the art of painting developed after the Italian revival (15th cent.)].—**quattrocento** [It.]: kwāt'tro-chen'to¹; kwāt'tro-çhēn'to² [The 15th century as noting the revival of art and literature in Italy].

quay¹: kī¹; kŷ². By *Buchanan* (1757) kwē¹; *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), and *Knowles* (1835) kē¹; *Nares* (1784), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), *Webster* (1828), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855), and all modern dictionaries, kī.

Key, Kay (D. Kaye, f. *Quay*) a Wharf, to land or Ship goods or wares at.

ELISHA COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [London 1676].

But now arrives the dismal day
She must return to Ormond-quay.

SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* l. 460 [1723].

Tennyson rimed the word with "to-day" (See "In Memoriam" xiv.) in an effort to harmonize the pronunciation with the spelling.

Quay²: kwē¹; kwā² [Am. Senator (1833-1904)].

2: wəlf, dg; bōōk. bōōt; full, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thĭn, thĭs.

: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

quean: kwīn¹; kwēn². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kwēn¹ [A woman of easy virtue].

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen:

Here's to the widow of fifty:

Here's to the flaunting, extravagant quean,

And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!

SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act III, sc. 3.

quebec: kwī-bek¹; kwē-bēe² [Province, city, and district in Canada].

queensberry: kwīnz'ber-¹; kwēns'bēr-y² [Sc. marquise].

queensland: kwīnz'land¹; kwēns'land² [A province of the Australian Commonwealth].

queenston: kwīnz'tan¹; kwēns'ton² [Canadian lake town].

queenstown: kwīnz'taun¹; kwēns'town² [1. Irish seaport. 2. South-Afr. town. 3. Tasmanian town].

queer: kwīr¹; kwēr² [1. Verging on the strange. 2. Of questionable character].

quenelle [Fr.]: kə-nel¹; ke-nēl² [A ball of savory paste made from minced meat].

quentin Durward: kwen'tm dūr'wārd¹; kwēn'tin dūr'wārd² [Novel by Sir Walter Scott].

quercitron: kwūr'sit-ran¹; kwēr'qīt-ron²; *E.* kwūr-sit/run¹; *I.* kwūr'sit-ran¹; *M.* kwār'sit-ran¹; *Wr.* kwēr-sit/run¹ [The bark of the American black oak].

querétaro: kē-rē'ta-ro¹; kē-rē'tā-ro² [Mex. state and its capital].

querulous: kwer'u-lus¹; kwēr'u-lūs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* kwer'yu-lus¹; *M.* kwer'yu-las¹; *W.* kwer'u-las¹. In Great Britain the penult approximates to *u* in "duration"; in the United States to *u* in "full" [Given to fretting about little things; also, quarrelsome].

query: kwī'rī¹; kwē'ry² [An inquiry; a question].

quesnay: kē'nē¹; kē'nā² [Fr. family name].

quesnel: kē'nel¹; kē'nēl² [Fr. theologian (1634-1719)].

question (*v.* & *n.*): kwes'chan¹; kwēs'chon²—the pronunciation current in the United States. In Great Britain to-day (*E., I., M., St., & W.*) kwes'tyun¹, so also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), the stress was noted *question* without comment. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Webster (1828) kwes'chun¹.

When *t* before *-al, -ian, -ion*, is preceded by *s* or *z*, it is usual to sound it like *ch*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* ch. viii, p. 131 [London, 1784].

questionnaire [Fr.]: kes'yun-nār¹; kēs'yün-nār². This word is commonly mispronounced kwes'chan-ār¹. Its Eng. equivalent is **questionary**: kwes'chan-ēr¹; kwēs'chon-ār² [A series of questions printed and circulated to obtain information, as for the study of educational, political, or religious problems].

uetelet: kēt'lē¹; kēt'lē² [Belg. astronomer (1796-1874)].

uetta: kwet'a¹; kwēt'a² [A district and city of British India].

uetzalcoatl: ket-sāl'ko-ā'tl¹; kēt-sāl'eo-ā'tl² [Traditional king of the Aztecs].

ueue: kiū¹; kū² [1. A braid of hair hanging down the back of the head. 2. A line of persons waiting, as to approach a ticket office or gate of admission].

ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = ʒaal; ɪ = habit; aɪle; au = out; ɔɪl; iŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Queux, Sir: kŭ¹ or kiŭ¹; kŭ² or kŭ² [A braggart knight in Arthurian legend].

quibble: kwib¹; kwib¹ [An evasion, as in argument].

[and town].

Quiberon: ki¹bə-rŏn¹ or ki¹brŏn¹; ki¹be-rŏn² or ki¹brŏn² [Fr. peninsula]

Quiché: ki¹chē¹; ki¹chē² [A city in Guatemala, C. A.].

Quicherat: ki¹sh¹rā¹; ki¹sh¹rā² [Fr. family name].

Quichua: ki¹chwā¹; ki¹chwā² [A South-American linguistic stock spoken in Peru and beyond]. Sometimes spelt **Kechua** but pronounced the same way.

Quicunque [L.]: kwai-kun¹kwī¹; kwī-kun¹kwē² [The Athanasian creed: from its opening words *Quicunque sunt*, "Whosoever will"].

quien sabe [Sp.]: kyen sū¹bē¹; kyēn sū¹bē² [Who knows?].

quiescent: kwai-es¹ent¹; kwī-es¹ent² [Being in a state of repose; resting].

quiet: kwai¹et¹; kwī¹et² [Silence; calm; stillness].

quietus: kwai-i¹tus¹; kwī-ē¹tus² [Discharge or release as from debt or life].

quill: kwil¹; kwil². See I [A feather or something made from it, as a pen].

Quiller=Couch: kwil¹er-kūch¹; kwil¹er-euch²; not kauch¹ [Eng. novelist (1863-)].

quina [Sp.]: ki¹nā¹ or kwai¹nā¹; ki¹nā² or kwī¹nā² [The febrifugal bark of certain South-American trees]. The spelling *quina* is the Spanish spelling of Quichua *kina*, the bark. The word is of recent introduction into English, dating from about 1830.

quinary: kwai¹nā-rī¹; kwī¹nā-ry² [Consisting of five (parts or things)].

quince: kwins¹; kwī² [An acid pear-shaped fruit].

quincunx: kwī¹kuŋks¹; kwī¹ē¹ŋks² [An arrangement of five things in a square, as on a playing domino, die, etc.].

Quincy: kwī¹si¹; kwī¹cy²; not kwī¹zi¹ [Am. family name used also as a geographical name in Massachusetts and Illinois].

quinic: kwī¹ik¹; kwī¹ie² [Pert. to or derived from quinin].

quinin, quinine: kwī¹nī¹ or kwi-nī¹; kwī¹nī² or kwī¹nī²; C. kwī¹nī¹; E. & M. kwi-nī¹; I. & St. kwī¹ain¹; W. kwai¹nain¹; Wr. kwi-nain¹. *Standard & C.* indicate kwai¹nain¹ as in use, but the "New English Dictionary" indicates it as the prevailing American pronunciation. This is an error. Of the American dictionaries, the *Standard* (1894-1912) indicated kwī¹nī¹; *Standard* (1913-1916) kwī¹nī¹; *Century* (1889-1909) kwī¹nī¹; Webster (1828-39) indicated *quinine*; Goodrich (Webster, 1847) *quinine*, a pronunciation adopted also by Noah Porter, which, while it may have been accepted locally, was opposed to the genius of the language from which the word is derived; Worcester (1859) kwi-noin¹—a pronunciation retained in the school series of Worcester's dictionaries to this day. Apart from these works Dr. Stedman's "Practical Medical Dictionary" (New York, 1913) indicates *quinine*: kwī¹nī¹, and Gould's "Medical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1907) **quinin**: kwī¹nī¹, the latter a pronunciation which is not based on the spelling recorded.

The "Sydenham Society Lexicon" (1897) states that "*Quinine* was introduced into medical practice in 1820." Knowles (1835) indicated kwī¹nī¹, and Smart (1857) kwi-nī¹. There is also another pronunciation ki-nī¹ noted by the *Century* and by Dr. Stedman as permissible, but it is now seldom heard. It may be pointed out here that it, as in *antique*, *caprice*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, and many other words derived from foreign languages has never been naturalized. The Spanish *quinina* is pronounced ki-nī¹nā¹ [A chemical obtained from cinchona-barks and used as a febrifuge, tonic, etc., in medicine].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŏll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

quintessence: kwīn-tes'ens¹; kwīn-tēs'ēng²—the current accentuation, which was indicated also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828).

By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) kwīn'tes-ens¹ [The most essential part].

Metrical quots. show that during the 16-18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in Quarles), but *quintess'ence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Paradise Lost* (III, 716 and VII, 244).

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. VIII, p. 68 [Oxford 1910].

Quintillian: kwīn-tīl'i-an¹; kwīn-tīl'i-an² [Rom. rhetorician (35?-95)]. Distinguish this word from the next.

quintillion: kwīn-tīl'yan¹; kwīn-tīl'yon² [1. [U. S.] The sixth power of a thousand—1 followed by 18 ciphers. 2. [Gt. Britain.] The fifth power of a million—1 followed by 30 ciphers].

Quintin: kwīn'tin¹; kwīn'tin² [A masculine personal name].

Quirinal: kwīr'i-nal¹ or kwī-rai-nal¹; kwīr'i-nal² or kwī-rī-nal² [One of the seven hills on which Rome stands; also, a palace in Rome, the residence of It. kings].

Quirinus: kwī-rai'nus¹; kwī-rī'nūs² [The name of Romulus after he had been raised to the rank of a divinity]. [ians].

Quirites: kwī-rai'tiz¹; kwī-rī'tēs² [The citizens of ancient Rome as civil-].

quit: kwit¹; kwīt² [To cease; let go; leave].

Quito: kī'to¹; kī'to² [Capital of Ecuador].

qui vive [Fr.]: kī vīv¹; kī vīv² [Who goes there?].

Quixotic: kwiks-et'ik¹; kwiks-ōt'ie² [Pert. to Don Quixote; hence, characterized by extravagance or unpracticalness of scheme or notion]. See DON QUIXOTE.—**quixotism:** kwiks-et-izm¹; kwiks-ōt-izm².

Quogue: kwōg¹; kwōg². *Lippincott's Gazetteer* kwōg¹ [A village on Long Island, N. Y.].

quoif: keif¹; kōif². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) kweif¹ [Same as *coif*].

quoin: kein¹; kōin². By Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) kwein¹. Bailey (1732) braced the forms *quoin* and *coin* together without comment; Perry (1777) indicated kein¹. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) both noted the form *quoin* under its variant spelling *coin* without pronunciation [A corner].

quoit: kweit¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or keit¹, E., I., M., & St.*; kwōit² or keit². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated keit¹; but Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted kweit¹. The distinction of the day amounts to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation recorded above being that used in the United States, the second that current in Great Britain [A circular piece of iron thrown in a game of skill].

quorum: kwō'rūm¹; kwō'rūm², but frequently heard kwōr'əm¹ [A fixed number of persons whose presence is required by rule for the transaction of business].

quoth: kwōth¹; kwōth². Buchanan (1757) kweith¹; Elphinstone (1786) kwuth¹ [Said or spoke: an archaism]. [kō'shent¹].

quotient: kwō'shent¹; kwō'shēnt². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780)

quo Vadis [L.]: kwō vā'dis¹ or vē'dis¹; kwō vā'dīs² or vā'dīs² ["Whither goest thou?" the title of a story by Sienkiewicz].

: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nāt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

R

r: ər¹; ār². In this book the same sign (r, rr) is used to indicate the letter in its different positions; as in *rat, herring, barn, beer*. In foreign words it is sometimes indicated by *rh* and *rrh*, as in *rheumatism, catarrh, diarrhea, etc.*

The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r* is so different from the closing *-r* that different signs (*r* and *ɹ*) are used for them in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary."

Opening *r*, as in *ra*, is a strong consonant, one of the most constant of the Indo-European letters, and perhaps the rarest initial. . . . In Greek it is accompanied by a rough breathing, and transliterated into Latin and English by *rh*. Anglo-Saxon had *hr*. *R, r*, may follow other consonants (not *l, m, n, y*), but is followed only by a vowel sound.

Closing *-r* has a marked vocal murmur, generally treated as an additional vowel. A vowel is inserted before *-r* to represent it in *metr* > *meter*, *theatr* > *theater*, and the like: it displaces in sound any preceding vowel, as in *frier, speaker, nadir, author, sulfur, satur*, all ending in the murmur *r*; it is recognized as existing in *hire, hair, lore, lōur, mere, mīur*, and the like. A trill accompanies this *-r* in that region of America of which Chicago is the center: an audible consonant movement, not trilled, is heard from the larger number of distinct speakers throughout the northern United States: the tongue is raised to the *r* closure ready to open and opening to a following vowel whether in the same or the next word: in Southern English, as represented by H. Sweet, no *r* chamber is formed, but *ɹ* is uttered for the vocal murmur, as in *meter, mīur*, or the *r* is dropped, as in *farther* = *father*. This pronunciation prevails in the United States in Virginia and the South, and is often heard elsewhere, *w* and *y* are written for certain New York *r*'s.

FRANCIS A. MARCH in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 1470, col. 1. [1893.]

In standard English the trilled, or "vibrated" *r* is almost absent; in Scotland and Ireland the trilled *r* is still marked in all positions, but perhaps more strongly by the Scots than by the Irish, while the rough guttural sound of *r* resulting from the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, and which is better known as the burr, is common in northern England, especially in Northumberland. The last should not be confounded with the trill of the Scots, which is a lingual trill.

R is in Scotch . . . in all positions trilled sharply with the point of the tongue.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *The Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland* p. 120. [1873.]

The letter [r] . . . gets terribly little rest among those great masses of our population, . . . in the boundless West perhaps especially, . . . *father* and *mother* and *other*, *water*, and *matt* and *scatter*, *harr* and *barrr*, *parrr* and *starr* and (dreadful to say) *arr* . . . are signal specimens of what becomes of a custom of utterance out of which the principle of taste has dropped. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 29. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Yet there was a time in England when efforts were made to cultivate the trill; then, to accomplish this, children were taught to repeat the following words: "Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran a rural race."

Baala: rē'ə-aɪ'ə¹; rā'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Baama:** rē'ə-mə¹; rā'a-mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Baamah:** rē'ə-mā¹; rā'a-mā² [Bible].—**Baamiah:** rē'ə-moi'ā¹; rā'a-mī'ā² [Bible].—**Baamias:** rē'ə-moi'ā¹; rā'a-mī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Baames:** rī-am'siz¹; rā-ām'sēs² [Bible].—**Rabbah:** rab'ā¹; rāb'ā² [Bible].—**Rabbath:** rab'əth¹; rāb'ath² [Bible].

rabbi: rab'ā¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or rab'ī¹, C., E., I., & W.*; rāb'ī² or rāb'ī². By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Narro (1784), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) rab'ā¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) rab'ī¹ [A Jewish doctor of the law: applied only to one who by ordination has been authorized to hold pastoral relations to a Hebrew congregation].

Rabbith: rab'īth¹; rāb'ith² [Bible].

rabboni: ra-bō'nī¹ or ra-bō'nai¹; rā-bō'nī² or rā-bō'nī². Same as RABBI.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Rabelais: *ra"bä-lä"1*; *rä"be-lä"2* [Fr. humorist (1483?-1553)].

rabies: *rē"bi-iz"1*; *rä"bi-ēs"2* [Hydrophobia].

Rabindranath: *ra-bin'dra-nath"1*; *rä-bñ'dra-näth"2*. [See TAGORE.]

Rabutin-Chantal: *rä"bü"tan"shün"täl"1*; *rä"bü"tän"shän"täl"2* [Maiden name of Madame de Sévigné].

Rabmag: *rab"mag"1*; *räb"mäg"2* [Bible].—**Rabsaces:** *rab-sē'siz"1*; *räb-sä'-qēs"2* [Apocrypha].—**Rabsaris:** *rab-sē'ris"1*; *räb-sä'ris"2* [Bible].—**Rabshakeh:** *rab'she-ke"1* or *rab-shē'ke"1*; *räh'sha-ke"2* or *räb-shä'kē"2* [Bible].—**raca:** *rē'ke"1*, *Standard*, *St.*, *W.*, & *W.*, or *rä'ka"1*, *C. & E.*; *rä'ea"2* or *rä'ea"2*; *I.* *rä'käl"1*; *not* *rä-kä"1* [Bible].

raccoon: *ra-kün"1*; *rä-eōn"2*; *not* *rak'ün"1* [Am. nocturnal quadruped].

race (*v.* & *n.*): *rēs"1*; *räç"2* in all its meanings.

raceme: *rä-sim"1*; *ra-çēm"2*. *C. & St.* *ra-sim"1*; *E. & I.* *ras'im"1* [A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly]. [clusters].

racemous: *ras'i-mus"1*; *räç'e-müs"2*. *Smart* (1857) *rä-si'mus"1* [Arranged in

Rachab: *rē'kab"1*; *rä'eäb"2* [Bible].—**Rachal:** *rē'kal"1*; *rä'eäl"2* [Bible].

Rachel"1: *rē'chel"1*; *rä'chël"2* [A feminine personal name]. **F. Rachel:** *ra"-shel"1*; *rä'chü"2*; **G. Rahel:** *rä'hel"1*; *rä'häl"2*; **It. Rachele:** *ra-kē'lē"1*; *rä-çē'le"2*; **L. Rachel:** *rē'chel"1*; *rä'chël"2*; **Pg. Rachel:** *rä'kel"1*; *rä'çel"2*; **Sp. Raquel:** *ra-käl"1*; *rä-çel"2*; **Sw. Rachel:** *rä'kel"1*; *rä'eäl"2*. [Fr. actress (1820-58)].

Rachel"2: *rä"shel"1*; *rä"chël"2*, but frequently heard as if Anglicized *rē'chel"1*

rachides: *rē'ki-diz"1*; *rä'ei-dēs"2* [Pl. of RACHIS].

rachis: *rē'kis"1*; *rä'eis"2* [The spinal column].

rachitis: *rä-ka'i'tis"1* or *-ki'tis"1*; *ra-ei'tis"2* or *-ei'tis"2* [A child's disease due [to malnutrition].

racial: *rē'shāl"1*; *rä'shal"2*, *Standard & W.*; *C.* *rē'sial"1*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* *rē'si-äl"1*; *M.* *rē'shiäl"1*; *W.* *rē'shi-äl"1* [Pert. to or characteristic of races, as of mankind].

Racine"1: *rä"sīn"1*; *rä"qīn"2* [Fr. dramatist (1639-99)].

Racine"2: *rä-sīn"1*; *ra-qīn"2* [City and county in Wis.].

raconteur [Fr.]: *rä"köñ"tür"1*; *rä"eön"tür"2* [One skilled in relating stories].

Raddai: *rad'i-ai"1* or *rä-dē'ai"1*; *räd'a-i"2* or *ra-dä-i"2* [Bible].

radiant: *rē'di-ant"1*; *rä'di-ant"2*. *Buchanan* (1757), *räd'yunt"1*; *Sheridan* (1780) *rē'dyent"1*; *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), and *Craig* (1849) *rē'dyent"1* [Beaming with light or brightness].

radiate: *rē'di-ēt"1*; *rä'di-ät"2*. By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), and *Fennig* (1760) *ra'diate*; *Buchanan* (1757) *räd'yēt"1*; *Ash* (1775) *rad'iate*; *Sheridan* (1780) *rē'jēt"1*; *Fulton & Knight* (1802) and *Enfield* (1807) *rē'dyēt"1* [1. To emit rays of light; shine brilliantly. 2. To cause to diverge, as from a center].

radii: *rē'di-ai"1*; *rä'di-i"2* [Plural of RADIUS].

radish: *rad'ish"1*; *räd'ish"2*. The pronunciation *red'ish"1*, which *Walker* (1791) described as corrupt, was noted by *Nares* (1784) for this word, among others, in which he claimed the *a* was sounded "like *e* short, as *many*." Derived through the French, *radis*, from the Latin *radix*, root, the word was variously spelled in Old English and Early English: *redic* (c. 1000), *redich* (c. 1265), *radiche* (1387), *radish* (1420), *radice* (1548), etc. In *Ben Jonson's* "Every Man in his Humour" (act i, sc. 5), cited by *Dr. Murray* as issued in 1598, the form *redish* occurs and *reddish* was used by *Blithe* in his "English Improver," 1649. Even tho the spelling now current

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

was established early in the 18th century the pronunciation remained unsettled for years, and Savage, as late as 1833, condemned *red'ish* as a vulgarism. To-day it is classed as an absurd affectation or an illiteratism.

radius: rē'di-ʊs¹; rā'di-ʊs². By Buchanan (1757) rēd'yus¹; Sheridan (1780) rē'jus¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) rēdyus¹ [1. A straight line from the center of a circle to its periphery. 2. A circular area or boundary].

Raffael: raf'f-el¹; rāf'f-el² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Rafael:** ra'fa-el¹; rā'fā-el²; **G. Raphael:** rā'fa-el¹; rā'fā-el²; **It. Raffaello:** rāf'fa-el'lo¹; rāf'fā-el'lo²; **Rafaële:** rā'fa-el'le¹; rā'fā-el'le²; **L. Raphael:** rē'fi-el¹; rā'fa-el²; **Sp. Rafael:** rā'fa-el¹; rā'fā-el².

raft: raft¹; rāft². See ASK [A floating construction of logs or boards].

Ragau: rē'gō¹; rā'gā² [Bible].—**Rages:** rē'jiz¹; rā'gēs² [Apocrypha].

ragged: rag'id¹; rā'gēd² [1. Having a shabby appearance. 2. Rough or broken in outline, as hills].

ragout: ra-gū¹; rā-gū². **M. ra-gū¹** [A dish of stewed meat and vegetables].

Raguel: rā-giū'el¹; rā-gū'el² [Bible].—**Rahab:** rē'hab¹; rā'hāb² [Bible].—

Rahabla: rē'hā-bai'el¹; rā'hā-bi'el² [Douai Bible].—**Raham:** rē'ham¹; rā'hām² [Bible].

—**Rahelaia:** rē'hā-lē'ya¹; rā'hā-lā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Rahuel:** rē-hiū'el¹; rā-hū'el² [Douai Bible].

Rahway: rē'wē¹; rā'wā²; *not* rā'wē¹ [Town in New Jersey].

Raia: ri-ai'el¹; ra-i'el² [Douai Bible].

raid, rail: rēd¹, rād²; rēl¹, rāl². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid" (ēd¹, ād²); *not* as in "aisle" (ail¹, il²).

railly: rēl'er-¹, *Standard & M.*; rāl'er-y²; *C., I., St., & W.* rēl'ūr-i¹; *E.* rēl'ūr-i¹; *Wr.* rāl'er-¹—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Smart (1836), and Webster (1840-1903) and also noted as preferred in "Webster's Revised Unabridged" (1913). Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855) rēl'er-¹ [Good-humored satire].

rain, raise: rēn¹, rān²; rēz¹, rās². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid," *not* as in "aisle."

raisin: rē'zn¹; rā'sn²—the accepted pronunciation of the day and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797). Compare REASON. Nares (1784) noted that "ai . . . is pronounced like e long, commonly in *raisin* [rē'zn¹] and *plait* [plōit¹]" and was supported by Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791), who pointed out that in Shakespeare's time *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced alike.

Falstaff: *It Reasons* were as plenty as Black-berries, I would give no man a *Reason* upon compulsion. *I King Henry IV.* act II, sc. 4 [First Folio Edition, 1623].

Reason and *raisin* . . . are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.

HENRY JAMES FRY *Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare* p. 225. [London, 1807.]

raison d'être [Fr.]: rē'zōn' dā'tr¹; rā'sōn' dē'tr² [Reason for being; ground for existence].

raisonné [Fr.]: rē'zo-nē¹; rā'sō-ne² [Thought or reasoned out].

raja, rajah: rā'ja¹; rā'ja². *I. & St.* rē'jā¹; *Smart* rē'jā¹ [Hindu prince].

Rajput, Rajpoot: rāj'pūt¹ or rāj-pūt¹; rāj'pōōt² or rāj-pōōt² [Hindu race].—**Rajputana:** rāj'pū-tā'nā¹; rāj'pōo-tā'nā² [Region in Brit. India].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; hut, *börn*;

Rakem: *rē'kem*¹; *rā'kēm*² [Bible].—**Rakkath:** *rak'əth*¹; *rāk'ath*² [Bible].
—**Rakkon:** *rak'en*¹; *rāk'on*² [Bible].

Rakoczy: *rū'ko-tsi*¹; *rā'ko-tsy*² [Hung. patriot (1676-1735)].

Raleigh¹: *rē'li*¹ or *ra'li*¹; *ra'le*² or *rā'le*² [Eng. navigator (1552-1618)].

Raleigh²: *rē'li*¹; *ra'le*² [1. County in Va. 2. The capital of North Carolina].

Ralph: *ralf*¹ or (*British*) *rēf*¹; *rālf*² or (*British*) *rāf*² [A masculine personal name]. [*rā'mā*² [Bible]].

Ram: *ram*¹; *rām*² [Bible].—**Rama, Ramah:** *rē'mā*¹ or *rē'mā*¹; *rā'mā*² or

Ramadan: *ram'a-dūn*¹; *rām'a-dān*² [Moham. fast].

Ramath: *rē'math*¹; *rā'māth*² [Bible].—**Ramatha:** *ram'a-thā*¹; *rām'a-thā*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim:** *rē'ma-thē'im*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ramathaim-sophim:** *rē'ma-thē'im-sō'fim*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-sō'fim*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim-zofim:** *rē'ma-thē'im-zō'fim*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-zō'fim*² [Bible].—**Ramathite:** *rē'math-it*¹; *rā'māth-it*² [Bible].—**Ramath-lehi:** *rē'math-lē'hai*¹; *rā'māth-lē'hi*² [Bible].—**Ramath-mizpeh:** *rē'math-miz'pe*¹; *rā'māth-miz'pē*² [Bible].

Rambouillet (de): *də ran'bū'yē*¹; *de rān'bu'yē*² [Fr. social leader (1538-1665)]. [(1840-1908)].

Ramée (de la): *də la rā'mē*¹; *de lā rā'mē*² [Eng. novelist: "Ouida"]

ramekin: *ram'i-kin*¹; *rām'e-kin*²; *not rēm'kin*¹ [A Welsh rabbit]. [B. C.].

Rameses: *ram'i-siz*¹; *rām'e-sēs*² [Any one of 13 Egypt. kings (1500-1000

Ramesse: *rə-mes*¹; *ra-mēs*² [Douai Bible].

Ramiah: *rə-mai'ā*¹; *ra-mi'ā*² [Bible].

Ramillies: *ram'i-liz*¹ or (*Fr.*) *ra'mi'yī*¹; *rām'i-lēs*² or (*Fr.*) *rā'mi'yē*² [Belg. [village]].

ramose: *rē'mōs*¹; *rā'mōs*². *M. & Wr.* *rə-mōs*¹ [Branching].

Ramoth: *rē'meth*¹; *rā'mōth*² [Bible].

Ramoth-gilead: *rē'meth-gil'i-ad*¹; *rā'mōth-gīl'e-ād*² [Bible].

rampant: *ram'pant*¹; *rām'pant*² [Rearing, leaping].

Rampolla: *rām-pōl'la*¹; *rām-pōl'lā*² [It. cardinal (1843-1913)].

ramus [L.]: *rē'mus*¹; *rā'mūs*² [A branch].

[for the raising of cattle].

ranch: *ranč*¹; *rānč*²; *not ranš*¹. See **ASK** [An estate or establishment

ranchero: *ran-čhé'ro*¹; *rān-čhé'ro*². In Texas, *ranč'hē-rō*¹ [Sp.=Mex. ranchman].

rancho: *rān'cho*¹; *rān'cho*² [Sp.=Am. hut; ranch].

rancor, rancour: *ran'kər*¹; *rān'eor*² [Inveterate bitter enmity].

Randal, Randall: *ran'dəl*¹; *rān'dal*² [Same as **RANDOLPH**].

Randolph: *ran'delf*¹; *rān'dōlf*² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Randolph:** *ran'delf*¹; *rān'dōlf*²; **L. Banulphus:** *ra-nul'fus*¹; *ra-nūl'fūs*²; **Sp. Randolph:** *ran-dōl'fo*¹; *rān-dōl'fo*².

range (v. & n.): *rēnj*¹; *rāng*².

Rangoon: *ran-gūn*¹; *rān-gōon*² [District and city in Brit. India].

Ranjit Singh: *run-jīt'siŋ*¹; *rūn-jīt'siŋg*² [Ind. prince (1780-1839)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; ōil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

rank (*n.* & *v.*): ranʔk¹; rānk².

Ranke (*von*): fon rāŋ'kə¹; fon rāŋ'ke² [Ger. historian (1795-1886)].

ranz des vaches [Fr.]: rāns dē vāsh¹ or (*Swiss*) rān dē vāsh¹; rāns dē vāch² or (*Swiss*) rān dē vāch² [An Alpine cattle-call].

rapacious: rə-pē'shūs¹; rə-pā'shūs² [Given to greedy grasping].

Rapha: rē'fə¹; rā'fa² [Bible].

Raphael: raf'i-el¹ or rē'fi-el¹; rā'fa-el² or rā'fa-əl² [Apocrypha]. See **RAF-**

Raphaia: raf'i-ai¹; rā'fa-i-a² [Douai Bible].—**Raphaim**: raf'i-im¹; rā'fa-im² [Apocrypha].—**Raphaims**: raf'i-imz¹; rā'fa-imz² [Douai Bible].—**Raphan**: rē'fan¹; rā'fan² [Apocrypha].—**Raphidim**: raf'i-dim¹; rā'fi-dim² [Douni Bible].—**Raphu**: rē'fiū¹; rā'fū² [Bible].

Rapidan: rap'i-dan¹; rā'p'i-dān²; not rap'id-an¹ [River in Va.].

rapine: rap'in¹; rā'p'in²; not rap'in¹ [Taking by force the property of others].

rapport: rə-pōrt¹ or (*Fr.*) rə'pōr¹; rā-pōrt² or (*Fr.*) rā'pōr². *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* rap-pōrt¹ [Accordance].

rapprochement [Fr.]: rā'prōsh'mān¹; rā'prōch'mān² [The act of com-

rarefaction: rar'i-fak'shən¹; rār'e-fāe'shōn². *E.* & *M.* rār-ri-fak'shən¹—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777); *I.* rē-ri-fak'shən¹; *St.* rē-re-fak'shun¹ [The act of reducing the density of air, gases, etc.].

rarefy: rar'i-fai¹ or rār'i-fai¹; rār'i-fy² or rār'i-fy². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage, as indicated by *I.* & *St.*, favors rē'ri-fai, which was noted also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [To reduce the density of].

rarity: rar'i-ti¹; rār'i-ty². *E.* & *M.* rār'i-ti¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777); *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* rē'ri-ti¹—indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Inghel (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Uncommonness; infrequency; scarceness]. Compare **CHARITY**.

rascal: ras'kal¹; rās'ēl². Of the current American dictionaries *C.* & *Wr.* indicate ras'kal¹, and *Standard* & *W.* ras'kal¹. Of British works, the English *E.* notes rās'kal¹, and *M.* ras'kal¹, which correctly reflects modern usage from the English Channel to the River Tweed. The Scottish *I.* & *St.* give ras'kal¹, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Nares (1784) the word was classed among those having a double pronunciation (see **ASK**), as *class*, *dance*, *glass*, *grass*, *pass*, *rasp*, etc. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) gave ras'kal¹ [An unprincipled trickster].

Rasias: rə-sai'as¹; rə-si'as² [Douai Bible].

rasorial: rə-sō'ri-əl¹; rə-sō'ri-əl², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *E.* rə-sēr'i-əl¹; *I.* rə-sō'ri-əl¹; *St.* rē-zō'ri-əl¹ [Having the habit of scratching the ground for food].

rasp: rasp¹; rāsp². *E.* & *St.* rāsp¹; *I.* rasp¹. See **ASK** [A tool for filing].

raspberry: raz'ber¹; rās'bēr², *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *Standard*, *E.*, & *W.* raz'-ber¹; *I.* raz'be-ri¹; *St.* rās'ber¹, and also indicated by Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) ras'ber¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855) rāz'ber¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) raz'ber¹. There was no *p* in the early spellings of this word (1623, *resberries*; 1664, *rasberries*).

Raspberry or *Rapsberry*, fruit, a kind of wood-strawberry.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706.]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *gr̄y*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr̄n*;

Rasselas: ras'-lās'; rās'e-lās' [An Abyssinian prince, the hero of Johnson's romance of the same name].

Rasses: ras'iz'; rās'es² [Apocrypha].

ratafia: rat'ā-fi'ā'; rāt'a-fi'ā². Formerly spelt *ratafie* and pronounced rat'a-fi' in harmony with this spelling by Jones (1798) and Webster (1828) [A cordial].

rate: rēt'; rāt² (v. & n.) [Value; price].

rather: rath'ər¹ or rath'ər¹; rāth'er² or rāth'er², *Standard*; C. rath'ūr¹; E. I., & St. rāth'ūr¹; M. rā'ther¹; W. rath'ūr¹; Wr. rath'ər¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated *ra'ther*, which led Walker (1791) to say that they seemed to be of the same opinion as Nares (1781), who, he claimed, pronounced the *a* in this word as the *a* in *raven*, but the earlier lexicographers frequently indicated the stress on the vowel-letter that preceded those that completed a syllable, as Johnson, who gave *ra'ttle*, meaning *rat'tle*. From this practise it may be assumed that *ra'ther* should be read *rath'er*, especially as they describe it as being the comparative of *rath*.

Nares listed the word among others that have a two-fold pronunciation (see *ASK*), as *raft*, *rascal*, *rasp*, etc., hence he may be exonerated from sanctioning the pronunciation rē'ther¹ attributed to him by Walker—a pronunciation recorded by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation rath'ər¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859).

The pronunciation with long vowel (ā) is now usual in England: the short sound (ræθər [rath'ər]) is common in Scotland (but not dialectal) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pronunciation in his time. The use of (rēθər [rē'ther]) preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 166. [Oxford, 1910.]

When recording rath'ər¹ in his work Walker (1791) wrote: "In familiar conversation . . . when *rather* signifies just preferably, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *ray-ther*," now a dialectal pronunciation.

Rathumus: rā-thiū'mus¹; ra-thū'mūs² [Apocrypha].

ratio: rē'shū-o¹; rā'shi-o²; not rē'sho¹ [Relative amount].

ratilocate: rash'ī-es'ī-nēt¹; rāsh'ī-ōg'ī-nāt². Sheridan (1780) rā-shō'sī-nēt¹; Jameson (1827) rē-shi-es'ī-nēt¹ [To draw conclusions from].

ration: rē'shan¹ or rash'an¹; rā'shon² or rāsh'on². The second pronunciation is common to the armies of Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Craigie ("New English Dict.," vol. viii, p. 168) suggests that this may be due to the adoption of the word, in the sense of provisions, from the French [A fixed allowance of food issued daily as to a soldier or sailor].

rational: rash'an-al¹; rāsh'on-al². The pronunciation rē'shan-al¹, introduced by Webster (1828), is now condemned as illiterate. See NATIONAL [Conformable to reason]. [is based].

rationale [L.]: rash'o-nē'lī¹; rāsh'o-nā'lē² [The reason on which something

ratlin, **ratline**: rat'lm¹; rāt'lin² [The cross-ropes attached to the shrouds of a ship]. [etc.].

rattan: ra-tan'¹; rā-tān² [A flexible stem of a palm used in basket-making,

Ravallac: rā'vā'yāk¹; rā'vā'yāe² [Fr. fanatic (1578-1610)].

rave: rēv¹; rāv². See A [To talk excitedly].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, gr̄y, fērn; hīt, lōe; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

ravelin: rav'lin¹; räv'lin² [A fortification].

raven¹: rē'ven¹; rā'ven². See A [A crow-like bird].

raven²: rav'n¹; räv'n² [To take by force; plunder].

ravening (*n.* & *pa.*): rav'n-in¹; räv'n-ing² [*pa.* Seeking for prey].

ravenous: rav'n-us¹; räv'n-üs² [Very hungry].

ravine: ra-vin¹; ra-vin² [A deep gorge].

ravish: rav'ish¹; räv'ish² [1. To enrapture. 2. To violate the chastity of].

raw: rē¹; rā²; *not* rēr¹ [Not cooked].

Raymond, Raymund: rē'mənd¹; rā'mond² [A masculine personal name].

F. **Raymond:** rē'mən¹; rā'mōn²; It. **Raimondo:** rai-mōn'do¹; ri-mōn'do²; L.

Raymundus: rē-mun'dus¹; rā-mūn'dūs²; Sp. **Raimundo:** rai-mūn'do¹; ri-mūn'do²; **Ramón:** ra-mōn¹; rā-mōn².

Razis: rē'zis¹; rā'zis² [Apocrypha].

re- (prefix): rī¹; rē² [Again and again; also, back; against; over; opposite].

re¹: rē¹; rē² [A note in music].—**re²:** rī¹; rē² [In law, an action].

read: rīd¹; rēd² [To utter aloud or note so as to understand the meaning of printed or written words].

reading¹: rīd'ɪn¹; rēd'ing² [The act of uttering aloud or noting the meaning of words].

Reading²: rēd'ɪn¹; rēd'ing² [1. Eng. town. 2. A city in Pa.].

ready: rēd'ɪ¹; rēd'y² [In suitable condition for use].

Reafa, Reafah: ri-ē'yā¹ or ri-ā'ā¹; re-ā'ya² or re-ī'ā² [Bible].

real (*a.*): rīl¹; rēl²; *not* ril¹ [Not artificial, false, or spurious].

real (*n.*): rī'al¹ or (*Sp.*) rē'al¹; rē'al² or (*Sp.*) rē-āl² [A Spanish silver coin].

realism¹: rī'al-izm¹; rē'al-izm² [In art, the presenting of things as they are].

realization: rī'al-i-zē'shən¹; rē'al-i-zā'shon², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* rī'al-ai-zē'shun¹; *I.* rī'al-ai-zē'shun¹; *M.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən¹; *St.* rī'al-i-zē'shun¹ [The act of presenting as existent]. **realisation†.**

really: rī'al-ɪ¹; rē'al-y². Avoid rī'h¹ as illiterate [Actually].

reason: rī'zn¹; rē'sn². Compare RAISIN [1. The motive for an action. 2. The mental faculties]. Note that in this word, and many other words given below, the *s* is voiced or sonorant and has the same sound as *z* in "zebra."

Réaumur, de: rē"ō'mūr', də¹; rē"ō'mūr', də² [Fr. physicist (1683-1757)].

Reay: rē¹; rā² [Scot. parish whence a barony of the United Kingdom derives its name].

Reba: rī'bā¹; rē'ba² [Bible].

Rebecca: ri-bek'ə¹; re-bē'ə² [A feminine personal name]. **Rebekah†.**

F. **Rébecca:** rē'be'kā¹; rē'bē'ē²; G. **Rebeka:** rē-bek'ə¹; rē-bēk'ə²; It. **Rebecca:** rē-bek'ka¹; rē-bē'ē²; Sp. **Rebeca:** rē-bē'ka¹; rē-bē'ē².

rebel (*a. & n.*): reb'el¹; rēb'ēl².

rebel (*v.*): ri-bel¹; re-bēl² [To resist by force the execution of the laws of] [the land].

Reblatha: reb'lə-thā¹; rēb'la-tha² [Douai Bible].

Récamier: rē"ka'myē¹; rē"ēā'myē² [Fr. patroness of literature (1777-1849)].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

receipt (*n.* & *v.*): *rī-sīt*¹; *re-çēt*²—the *p* is silent. See P.

receive: *rī-sīv*¹; *re-çēv*² [To come into possession of].

receptacle: *rī-sep*¹/*ta-kl*¹; *re-çēp*²/*ta-el*². Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) *res*¹/*sep-ta-kl*¹ [Anything that serves to hold something else]. [*tīv*¹/*ty*² [Ability to receive].

receptivity: *rī*¹/*sep-tiv*¹/*i-ti*¹ or *res*¹/*ep-tiv*¹/*i-ti*²; *rē*²/*sēp-tiv*¹/*i-ty*² or *rēç*²/*ēp*².
recess: *rī-sēs*¹ or *rī*¹/*ses*¹; *re-çēs*² or *rē*²/*çēs*². When used of a period of abstention from work, more frequently *rī*¹/*ses*¹ in the United States [1. An inner place or part; indentation; niche. 2. A period of cessation from one's employment].

Rechab: *rī*¹/*kab*¹; *rē*²/*çāb*² [Bible].—**Rechabite**: *rek*¹/*ā-bait*¹; *rē*²/*çā-bīt*² [Bible].—**Rechab**: *rī*¹/*kā*¹; *rē*²/*çā*² [Bible].

réchauffé [Fr.]: *rē*²/*shō*¹/*fe*¹; *rē*²/*çhō*²/*fe*² [That which is worked over, as food warmed up]. [choice or rare].

recherché [Fr.]: *rī*¹/*sher*¹/*shē*¹; *re-çhēr*²/*çhe*² [Something sought for, hence

recipe: *res*¹/*i-pī*¹; *rēç*²/*i-pē*² [A formula or list of ingredients with instructions for mixing; hence, a medical prescription].

reciprocal: *rī*¹/*sip*¹/*ro-kāl*¹; *re-çip*²/*ro-eal*² [Mutually exchanged; interchangeable]. [benefits].

reciprocity: *res*¹/*i-pres*¹/*i-ti*¹; *rēç*²/*i-prōç*²/*i-ty*² [Mutual equality of rights and

recital: *rī*¹/*saī*¹/*tal*¹; *re-çī*²/*tal*² [A concert; also, an entertainment where poetry or prose is spoken before an audience].

recitative: *res*¹/*i-tā*¹/*tiv*¹; *rēç*²/*i-tā*²/*tiv*² [In music, a style of singing, especially in opera or oratorio]. [cultivation, as land].

reclaim: *rī*¹/*klēm*¹; *re-elām*² [1. To obtain the return of. 2. To restore to

reclamation: *rek*¹/*la-mā*¹/*shan*¹; *rē*²/*la-mā*²/*shon*² [The act of reclaiming].

Reclus: *re*¹/*klū*¹/*t*¹; *rē*²/*elū*² [Fr. geographer (1830-1905)]. [ment]

recluse: *rī*¹/*klūs*¹; *re-elūs*²; *not* *rī*¹/*klūs*¹ as Phyfe [One who lives in retire-

recognizable: *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*ā-bl*¹; *rē*²/*ōg-niz*²/*ā-bl*². *E.* *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*ā-bl*¹; *M.* *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*ā-bl*¹; *W.* *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*ā-bl*¹. By Jameson (1827) and Boag (1848) *rī*¹/*keg*¹/*ni-zā-bl*¹; Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) *rī*¹/*ken*¹/*i-zā-bl*¹ [Capable of being recognized].

recognizance: *rī*¹/*keg*¹/*ni-zāns*¹; *re-ōg*²/*ni-zānç*². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated *re*¹/*ken*¹/*i-zāns*¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by C., E., I., M., St., & W. In British legal practise the *ç* is silent; in general usage it is pronounced.

In Eng. the *ç* appeared in the 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older *ken*¹/*i-zāns*¹ is still usual.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 596. [Oxford, 1893.]

The spelling **recognisance** is etymological; that given above is phonetic and now preferred [A sum of money deposited as a surety for the fulfilment of some act].

recognize: *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹; *rē*²/*ōg-niz*². Avoid *rek*¹/*ā-naiz*¹ as illiterate. "Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *rī*¹/*keg*¹/*naiz*¹." Worcester (1886) [To know as having been known before]. Spelt also **recognise** but pronounced the same way.

recognizee: *rī*¹/*keg*¹/*ni-zī*¹; *re-ōg*²/*ni-zē*² [One for whom a recognizance is made].—**recognizer**: *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*er*¹; *rē*²/*ōg-niz*²/*er*².—**recognizor**: *rek*¹/*eg-naiz*¹/*er*¹; *rē*²/*ōg-niz*²/*er*² [One who enters into a recognizance].

recollect: *rek*¹/*ā-lekt*¹; *rē*²/*ā-lēet*² [To recall to mind].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll, mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ail; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

recollect²: rī'kə-lekt¹; rē'ə-lēkt² [To gather together again].

recommend: rek'ə-mend¹; rēe'ə-mēnd²; *not* rī'ko-mend¹ [To commend to the attention of another].—**recommendation**: rek'ə-men-dē'shan¹; rēe'ə-mēn-dī'shon² [The act of commending as worthy of notice, confidence, etc., to another].—**recommender**: rek'ə-men-dē'tar¹; rēe'ə-mēn-dī'tor² [One who recommends].—**recommendatory**: rek'ə-mend'ə-to-rī¹; rēe'ə-mēnd'ə-to-ry²; *not* -men-dē-to-rī¹.

recompense: rek'əm-pens¹; rēe'əm-pēns² [To give an equivalent for, as pay for services].

recompose: rī'kem-pōz¹; rē'ə-om-pōz² [To compose or form anew].

reconcentrado [Sp.]: rē-kōn'sen-trā'do¹; rē-ēn'çen-trā'do², but frequently, as if Anglicized, rī-ken'sen-trā'do¹ [One who, dwelling in the country, is compelled to move within city limits].

recondite: rek'en-dait¹; rēe'ōn-dit², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* rī-ken'dit¹; *M., W., & W.* rek'en-dait¹. The stress has been indicated on all of the syllables of this word at one time or another by the earlier lexicographers. By Bailey (1732) *recondite*, Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) it was placed on the second syllable, re-kend'it¹; by Fenning (1760), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the chief modern dictionaries rek'en-dait¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) rī-ken-dait¹; Perry (1805), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) rī-ken'dit¹ [Hidden; secret].

reconnaissance: rī-ken'ī-sāns¹ or re-kēn'ē-sāns¹; re-ēn'ī-sānç² or rē-ēn'ā-sānç² [A preliminary examination, as of enemy territory in war, before taking action].

reconnaissance: rī-ken'ī-sāns¹; re-ēn'ī-sānç². *C.* rek-o-nei'sāns¹ [Same as RECONNAISSANCE].

reconnoiter, reconnoitre: rek'ə-nei'tar¹; rēe'ə-nōi'ter². Webster (1828) rek-e-noit'er¹; Davis (1830) and Wright (1855) rī-kēn-ei'ter¹ [To make reconnaissance. See above].

record (*n.*): rek'ərd¹ or rek'ərd¹; rēe'ord² or rēe'ord²—The second was formerly common in England and was noted by *E.* By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Marriott (1780), and Sheridan (1780) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Rape of Lucrece," l. 1643), but also on the first by him in Sonnet 55, and by Milton:

An ark, and in the ark his testimony

The *rec'ords* of his covenant.

Paradise Lost bk. xli, l. 251.

But Dryden used it on the last—

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*'

Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.

Dryden *Palamon and Arcite* or *The Knights Tale* l. 725.

The noun *record*, with the accent on the second syllable, still lingers in high legal circles in England. Latham tells us that in the third quarter of the 19th century this was the legal pronunciation, and I can say of my own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone followed the same pronunciation as late as 1868. In such phrases as "Court of Record," English lawyers usually pronounce the last syllable long.

JOHN HYDE in letter to the author from Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1916.

[An official report of any proceedings or a printed or written account of some fact to be preserved].

record (*v.*): rī-kērd¹; re-ērd². The stress should always be put on the last syllable of this verb. Compare the noun, above [To take formal account of in writing].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, bār; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

recount: ri-kaunt¹; re-eount² [To tell the particulars of in detail].

recoup: ri-kūp¹; re-eup² [To obtain something by way of compensation for]. [means for an end].

recourse: ri-kōrs¹; re-eōrs². Avoid ri'kōrs¹ as illiterate [A seeking of a

recreant: rek'ri-ant¹; rē'e-re-ant² [False to a cause to which one is pledged].

recreate¹: rek'ri-ēt¹; rē'e-re-āt² [To amuse]. So also with its relative
re'e-re-a'tive.

recreate²: ri'kri-ēt¹; rē'ere-āt² [To create anew]. So also with its relatives
re'cre-a'tion, re'cre-a'tive. [ercise after toil].

recreation²: rek'ri-ē'shan¹; rē'e-re-ā'shon² [Diverting or pleasurable ex-

recruit: ri-krūt¹; re-erūt² [To raise new supplies; as, to recruit soldiers for an army]. [Uprightness].

rectitude: rek'ti-tiūd¹; rē'e'ti-tūd²—the *u* as in "feud," not as in "rule"

recusancy: rek'yū-zan-si¹ or ri-kiū'zan-si¹; rē'e'yū-san-çy² or re-eū'san-çy²
[Persistent non-compliance with official requirements].

recusant: rek'yū-zant¹ or ri-kiū'zant¹; rē'e'yū-sant² or re-eū'sant². The earlier lexicographers and phoneticians preferred the second, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Walker (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The first was noted by Johnston (1704), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) [Persistently refusing to conform to official requirements].

redemption: ri-demp'shan¹; re-dēmp'shon². Medial *p* is not now silent in this word altho so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who qualified his record with "yet it is not a fault to pronounce it," Walker (1791), and *E., I., & St.* See *P* [The act of recovering by paying for the possession of; also, atonement].

redif [Turk.]: re-dif¹; rē-dif² [The first reserve of the Turkish army].

redintegrate: ri-din'ti-grēt¹; re-dīn'te-grāt² [To restore to perfect state].

redolent: red'o-lent¹; rēd'o-lēnt²; *not* ri-dō'lent¹ [Diffusing a sweet smell].

reduce: ri-diūs¹; re-dūç²; *not* ri-dūs¹ [To diminish in dimensions, quantity, size, or value].

reed, reef, reek, reel. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: rīd¹, rēd²; rīf¹, rēf²; rīk¹, rēk²; rīl¹, rēl².

Reelalah: rī'el-ē'yā¹ or rī'el-ai'ā¹; rē'ēl-ā'yā² or rē'ēl-i'ā² [Bible].—**Reelias:** ri-el'i-as¹; re-ēl'i-as² [Same as REELIUS].—**Reelius:** ri-el'i-us¹; re-ēl'i-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Reema:** rī'i-mā¹; rē'e-mā² [Douai Bible].

refectory: ri-fek'to-ri¹; re-fē'e'to-ry². This word was stressed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who hoped that the word "is yet revocable from this fate," and Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). All the other earlier lexicographers and phoneticians, from Bailey (1732) to Wright (1855), stressed the antepenult, as we do to-day [A room set apart for meals].

refer: ri-fūr¹; re-fēr² [To direct attention to].

referable: ref'ar-a-bl¹; rēf'er-a-bl²; *not* ri-fūr'a-bl¹ as is the common practise [That may be referred to].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ʏ = sing; chin, this.

referee: ref'ə-rī¹; rēf'e-rē² [One to whom something is referred].

reflex (a. & n.): rī'fleks¹; rē'flēks² [I. a. Turned or thrown backward. II. n. An image or copy].

reflex (v.): rī-fleks¹; re-flēks² [To turn back; also, formerly, to return an image of, as in a mirror].

refluent: ref'lu-ent¹; rēf'ly-ent². Avoid rī'flu-ent¹ as illiterate [Flowing ^[back]].

reform¹: rī-fōrm¹; re-fōrm² [To change from bad to good].

reform²: rī-fōrm¹; rē-fōrm² [To form again; remodel].

refragable: ref'ra-ga-bl¹; rēf'ra-ga-bl² [That can be refuted].

refuge: ref'yū¹; rēf'yug² [Shelter from danger or distress].—**ref''u-gee'**.

refuse (n.): ref'yūs¹; rēf'yus². I. ref'yūz¹; M. ref'yūs¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) rēf'yūz¹ [Waste or discarded matter].

refuse (v.): rī-fiūz¹; re-fūs² [To decline to comply, as with a demand].

refutable: rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; re-fūt'a-bl², *Standard*; C. & Wr. rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; E. re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; I. rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; M. rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; St. re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; W. rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹ [Capable of being disproved].

Regem: rī'gem¹; rē'gēm² [Bible].—**Regem=melech:** rī'gem=mī'lek¹ or 'mel'ek¹; rē'gēm=mē'lēc² or 'mēl'ēc² [Bible].

regicide: rej'i-soid¹; rēg'i-čīd² [One who kills a king or sovereign].

Regillus: rī-jil'us¹; re-gīl'ūs² [A lake in ancient Latium, near Rome].

régime [Fr.]: rē'gīm¹; re'zhīm² [A particular system of administration].

Reginald: rej'i-nald¹; rēg'i-nald² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Reinhold:** rai'n'hōlt¹; rīn'hōlt²; D. **Reinold:** rai'nōlt¹; rī'nōlt²; F. **Renaud:** rē-nō¹; re-nō²; **Begnauld:** rē-nyō¹; re-nyō²; G. **Reinold:** rai'nālt¹; rī'nālt²; **Reinhold:** rai'n'hōlt¹; rīn'hōlt²; **Reinwald:** rai'nvālt¹; rīn'vālt²; It. **Rinaldo:** rī-nāl'do¹; rī-nāl'do²; L. **Reginaldus:** rej'i-nal'dus¹; rēg'i-nāl'dūs²; **Reynaldus:** rē-nal'dus¹; re-nāl'dūs²; Sp. **Reynaldos:** rē'i-nāl'dos¹; re'ý-nāl'dōs²; Sw. **Reinhold:** rai'n'hōlt¹; rīn'hōlt².

regnant: reg'nant¹; rēg'nant² [Exercising sovereign powers].

Regnault: rē-nyō¹; re-nyō² [Fr. physicist (1810-78)].

Regnier: rē-nyē¹; re-nyē² [Fr. philologist (1804-84)].

regress (n.): rī'gres¹; rē'grēs² [Passage back; return].

regress (v.): rī-gres¹; re-grēs² [To return to a former place or condition].

regular: reg'yu-lar¹; rēg'yū-lar². Avoid reg'lar¹ as illiterate [According to rule].

Rehablah: rī'hə-bai'ā¹; rē'ha-bī'ā² [Bible].

Rehan: rī'an¹; rē'an² [American actress of Irish birth (1860-1916)].

Rehob: rī'həb¹; rē'hōb² [Bible].—**Rehoboam:** rī'ho-bō'am¹; rē'ho-bō'am² [Bible].—**Rehoboth:** rī-hō'bōth¹; re-hō'bōth² [Bible].—**Rehum:** rī'hūm¹; rē'hūm² [Bible].—**Rei:** rī'ai¹; rē'ī² [Bible].—**Reia:** rī-ai¹; re-ī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Reichsrath: raihs'rāt¹; rīhs'rāt² [Aust. parliament].

Reichstadt: raihs'shtāt¹; rīhs'shtāt² [Free imperial city of Europe that held its charter direct from the Holy Roman Emperor].

Reichstag: raihs'tāh¹; rīhs'tāh² [A branch of the Ger. Imperial parlia- ^[ment]].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thī.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *gē*; hit, *hīt*; police, *pōlice*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

reign: *rēn*¹; *ren*²—the *g* is silent. See G [To exercise sovereign power].

Reims: *rīmz*¹ or (*Fr.*) *rañs*¹; *rēmz*² or (*Fr.*) *rāñs*² [Ancient royal and cathedral city of France].

[*v.* To manage with a rein].

rein (*n.* & *v.*): *rēn*¹; *ren*² [*I. n.* A strap used to control a draft-animal. **II.**

Reinhold: *roin*¹/*hōlt*¹; *rin*¹/*hōlt*² [Ger. philosopher (1758-1823)].

Réjane: *rē*¹/*zān*¹; *re*²/*zhān*² [Gabrielle Réju]. See the next entry.

Réju: *rē*¹/*zū*¹; *re*²/*zhū*² [Fr. actress (1857-1920): stage name RÉJANE].

Rekem: *ri*¹/*kem*¹; *rē*¹/*kēm*² [Bible].

[recovery].

relapse: *ri*¹/*laps*¹; *re*¹/*lāps*² [To fall back, as into disease, after partial

relaxation: *ri*¹/*laks*¹-*ē*¹/*shān*¹; *rē*¹/*lāks*²-*ā*²/*shon*², *Standard, St., & W.; C. & I.* *ri*¹/*lak*¹-*ē*¹/*shān*¹; *E. ri*¹/*laks*¹-*ē*¹/*shun*¹; *M. re*¹/*laks*¹-*ē*¹/*shān*¹; *Wr. rel*¹/*aks*¹-*ē*¹/*shān*¹, a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) all noted *ri*¹/*laks*¹-*ē*¹/*shun*¹ [Release from cares; rest].

relief: *ri*¹/*lif*¹; *re*¹/*lēf*² [The act of freeing from pain, need, etc.].

religion: *ri*¹/*lij*¹/*ōn*¹; *re*¹/*līg*²/*ōn*² [A system of faith, doctrine, and worship].

relique: *rē*¹/*lik*¹; *re*¹/*lik*² [Relic or remainder; as, Thomas Percy's "*Reliques* of Ancient English Poetry"].

remain: *ri*¹/*mēn*¹; *re*¹/*mān*² [To stay or be left behind; also, continue].

Remallah: *rem*¹/*ā*¹/*lai*¹/*ā*¹; *rēm*¹/*ā*¹/*li*¹/*ā*² [Bible].

Rembrandt: *rem*¹/*brant*¹; *rēm*¹/*brānt*² [Dutch painter (1606-69)].

remediable: *ri*¹/*mī*¹/*di*¹/*ā*¹/*bl*¹; *re*¹/*mē*¹/*di*¹/*ā*¹/*bl*². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777) *ri*¹/*med*¹/*i*¹/*ā*¹/*bl*¹ [Capable of being cured].

remediless: *rem*¹/*i*¹/*di*¹/*les*¹; *rēm*¹/*e*¹/*di*¹/*lēs*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* *rem*¹/*e*¹/*di*¹/*les*¹; *M. rem*¹/*i*¹/*di*¹/*les*¹.

M., W., & Wr. indicate *ri*¹/*med*¹/*i*¹/*les*¹ as alternative. This accentuation was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), and Webster (1828) and used by Spenser ("Faerie Queene," I. v. st. 36) and Milton ("Paradise Lost," ix, l. 919), but was condemned by Nares (1784) as "irregular" [Past the help of remedies].

remedy: *rem*¹/*i*¹/*di*¹; *rēm*¹/*e*¹/*dy*² [That which is used to cure or heal disease].

Remela: *ri*¹/*mī*¹/*ai*¹/*ā*¹; *rē*¹/*mē*¹/*i*¹/*ā*² [Douai Bible].

Bemeth: *ri*¹/*mēth*¹ or *rem*¹/*ēth*¹; *rēm*¹/*ēth*² or *rēm*¹/*ēth*² [Bible].

remigrate: *rem*¹/*i*¹/*grēt*¹; *rēm*¹/*i*¹/*grāt*², and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Fenning (1760). *E. & I. ri*¹/*mī*¹/*grēt*¹, also indicated by Wright (1855). Bailey (1775) and Sheridan (1780) *ri*¹/*mī*¹/*grēt*¹ [To migrate back to a former place; return].

remigration: *rem*¹/*i*¹/*grē*¹/*shān*¹; *rēm*¹/*i*¹/*grā*²/*shon*²; Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777) *ri*¹/*mī*¹/*grē*¹/*shun*¹; Sheridan (1780) *ri*¹/*mī*¹/*grē*¹/*shun*¹, also indicated by *E. & I.* [The act of migrating to a former place; returning].

remise¹: *ri*¹/*mīz*¹; *re*¹/*mīz*² [To give back].

[one that has missed].

remise²: *ri*¹/*mīz*¹; *re*¹/*mīz*² [In fencing, a thrust that hits the mark following

2: *ārt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ail; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Remmon: rem'en¹; rēm'on² [Bible].—**Remmon-methoar:** rem'en-meth'-o-ār¹ or rēm-thō'ar¹; rēm'on-meth'o-ār² or rēm-thō'ār² [Bible].—**Remmono:** rem-mō'no¹; rēm-mō'no² [Douai Bible].—**Remmon-phares:** rem'en-fēr'iz¹; rēm'on-fā'-rēs² [Douai Bible].

remonstrate: ri-men'strēt¹; re-mōn'strāt² [To protest to prevent a wrong or secure a right].

If you say *demonstrate* . . . why do you not say *rem'onstrate*? . . . Well, the latter word will not have its back broken if people should choose so to pronounce it. . . . To the question itself there is but one answer. The users of speech do not say *rem'onstrate* for the reason that . . . they have never had a disposition to do so.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 147. [H. '04.]

remonstratation (n.): ri'men-strē'shan¹; rēm'mōn-strā'shon². *E., M., & Wr.* rem-en-strē'shan¹; *I.* ri-men-strē'shan¹ [The act of remonstrating].

Remphan: rem'fan¹; rēm'fān² [Bible].

Rémusat (de): də rēm'mü'zā¹; də rēm'mü'sā² [Fr. family name].

renaissance [Fr.]: rə-nē'sāns¹ or ren'e-sāns¹; re-nā'sānç² or rēn'ā-sānç² [A new birth; revival as of art and letters].

Renalx: rə-nē¹; re-nā² [Belg. manufacturing town].

renal: ri'nəl¹; rē'nəl² [Pert. to the kidneys].

Renan: rə-nān¹; re-nān² [Fr. writer (1823-92)].

renascence: ri-nas'ens¹; re-nās'ēnç² [Rebirth].

Renaud. See under REGINALD.

rend: rend¹; rēnd² [To tear apart].

rendezvous [Fr.]: rān'dē'vū¹; rān'dē'vū². This word is also pronounced by modern dictionaries as if completely Anglicized—ren-de-vū¹, and ren-de-vūz¹; rēn-de-vūz², rēn-de-vūz². Buchanan (1757) indicated ren'di-vūz¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ren'di-vū¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) ren-di-vūz¹ [A meeting; also, an appointment].

René: rə-nē¹; re-nē² [A masculine personal name]. **Renée** (*fem.*). *It.* **Renato:** rē-nā'to¹; rē-nā'to²; **Renata:** rē-nā'ta¹; rē-nā'tā² (*fem.*); *L.* **Renatus:** ri-nē'tus¹; re-nā'tūs².

renege: ri-nīg¹; re-nēg², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.; St.* ri-nij¹, noted also by Webster (1828), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). In England spelt *renegue* [To fail to follow suit in playing cards].

renew: ri-niū¹; re-nū²; *not* rə-nū¹, *nor* ri'niū¹ [To make new or restore to a former state; also, to extend by payment].

reniform: ren'i-fōrm¹ or ri'ni-fōrm¹; rēn'i-fōrm² or rē'ni-fōrm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Shaped like a kidney].

renig: ri-nig¹; re-nīg² [Same as RENEGE].

renitency: ri-nai'ten-si¹; re-nī'tēn-cy²; *C.* ren'i-tēn-si¹; *E.* re-nai'tin-si¹; *I.* ri-nai'ten-si¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855) ren'i-tēn-si¹; but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ri-nai'ten-si¹ [The condition of offering resistance to any influence or force].

2: wōlf, dǫ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Rennes: ren¹; rēn² [Fr. cathedral city].

[city in Ind.].

Rensselaer: ren¹/si-lär¹; rēn²/se-ler² [1. A county and town in N. Y. 2. A

rensselaerite: ren¹/sə-lär-ait¹ or ren²/sə-lē-rai¹; rēn²/se-ler-it² or rēn²/se-lā-rit², *Standard*; C. ren-se-lē-rai¹; E. ren-se-lē-rai¹; I. ren-se-lē-rai¹; M. ren-se-lē-rai¹; St. ren-se-lē-rai¹; W. ren-sə-lür-ait¹; Wr. ren-sə-lir-ait¹ [A variety of talc workable on a lathe].

rent: rent¹; rēnt².

Rent, commeth of the French and signifieth with us, a summe of money or other consideration issuing yearly out of Land or Tenements.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

rentes: rānt¹; rānt²—the s is silent [Fr. govt. bonds].

[vested capital].

rentier [Fr.]: ran¹/tyē¹; rān²/tyē² [One who derives his income from in-

renunciation: ri-nun¹/si-ē-shān¹; re-nūn²/gi-ā-shon²; C., M., & W. ri-nun-si-ē-shān¹; E. re-nun-si-ē-shun¹; I. ri-nun¹/si-ē-shān¹; St. re-nun¹/si-ē-shun¹; Wr. ri-nun-si-ē-shān¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. Buchanan (1757) gave ri-nun-si-ē-shun¹, and this is still in use in Scotland to-day. We owe the survival of the *sheashun* form to Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) [The act of giving up].

[CHAMP.

Benwick: ren¹/ik¹; rēn²/ie²—the w is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-

repairable: ri-pār¹/a-bl¹; re-pār²/a-bl² [Capable of repair].

reparable: rep¹/ə-rə-bl¹; rēp²/a-ra-bl² [Capable of indemnity or atonement].

reparation: rep¹/ə-rē-shān¹; rēp²/a-rā-shon² [The act of making amends, as for injury].

repartee: rep¹/ar-ti¹; rēp²/ar-tē² [A ready, witty, or apt reply].

repast: ri-past¹; re-past². See ASK [A meal].

repeal, repeat. These words are pronounced as two syllables: ri-pil¹, re-pēl²; ri-pit¹, re-pēt².

repertoire: rep¹/ar-twār¹; rēp²/er-twār². See the following word.

répertoire [Fr.]: rē¹/pār-twār¹; re²/pēr-twār² [A list of pieces or numbers that a person is prepared to perform and from which a program may be made up].

repertory: rep¹/ar-tō¹/ri¹; rēp²/er-tō²/ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807) ri-pūr¹/to¹. Buchanan (1757) ri-per¹/to¹. [Same as RÉPERTOIRE.]

repetend: rep¹/i-tend¹; rēp²/e-tēnd², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. & St. rep¹/e-tend¹; I. rep¹/i-tend¹; W. rep¹/i-tend¹; Wr. rep¹/i-tend¹ [In mathematics, that part of a circulating decimal that is repeated indefinitely].

Rephael: ri¹/fi-el¹ or ref¹/i-el¹; rē²/fa-ēl² or rē²/a-ēl² [Bible].—**Rephah:** ri¹/fā¹; rē²/fā² [Bible].—**Rephaiah:** ri¹/fē¹/yā¹ or ri¹/fai¹/ā¹; re²/fā²/yā² or re²/fi²/ā² [Bible].—**Rephaim:** ref¹/i-im¹ or ri¹/fē¹/im¹; rē²/fa²/im² or re²/fā²/im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rephan:** ri¹/fan¹; rē²/fan² [Bible. Same as REMPAN].—**Rephidim:** ref¹/i-dim¹; rē²/i-dim² [Bible].

replevin: ri-plev¹/in¹; re-plēv²/in² [In law, an action to regain possession of property unlawfully detained].

replica: rep¹/li-kə¹; rēp²/li-ea² [A duplicate or facsimile].

repoussage [Fr.]: rə-pū¹/sāz¹; re-pu²/sāzh² [The act of producing designs in relief on sheet metal by hammering on the back].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃sle; au = out; ɔ̃l; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

repoussé [Fr.]: rə-pū'sē¹; re-pu'sē² [Formed in relief by repoussage].

reprimand (n.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd² [Censure for a fault].

reprimand (v.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd². See *ASK. C., E., I., St., & Wr.* indicate the stress on the final syllable, to the *a* of which *E.* gives the sound of *a* in "art," and *I. & St.* the sound of *a* in "at" [To reprove sharply for a fault].

reptile: rep'til¹; rēp'til², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* rep'-tail—the Scottish pronunciation, which *C. & M.* indicate as alternative, and which was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) [A creeping animal].

repugn: ri-piūn¹; re-pūn² [To excite repugnance in].

repugnance: ri-pug'nəns¹; re-pūg'nanç² [A feeling of aversion to something]. Compare *REPUGN.* [teem].

reputable: rep'yu-tə-bl¹; rēp'yu-ta-bl²; not ri-piū'tə-bl¹ [Worthy of es-

requiem: rī'kwī-em¹ or rek'wī-em¹; rē'kwī-ēm² or rēk'wī-ēm². *Smart & St.* indicate the latter as preferred, but *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* note it in second place [A hymn or service for the dead]. [altar].

reredos: rīr'des¹; rēr'dōs²; not rūr'ī-des¹ [An ornamental screen behind an

rescind: ri-sind¹; re-sīnd² [To make void; repeal].

rescission: ri-siz'an¹; re-sīzh'on² [The act of making void].

rescript: rī'skript¹; rē'serīpt² [An official decree or order].

rescue: res'kiū¹; rēs'eū² [To take from danger to safety].

research: ri-sūrch¹; re-sērçh²; not rī'sūrçh¹.

Resen: rī'sen¹; rē'sēn² [Bible].

reservoir: rez'ər-vwēr¹; rēs'er-vwār², *Standard, I., & W.; C. & E.* rez'ər-vwer¹; *M.* rez'ər-vwār¹; *St.* rez'ər-vwer¹; *Wr.* rez'ər-vwēr¹ [A storage-place, as for water or gas].

reset¹: ri-set¹; re-sēt² [*I. n.* Receiving and concealing a criminal or stolen goods. *II. v.* To harbor a criminal or receive stolen goods].

reset²: rī-set¹; rē-sēt² [*I. n.* The act of setting again, as a jewel in a ring. *II. v.* To set again, as a book that is composed in smaller type].

Resheph: rī'shef¹; rē'shēf² [Bible].

Resla: ri-sai'ə¹; re-sī'a² [Douai Bible].

reside: ri-zoid¹; re-šīd² [To settle down and live in (a place)].

residence: rez'ī-dens¹; rēs'i-dēnç² [A dwelling-house].

residential: rez'ī-den'shu-ē-rī¹; rēs'i-dēn'shi-ā-ry² [Having a residence].

residual: ri-zid'yu-əl¹; re-šīd'yu-āl² [Pert. to a residue].

residue: rez'ī-diū¹; rēs'i-dū² [A remainder or surplus].

residuum [L.]: ri-zid'yu-ūm¹; re-šīd'yu-ūm² [A residue].

resign¹: ri-zain¹; re-šin²—the *g* is silent [To give up, as a position, appointment, or the like].

resign²: rī-sain¹; rē-sīn²—the *g* is silent [To sign again]. Compare *RE-SIGN*¹ and see *SIGN*.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

resignation: rez'ig-nē'shən¹; rēs'ig-nā'shon² [The act of resigning].

resignee: ri-zain-ī'¹; re-sin-ē'², *Standard*; *C.* ri-zai-nī'¹; *E.* re-zain-ī'¹; *I.* rī-zain'ī¹; *W.* ri-zain'ī¹; *Wr.* rez-i-nī'¹ [The person to whom something is resigned or given up].

resilient: ri-zil'i-ent¹; re-sil'i-ēnt². By Buchanan (1757) ri-sil'yint¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-sil'yuūt¹ [Having an elastic quality].

resin: rez'in¹; rēs'in² [A substance that exudes from some plants].

resist: ri-zist'¹; re-sist'² [To oppose; withstand].

resoluble: rez'o-liū-bl¹; rēs'o-lū-bl². By Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) ri-sel'yu-bl¹ [Capable of being determined].

resolution: rez'o-liū'shən¹; rēs'o-lū'shon². Avoid -lū'shən¹ as illiterate [A formal proposition adopted by a deliberating body; also, active fortitude].

resolve: ri-zelv'¹; re-sōlv'² [To come to a determination].

resonance: rez'o-nans¹; rēs'o-nanç² [The quality of sending back or prolonging sound].

resort¹ (v.): ri-zērt'¹; re-sōrt'² [To go frequently or habitually to].

resort² (v.): rī-sērt'¹; rē-sōrt'² [To sort again]. See SORT.

[resort].

resort³ (n.): ri-zērt'¹; re-sōrt'² [A place frequented by many; as, a seaside

resound¹: ri-zaund'¹; re-sound'² [To be echoed or send back, as a sound].

resound²: rī-saund'¹; re-sound'² [To sound again]. See SOUND.

resource: ri-sōrs'¹; re-sōrg'² [That which is relied upon for aid or support].

respirable: ri-spair'ā-bl¹; re-spīr'a-bl². *E.* & *I.* res'pi-rā-bl¹, also noted by Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) [Fit for respiration].

respirative: ri-spair'ā-tiv¹; re-spīr'a-tiv²; *E.* res'pi-rē-tiv¹ [Respiratory].

respirator: res'pi-rē'ter¹; rēs'pi-rā'tōr² [A protective device worn over the mouth and nose to moderate or purify the air].

respiratorium: ri-spai'rā-tō'rī-um¹; re-spī'rā-tō'rī-ūm². *C.* res'pi-rā-tō'rī-um¹ [A gill-like organ of aquatic larvæ].

respiratory: ri-spair'ā-to-rī¹; re-spīr'a-to-ry², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* res'pi-rē'ter-i¹; *I.* res'pi-rā'ter-i¹; *M.* ris-pai'rā'ter-i¹; *St.* res-pair'ā'ter-i¹ [Pert. to, caused by, or employed in respiration].

[of labor, sentence, etc.].

respite (v. & n.): res'pit¹; rēs'pit²; *not* res'pait¹ [Temporary suspension, as

respited: res'pit-ed¹; rēs'pit-ēd². Frequently mispronounced ri-spait'id¹. See RESPITE.

respondentia: rī'spen-den'shī-ā¹; rē'spōn-dēn'shī-ā², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* res-pen-den'shī-ā¹; *I.* rī-spen-den'shī-ā¹; *St.* rī'spen-den'shī-ā¹; *Wr.* rī-spen-den'shī-ā¹ [An advance of money on a ship's cargo].

responsorial: rī'spen-sō'rī-āl¹; rē'spōn-sō'rī-āl². *C.* res-pen-sō'rī-āl¹; *M.* ris-pen-sō'rī-āl¹ [Answering].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

restaurant: res'to-rant¹ or res'to'rūn¹; rēs'to-rant² or rēs'to'rān², *Standard*. The second pronunciation here indicated is noted by *Standard* & *M.* as alternative. It is the Fr. pronunciation, in which the final *t* is silent, and is often heard in England. *C.* res'to-rant¹; *E.* res-tu-rēn¹; *I.* res'tō-rant¹; *M.* res'tēr-ent¹; *St.* res'tō-rān¹; *W.* res'to-rant¹; *Wr.* res'to-rān¹ [Fr., a dining-saloon or eating-house].

restaurateur [Fr.]: res'to'ra'tūr¹; rēs'to'rā'tūr² [A restaurant-keeper].

Restigouche: res'ti-gūsh¹; rēs'ti-gūch² [Canadian river and district].

restoration: res'to-rē'shān¹; rēs'to'rā'shon² [The act of restoring].

restorative: ri-stōr'ə-tiv¹; re-stōr'a-tiv². *E.* re-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *I.* ri-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *M.* & *St.* re-ster'ə-tiv¹. American lexicographers uniformly indicate the *o* as in "go," English lexicographers give it as in "or" or "not." See *O* and compare *FORCE* [Something having the power to bring back health, consciousness, etc.].

restrain¹: ri-strēn¹; re-strān² [To hold back from acting; check].

restrain²: ri-strēn¹; rē-strān² [To strain anew, as through a cloth].

result: ri-zult¹; re-ſult²—note the sonant quality of the *s* [The outcome of an action].

resume: ri-ziūm¹; re-ſum² [To take up again].

résumé [Fr.]: rē'zū'mē¹; rē'gū'mē² [A summary].

resumption: ri-zump'shān¹; re-ſump'shon²; *Standard*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* ri-zum'shān¹. In British usage the *p* is not generally sounded [The act of taking up again].

resurrection: rez'v-ek'shān¹; rēs'ū-rēe'shon² [A rising from the dead].

Reszke (de): resh'kē¹; rēsh'kē² [Polish operatic singers].

retail (n.): ri-tēl¹; re-tāl², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-tēl¹, and altho still heard in Scotland is not noted as in use there by *I.* & *St.* [Sale by small quantities].

Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by retail'.

DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 376.

retail (v.): ri-tēl¹; re-tāl². *E.* & *St.* re-tēl¹; *I.* ri-tēl¹. In the United States frequently stressed ri-tēl¹ when distinguished from *whole-sale*: a use noted as heard in England late in the 18th century [To sell in small quantities].

retailer: ri-tēl'ār¹; re-tāl'er², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ri-tē'lar¹; *E.* & *St.* re-tēl'ār¹; *I.* ri-tēl'ār¹. Notwithstanding that of the modern dictionaries only the Imperial prefers the *e* of the first syllable of this word long, and the Century, Webster, and Worcester alone indicate this letter long, and the syllable as stressed, ri-tēl'ār¹, the pronunciation ri-tēl'ār¹ is very common in the United States. Buchanan (1757) noted ri-tēl'ār¹ [One who sells by retail].

retardation: ri-tar-dē'shān¹; rē-tār-dā'shon². *Wr.* ret-ər-dē'shān¹, and so indicated by Walker (1791). By Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) ri-tar-dē'shān¹ [The act of delaying or the amount of delay effected].

retch: rech¹; rēch²; *St.* & *Wr.* rēch¹. Also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), but by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) noted as rech¹, the accepted pronunciation of our time [To strain, as in an effort to vomit].

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

rete: rī'tī¹; rē'tē²; *not* rī't¹ [Network].

Bethel: rə-tel'¹; re-tēl'²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. town].

retiarius: rī'shū-ē-rī-us¹; rē'shi-ā-rī-ūs² [A gladiator who fought armed with a net and trident]. [nets or net-like webs].

retary: rī'shū-ē-rī¹; rē'shi-ā-ry², *M.* rī'shū-ā-rī¹ [Pert. to the making of

reticent: ret'ī-sent¹; rēt'ī-çent² [Not given to expressing thought; keeping silent]. [network].

reticula: rī-tik'yu-lā¹; re-tīē'yu-lā² [Net-like structures or structures of

reticular: rī-tik'yu-lar¹; re-tīē'yu-lar² [Like a network]. So also with its relatives **re-tic'u-late**, **re-tic'u-lat'**ed, **re-tic'u-la'tion**.

reticule: ret'ī-kiul¹; rēt'ī-eul² [A small bag made formerly of network].

retiform: rī'ti-fērm¹; rē'ti-fōrm², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & I.* rī'ti-fērm¹; *St. & Wr.* ret'ī-fērm¹ [Arranged like network].

retina: ret'ī-nā¹; rēt'ī-nā² [The inner coat of the eye].

retinue: ret'ī-niū¹; rēt'ī-nū². Now uniformly stressed on the first syllable, and also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), but formerly on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), and Nares (1784) [The body of persons who attend a person of rank].

In himself was all his state,
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On Princes, when their rich *Retin'ue* long . . .
Dazzles the croud. MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. v, l. 353 [1667].

There appears
The long *Retin'ue* of a Prosperous Reign.
A Series of successful Years. DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* l. 506 [1685].

tribution: ret'ri-biū'shān¹; rēt'ri-bū'shon² [The act of inflicting loss or punishment for harm or evil done].

tributive: rī-trib'yu-tiv¹; re-trib'yu-tiv² [Tending to punish].

etro- (prefix): rī'tro-¹ or ret'ro-¹; rē'tro-² or rēt'ro-² [Back; backward: used in many terms to indicate a posterior position (as *retro-nasal*, situated at the back of the nose), also return and backward motion (see **RETROCEDE**; **RETROGRADE**, below)].

etroact: rī'tro-akt'¹ or ret'ro-akt'¹; rē'tro-āet'² or rēt'ro-āet'². *C., E., St., & Wr.* indicate only the first. So also for its relatives **ret'ro-ac'tion**, **ret'ro-ac'tive** [To affect past events, acts, obligations, penalties, etc.].

etrocede: rī'tro-sīd'¹; rē'tro-çēd'², *Standard, C., E., & I.; M. & W.* ret'-ro-sīd'¹; *St.* rī'trō-sīd'¹; *Wr.* rī'trō-sīd'¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) **retrocede'**; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) rī'tro-sīd'¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Webster (1847) ret'ro-sīd'¹ [To move backward; go back or give way].

etrocession: rī'tro-sesh'an¹ or ret'ro-sesh'an¹; rē'tro-çesh'on² or rēt'ro-çesh'on². See **RETROCEDE** [The act of giving back, moving backward, or yielding].

etrogradation: ret'ro-[or rī'tro-]grā-dē'shān¹; rēt'ro-[or rē'tro-]grā-dā'shon² [Movement backward].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

retrograde: ret'ro-grēd¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or rī'tro-grēd¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-grād² or rē'tro-grād²*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1836), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Bailey (1777), Marriott (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To deteriorate or move backward].

retrogression: rī'tro-gresh'an¹ or ret'ro-gresh'on¹; rē'tro-ērēsh'on² or rēt'ro-ērēsh'on², *Standard & W.; C., E., I., & M. rī'tro-gresh'an¹; St. rī'tro-gresh'en¹; Wr. ret-ro-gresh'an¹*. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780); the second by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791).

retrospect: ret'ro-spekt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or rī'tro-spekt¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-spēet² or rē'tro-spēet²*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the second was supported by Buchanan (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A looking back on things past].

retrospection: ret'ro-spek'shan¹ or rī'tro-spek'shan¹; rēt'ro-spēe'shon² or rē'tro-spēe'shon² [The act of recalling to remembrance].—**retrospective:** ret'ro-[or rī'tro]-spek'tiv¹; rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-spēe'tiv² [Looking back on the past].

retroussé [Fr.]: rə-trū'sē¹; re-trū'sē² [Tip-tilted: said of a nose].

retroversion: rī'tro-vūr'shan¹ or ret'ro-vūr'shan¹; rē'tro-vēr'shon² or rēt'ro-vēr'shon² [A turning or tipping back].

retrovert: rī'tro-vūrt¹; rēt'ro-vērt², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. rī'tro-vūrt¹; St. rī'tro-vūrt¹; Wr. ret'ro-vūrt¹* [To turn back].

Reu: rī'u¹ or rū¹; rē'u² or rū² [Bible].—**Reuben:** rū'ben¹; rū'bēn² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **F. Ruben:** rū'bān¹; rū'bān²; **L. Reubenus:** rū-bī'nus¹; rū-bē'nūs².—**Reubenites:** rū'ben-its¹; rū'bēn-its² [Bible].—**Reuel:** rū-el¹; rū'el² [Bible].—**Reumah:** rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

Réunion: rē'u'ni-ēn¹; rē'u'ni-ōn² [Fr. island colony in Indian ocean].

Reuter: rei'tər¹; rōi'tər¹ [Eng. founder (of Ger. birth) of the telegraphic news agency that bears his name (1821-99)].

reveille: rev'e-lī¹; rēv'ē-lē², *Standard; C. re-vēl'ye¹; E. ri-vē-yā¹; I. rī-vēl'yē¹; M. ri-vēl'yē¹; St. rē-vēl'yē¹; W. ri-vēl'ya¹; Wr. ri-vēl¹*. The military pronunciation in the United States is rev'e-lī¹; in Great Britain ri-vel¹. In Fr. rēv'ēlye¹ [A morning signal to waken soldiers and notify them it is time to rise].

revenue: rev'i-niū¹; rēv'e-nū², *Standard*. The penultimate *e* should be pronounced as *e* in "valley," not as in "moment." *C., M., W., & Wr. rev'e-niū¹; E. & St. rev'en-yū¹; I. rev'e-niū¹*. Altho Walker claimed that Bailey and Johnson were for the accent on the second syllable, neither Bailey (1724-1732) nor Johnson (1755) indicates the position of any stress. Johnson says, "Its action is uncertain." Nares stresses the second syllable, but adds, "Revenue is accented both ways by the best writers." Shakespeare used the stress on the first and on the second syllable, Jonson, Milton, and Young on the second, and Dean Swift on the first [The yearly income of a government or state from all sources].

What are they but the black *reven'nue* of Purgatorie. MILTON *Antimadversions* [1641].

When men grow great from their *reven'ue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament.

YOUNG *Love of Fame* I, st. 21, l. 189 [1728].

The stressing *reven'ue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolete.

W. A. CRAIGIE in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 597. [Oxford, 1910.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

I have a Widdow Aunt, a dowager,
Of great *reuen'neue*, and she hath no childe.

SHAKESPEARE *A Midsummer Night's Dreame* act i, sc. 1 [1599].

A confidence sans bound, He being thus Lorded,
Not onely with what my *reuen'neue* yielded,
But what my power might else exact.

SHAKESPEARE *The Tempest* act i, sc. 2 [1611].

By that one spell he lives, eats, drinks, arrays

Himself: his whole *reuen'ue* is, God pays. JONSON *Epigrammes* xii [1612].

levere¹: rī-vīr¹; re-vār² [Am. patriot (1735-1818)].

ever²: rī-vīr¹; re-vār² [To regard with veneration].

everence: rev'ar-ens¹; rēv'er-ēnç² [To regard with profound respect].

everend: rev'ə-rənd¹; rēv'e-rend² [Being a clergyman].

everent: rev'ə-rent¹; rēv'e-rēnt² [Feeling reverence].

everie: rev'ar-i¹; rēv'er-i². *Wr.* rev-ə-rī¹. The Anglicized form *rev'er-y*, now almost archaic, was noted by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The form *reverie* was stressed on the final syllable by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Daydreaming]. [canceled].

evocable: rev'o-kə-bl¹; rēv'o-ea-bl² [Capable of being taken back or

evocation: rev'o-kē'shən¹; rēv'o-eā'shon² [The act of taking back].

evolt (*n.* & *v.*): rī-vōlt¹ or rī-velt¹; re-vōlt² or re-vōlt². The former was supported by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). The latter is indicated as second choice by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; it was the preferred pronunciation of Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). Walker misquotes Sheridan and others as favoring a pronunciation that rhymes with *mult*. As indicated above, the distinction made was between *o* as in "not" and *o* as in "go" [I. *n.* An uprising against constituted authority. II. *v.* To rise in opposition to such authority].

leybaud: rē'bō¹; rē'bō² [Fr. publicist (1799-1879)].

leyes: rē'yēs¹; rē'yēs² [Colombian soldier-statesman (1852-1921)]

leykjavik: rē'kyu-vik¹; rē'kyā-vik² [Capital of Iceland].

eynard: rē'nard¹; rē'nard², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & Wr.* ren'ard¹; I. rē'nard¹; St. ren'ard¹ [The fox, especially as the personification of cunning].

Believe not every flattering Knave's report.

There's many a *Reynard* lurking in the court.

DRYDEN *The Cock and Fox* l. 662 [1700].

tezeph: rī'zef¹; rē'zēf² [Bible].—**Rezīa**: rī-zai'a¹; re-zī'a² [Bible].—**Rezin**: rī'zin¹; rē'zin² [Bible].—**Rezon**: rī'zan¹; rē'zon² [Bible].

h. A digraph occurring in words of Greek origin. See H and R.

H is always silent when it follows *r* in the beginning of a word, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric, rhyme*, etc., and elsewhere in the same syllable, as *skirrhut*. It is also silent when a final letter, as in *ah, hallelujah, catarrh, myrrh*, etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* ch. viii, pt. 1, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

thegium: rī'ji-um¹; rē'gi-ūm² [Bible].

theims: rīmz¹ or (*Fr.*) rañs¹; rēmz² or (*Fr.*) răñs². Same as REIMS.

: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón;

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Rheingold: rain'göld¹ or (Ger.) -gölt¹; rin'göld² or (Ger.) -gölt² [In Ger. myth, the gold snatched from the Rhine from which a talismanic ring that rendered its owner all-powerful was made].

Rhesa: rī'sə¹; rē'sa² [Bible].

rhetoric: ret'o-rik¹; rēt'o-rīe² [The art of perfecting discourse].—**rhetorical:** ri-ter'i-kəl¹; re-tōr'i-cal² [Pert. to or of the nature of rhetoric].—**rhetorician:** ret'o-rish'en¹; rēt'o-rish'an² [A master of rhetoric].

rheum: rūm¹; rūm² [Catarrhal discharge from the eyes and nose].

rheumatic: ru-mat'ik¹; rū-măt'ie² [Pert. to rheumatism].

rheumatism: rū'ma-tizm¹; rū'ma-tizm² [An inflammatory disease affecting connective-tissue structures].

rhind: rind¹ or raind¹; rīnd² or rīnd² [A millstone-supporter].

rhinitis: ri-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; ri-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the [nose].]

rhinoceros: rai-nēs'a-res¹; rī-nōç'e-rōs² [A large, thick-skinned, African or Asiatic quadruped, having one horn, sometimes two horns, on its nose].

rhizoma, rhizome: rai-zō'ma¹; rai'zōm¹; rī-zō'ma²; rī'zōm² [A plant-stem that produces roots below the earth and leaves above].

Rhoda: rō'da¹; rō'da² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Rhode: rōd¹; rōd² [Douai Bible].

rhodeoretin: rō'di-o-ret'in¹; rō'de-o-rēt'in², *Standard*; C. rō-di-er'e-tin¹; E. rō-de-er'e-tin¹; M. rō-di-er'i-tin¹. Same as CONVULVULIN.

Rhodes: rōdz¹; rōdz² [1. Turk. island in the Ægean sea. 2. Brit. South-African administrator (1853-1902)].

Rhodesia: rō-dī'zi-a¹ or -dī'si-a¹; rō-dē'si-a² or -dē'si-a²; *not* rō-dī'si-a¹ [Brit. territory in South Africa].

Rhodocus: rōd'o-kus¹; rōd'o-eūs² [Apocrypha].

Rhododendron: rō'do-den'dran¹; rō'do-dēn'dron². Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) rōd'o-den'dran¹ [A shrub or small tree with clusters of large beautiful bright flowers].

rhomb: remb¹; rōmb², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St. rem¹; Wr. rumb¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); the second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Worcester (1859), but it has gone out of use.

Dr. Ash, who recorded *rhomb*, *rhombus*, and *rhumb*, made no comment whatever on the pronunciation of any one of them. Nares (1784) remarks that "B is usually silent when it follows m in a termination, as in *lamb*, *climb*, *dumb*, etc., but it is spoken in *rhomb*." He makes no comment on the sound of o in this word, but omits the word from his "list of words in which o has the sound of short u" [An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles].

rhumb: rum¹; rūm², *Standard*, E., I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr. rumb¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) seems to be the only one who notes this word: "Rhumb (*s. in navigation*). The vertical circle of any given place, the intersection of the vertical circle with the horizon."

Rhys: rīs¹; rīs² [1. Eng. author (1859-). 2. Welsh scholar (1840-1914)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **nēt**, **ēr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **börn**;

rhythm: **rithm**¹; **rŷthm**², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & Wr.* **rithm**¹; *W.* **rith**¹^{m1}. By the earlier lexicographers the *th* was indicated as having the sound of *th* in *thorn*¹, only Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) gave it the sound of *th* in *this*¹ [The harmonious repetition of certain fixed sounds]. So also with its relatives **rhythmic**, **rhythmi-cal**, **rhythmi-cal-ly**, **rhythmic-i-ty**, **rhyth-mics**.

Rialto: **ri-al**¹^{to} or (*It.*) **ri-äl**¹^{tō}; **ri-äl**²^{to} or (*It.*) **ri-äl**²^{tō} [A famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice; also, the commercial quarter of ancient Venice].

Ribai: **rai**¹^{bē} or **rai**¹^{bē}^{ai}; **ri**¹^{bā} or **ri**¹^{bā}ⁱ [Bible].

ribald: **rib**¹^{ald}; **rib**¹^{ald}² [Indulging in obscenity].—**ribaldry**: **rib**¹^{ald}^{ry}; **rib**¹^{ald}^{ry}² [Coarse or indecent language or conduct].

Ribault: **ri**¹^{bō}¹; **ri**¹^{bō}²—the *l* and *t* are silent [Fr. explorer and colonizer of Florida (1520-65)]. **Ribaut**[†].

rib-band: **rib**¹^{band}¹; **rib**¹^{band}². *M.* **rib**¹^{and}¹; *not* **rib**¹^{an}¹ [A timber used in ship-building and launching]. In Eng. written correctly as a solid word.

Ribera: **ri**¹^{bē}^{ru}; **ri**¹^{bē}^{rā} [Sp. painter (1588-1656)].

Riblah: **rib**¹^{lā}; **rib**¹^{lā}² [Bible].

Ribot: **ri**¹^{bō}¹; **ri**¹^{bō}² [1. Fr. psychologist (1839-1916). 2. Fr. statesman and premier (1842-1923)]. [1741-1810].

Ricci: **rit**¹^{chi}; **rit**¹^{chi}² [1. Jesuit missionary (1552-1610). 2. It. prelate

rice: **rois**¹; **ri**¹^ç² [A cereal grass the grain or seeds of which are eaten by more human beings than any other cereal].

rich: **rich**¹; **rich**²; *not* **ri**¹^{sh}¹, *nor* **ri**¹^{sh}¹ as sometimes pronounced by the foreign-born [Having much money, land or other valuable property].

Richard: **rich**¹^{ard}¹; **rich**¹^{ard}² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Richard**: **ri**¹^{shā}¹; **ri**¹^{chā}²; **F. Richard**: **ri**¹^{shār}¹; **ri**¹^{chār}²; **G. Richard**: **ri**¹^{nart}¹; **ri**¹^{nart}²; **Reichard**: **rai**¹^{nart}¹; **ri**¹^{nart}²; *It. Ricardo*: **ri**¹^{kār}^{do}; **ri**¹^{cār}^{do}; **Riccardo**[†]; **L. Ricardus, Richardus**: **ri**¹^{kār}^{dus}; **ri**¹^{cār}^{dus}; *Pg. Sp. Ricardo*: **ri**¹^{kār}^{do}; **ri**¹^{cār}^{do}.

Richelleu: **ri**¹^{shē}^{lyū}¹ or (*Anglice*) **ri**¹^{sh}^ə^{lū}¹; **ri**¹^{che}^{lyū}² or (*Anglice*) **ri**¹^{ch}^ə^{lū}² [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1585-1642)].

Richepin: **ri**¹^{sh}^{pañ}¹; **ri**¹^{sh}^{pañ}² [Fr. poet; playwright (1849-)].

Richter: **ri**¹^{tar}¹; **ri**¹^{tar}² [Ger. author (1763-1825)].

ricochet: **rik**¹^o^{shē}¹; **riē**¹^o^{chē}², *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* **rik**¹^o^{shē}¹; *E.* **rik**¹^ə^{shet}¹; *I.* **rik**¹^ə^{shet}¹; *M.* **rik**¹^ə^{shē}¹; *St.* **rik**¹^o^{shē}¹ [The bounding or skipping, as of a projectile when fired at a low angle].

Ricord: **ri**¹^{kō}^r¹; **ri**¹^{eō}^r² [Fr. physician (1800-89)].

ridiculous: **ri**¹^{dik}^{yu}^{lus}¹; **ri**¹^{dē}^{yu}^{lūs}²—a word of four syllables; *not* **ri**¹^{dik}^{les}¹ [Calculated to excite laughter].

Riel: **ril**¹; **rē**¹^l² [Canadian agitator (1844-85)].

Rienzi: **ri**¹^{en}^{zī}¹; **ri**¹^{en}^{zī}² [Rom. tribune (1313-54)].

Riesen-Gebirge: **ri**¹^{zen}^{gā}^{bīr}^{gā}¹; **rē**¹^{şen}^{gē}^{bīr}^{gē}² [Mountains between Bohemia and Prussia]. [from *it*].

Riesling: **ri**¹^{sh}^{lŷ}¹; **rēs**¹^{ling}² [A variety of grape; also, a white wine made

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prēy**, **fēr**ⁿ; **hit**, **Ice**, **i**¹^ē; **i**¹^ē; **gō**, **nōt**, **ēr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlse; uu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Riga: ri'gə¹; ri'gə² [Rus. gulf and spt.].

[to moral law].

right: rait¹; rit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [That which conforms

righteous: rai'chus¹; ri'chūs², *Standard*; C. rai'tyus¹; E., I., & St. rait'-yus¹; M. rait'yas¹; W. & W. rai'chas¹. By Buchanan (1757) rait'yus¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Both Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted rai'chus¹; Jameson (1827) rai'tu-us¹ [Conforming to the divine standard of right and justice].

Rigi-Culm: ri'gi-kūlm¹; ri'gi-eulm² [A Swiss mountain peak].

[to rule].

rigid: rij'id¹; ri'g'id². See G [Not pliant or flexible; also, adhering strictly

rigidity: ri-jid'i-ti¹; ri-g'id'i-ty². Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* of the first syllable long and repeated it in his edition of 1789 [The state of being rigid].

Rils: ris¹; rīs² [Am. reformer; born in Denmark (1849-1914)].

rile: rail¹; ril² [Same as ROIL: a colloquial or provincial form common to the United States].

Roil is not merely heard as *rile* [rail¹; ril²], but is not unfrequently found so printed.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 3, p. 134. [H. 1909.]

rilievo [It.]: ri-lye'vo¹; ri-lye'vo² [Relief in sculpture]. Compare RELIEVO.

rime: ruim¹; rim². The original and etymologically correct spelling of *rhyme*, a form which Dr. Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. viii, s. v.) says was introduced about 1560 and continued in use until about the close of the 17th century. [Correspondence in the terminal sounds of lines or words].

Rimmon: rim'on¹; rim'on² [Bible].—**Rimmono:** ri-mō'no¹; ri-mō'no² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rimmon-perez:** rim'on-pē'rīz¹; rim'on-pā'rēz² [Bible].—**Rimmon-perez:** rim'on-pē'rīz¹; rim'on-pā'rēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

rimose: rai-mōs'¹; ri-mōs'², *Standard*, M., & St.; C., E., & W. rai'mōs¹; I. raim'ōs¹; W. r. ri-mōs'¹.

Rimose, -sous. L. full of chinks.

E. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [1876].

rind: raind¹; rīnd² [The skin or outer coat of flesh, fruit, or trees].

rinderpest: rin'dər-pest¹; rīn'dər-pēst²; not rain'dər-pest¹ [Cattle-plague].

ring (n. & v.): riŋ¹; rīŋ². On the mispronunciation of *ng* final and medial, see Introductory, pages xix-xx, and NG (p. 621).—**ringing:** riŋ'ŋ¹; rīŋ'ŋ².

Rinnah: rin'ā¹; rīn'ā² [Bible].

rinse: rins¹; rīns². Provincially, in the United States, rens¹ [To cleanse by dipping and redipping in water].

Rio de Janeiro: ri'ō dē ʒə-nē'ro¹ or (Pg.) ri'ō dē ʒā-nē'ī-ro¹; ri'ō dē zha-nē'ro² or (Pg.) ri'ō dē zhā-nē'ī-ro¹ [Braz. state and capital].

Rio de la Plata: ri'ō dē la plā'tā¹; ri'ō dē lā plā'tā² [S. Am. estuary].

Rio Grande: ri'ō grān'dē¹ or ri'ō-gran'di¹; ri'ō grān'dē² or ri'ō-grān'de² [River between U. S. and Mexico].

ripen: raip'n¹; rīp'n² [To mature, as fruit or grain, and be fit for use].

Riphath: roi'fath¹; ri'fath² [Bible].

Ripon: rip'en¹; rīp'on² [1. Eng. city. 2. City in Wis.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fā*-t; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

rise (*n.*): *raiz*¹; *riſ*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* Buchanan (1766) indicated *rise* *riss*, without distinguishing between the verb and noun. Ash (1775) noted "the *s* is sounded sharp." Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the *s* as sharp—*rais*¹; *riſ*².

Some nouns and verbs . . . are distinguished from each other by the different sounds of *s* in the final *se*: thus *grease* is spoken with *s* hard; *to grease*, with the sound of *z*: so . . . *rise* and *to rise*: the *s* being in every instance hard in the substantive, and like *z* in the verb.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 124. [London, 1784.]

The nouns "enterprise" and "surprise" are exceptions to this rule.

This consistent pronunciation, though enforced by our author [Walker] in a note in this place, is scarcely known in Ireland and is monopolized in England by the polite and the educated. TOWNSEND YOUNG *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

In 1599 Shakespeare wrote:

My heart doth charge the watch: the morning *rise*

Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest.

Not daring trust the office of mine *eyes*

While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark.

The Passionate Pilgrim st. xv.

Waller used the same words in rime about 1650.

The world to which you fly so fast,

From us to them can pay your haste

With no such object, and salute your *rise*

With no such wonder as De Mornay's *eyes*.

WALLER as cited by Johnson in his *English Dictionary* s. v. [1755].

Creech (1697) rimed *rise* with *skies*, and Scott, with *flies* (see below):

Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*

She took her flight, and quickly reacht the *skies*.

THOMAS CREECH translation of *Mamilius* 1, 6.

Wesley (1738) favored *rais*¹:

Death in vain forbids His *rise*;

Christ hath opened *Paradise*.

Easter Hymn st. 3.

Bailey (1724-32) makes no comment on the word; Johnson (1755) says laconically, "From the verb," but cites Waller and Creech, who, as quoted above, favor the *z* sound. Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Townsend Young (1859), and Cull (1864) give to the *s* the sound of *z*, as do all the modern dictionaries except "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dict." (1913).

The steed along the drawbridge *flies*,

Just as it trembled on the *rise*.

SCOTT *Marmion* vi, st. 25 [1808].

To-day best usage makes no distinction in the pronunciation of *rise*, verb or noun.

rise (*v.*): *raiz*¹; *riſ*². See the preceding word [To move from a lower to a higher position].

risqué [Fr.]: *riſ*² *kē*¹; *riſ*² *ke*² [Of questionable taste; daring; suggestive].

Rissah: *riſ*² *ā*¹; *riſ*² *ā*² [Bible].

rissole [Fr.]: *ri*² *sō*¹ *lē*¹; *ri*² *sō*¹ *lē*² [Browned by frying].

[rolls].

rissole [Fr.]: *ri*² *sō*¹; *ri*² *sō*¹ *lē*² [In cookery, mince-meat served in sausage-like

Ristori: *riſ*² *tō*¹ *ri*¹; *riſ*² *tō*¹ *ri*² [It. actress (1822-1906)].

Rithmah: *riſ*² *hā*¹; *riſ*² *hā*² [Bible].

Riviera: *ri*² *vī*¹ *ē*¹ *ra*¹; *ri*² *vī*¹ *ē*² *ra*² [Coast of Gulf of Genoa].

riivière [Fr.]: *ri*² *vyār*¹; *ri*² *vyār*² [A necklace].

2: *ārt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i*=*ē*; *i*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wō*, *ū*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔ̃sle; au = out; ɔ̃l; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Rivière: rī'vyār¹; rī'vyêr² [Eng. artist (1840-1920)]. [ans, 1797].

Rivoli: rī'vo-lī¹; rī'vo-lī² [It. village where Napoleon defeated the Austrians].
rivose: rī-vōs¹; rī-vōs², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., St., & W.* rai'vōs¹ [Having irregular grooves].

Rizia: riz'ī-ə¹; rīz'ī-a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rizpah:** riz'pā¹; rīz'pā² [Bible].

Rizzio: rīt'sī-ō¹ or (*Anglice*) riz'ī-o¹; rīt'sī-ō² or (*Anglice*) rīz'ī-o² [It. musician (1540-66)].

road: rōd¹; rōd². See O [A path for vehicles].

Roaga: rō'ə-gā¹; rō'a-gā² [Douai Bible].

roam: rōm¹; rōm². See O [To move from place to place].

roan: rōn¹; rōn². See O [Of a chestnut color].

Roanoke: rō'ə-nōk¹; rō'a-nōk² [1. A city in Virginia. 2. An island off [North Carolina].

roar: rēr¹; rōr². See O [A loud prolonged sound].

roast: rōst¹; rōst². See O [To cook before an open fire or subject in an oven to the action of radiant heat and hot air].

Robartes: ro-bārts¹; ro-bārts² [Eng. family name]. [(1400-1566)].

Robbia (della): del'la reb'bī-a¹; dēl'lā rōb'bī-ā² [Family of It. sculptors

Robert: reb'art¹; rōb'ert² [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Robert:** rō'bert¹; rō'bērt²; F. **Robert:** rō'bār¹; rō'bēr²; **Rupert:** rū'per¹; rū'pēr²; G. **Robert:** rō'bert¹; rō'bērt²; **Rupert:** rū'pert¹; rū'pērt²; It. Pg. Sp. **Roberto:** ro-bēr'to¹; ro-bēr'to²; It. Sp. **Ruberto:** rū-ber'to¹; rū-bēr'to²; L. **Robertus:** ro-būr'tus¹; ro-bēr'tūs². [71].

Robert-Houdin: rō'bār'='ū'dān¹; rō'bēr'='ū'dān² [Fr. mechanician (1805-

Robespierre: reh'əs-pīr¹ or (*Fr.*) rō'bes'pyār¹; rōb'es-pēr² or (*Fr.*) rō'-bēs'pyēr² [Fr. revolutionist (1758-94)].

Roboam: ro-bō'am¹; ro-bō'am² [Bible].

robust: ro-bust¹; ro-büst² [Strong and hardy].

Robusti: ro-būs'tī¹; ro-būs'tī². Same as TINTORETTO.

robustious: ro-bust'yus¹; ro-büst'yūs², *E., I., M., & Wr.; C.* ro-bus'tius¹; *Standard* ro-bus'chus¹ [Recently revived but still archaic form of robust].

Rochambeau: ro'shan'bō¹; ro'çhān'bō² [Fr. marshal (1725-1807)].

Roche¹: rōçh¹; rōçh² [Eng. novelist (1764-1845)].

Roche²: rōsh¹; rōçh² [Fr. astronomer (1820-83)].

Rochefort-Luçay: rōsh'fōr'='lū'sē¹; rōçh'fōr'='lū'çā² [Fr. agitator (1830-1913). More commonly known as *Henri Rochefort*].

rochet: rech'et¹; rōçh'ēt². *I.* rōçh'et¹; *M. & Wr.* rech'it¹; Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) rek'it¹; *E.* ro-çhet¹ [An ecclesiastical garment].

Rocinante: rō'thī-nūn'tē¹; rō'thī-nān'tē² [Don Quixote's horse].

rococo: ro-kō'ko¹; ro-ēō'eo² [Style of decoration].

Rodanim: red'ə-nim¹; rōd'a-nīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

rodeo: [Sp. Am.] ro-dē'o¹; ro-dē'o²; not ro-dī'o¹ [A round-up].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rûle**; but, **bûrn**;

Roderick: red'ər-ik¹; rōd'er-ik² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rodrigo**: ro'drig'¹; ro'drig'²; G. **Roderich**: rō'də-rin¹; rō'de-rin²; It. Sp. **Rodrigo**: ro-dri'go¹; ro-dri'go²; L. **Rodericus**: rō'der-ai'kus¹; rō'der-i'eus²; Rus. **Рюри́к**: rū'rik¹; rū'rik²; Sp. **Ruy**: rū-i'¹; rū-y'². [10'¹].

Roderigo: red'ər-i'go¹; rōd'er-i'go² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othel-"]

Rodin: rō'dan¹; rō'dän¹² [Fr. sculptor (1840-1917)].

rodomontade: red'o-mən-tēd¹; rōd'o-mōn-tād². In Fr. rō'dō'mēn'-tād¹; rō'dō'mōn'tād² [Vainglorious boasting].

Rodriguez: ro-dri'gēs¹; ro-dri'gēs² [Sp. theologian (1526-1617)].

Roebeling: rū'blin¹; rū'bling² [Ger. engineer (1806-69)].

Roebeling: rōb'lin¹; rōb'ling² [Am. engineer (1837-)].

Roentgen: rūnt'gen¹; rūnt'gēn² [Ger. physicist, discoverer of X-rays (1845-)]. **Röntgen**†.

Rogellim: rō'ji-lim¹; rō'ge-lim² [Bible].

Roger: rej'ər¹; rōg'er² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Rutger**: rut'-gar¹; rūt'ger²; F. **Roger**: ro'žē¹; ro'žē²; G. **Rüdiger**: rū'di-ger¹; rū'di-ger²; It. **Eugero**: rūd-jē-ro¹; rūd-jē-ro²; **Eugero**: ro-jē-ro¹; ro-jē-ro²; L. **Rogerus**: ro-jī-rus¹; ro-jē-rūs²; Pg. **Rogerio**: ro-jē-ri-o¹; ro-jē-ri-o²; Sp. **Rogério**: ro-hē-ri-o¹; ro-hē-ri-o².

Roget: rō'žē¹; rō'žē² [Eng. author (1779-1869)].

Rogommelech: ro-gem'i-lek¹; ro-gēm'e-lēc² [Douai Bible].

Rohan: rō'ān¹; rō'ān² [1. Fr. soldier (1579-1638). 2. Fr. cardinal; diplomat (1734-1803)].

Rohgah: rō'gā¹; rō'gā² [Bible].

Rohobia: rō'ho-bai'ə¹; rō'ho-bī'a² [Douai Bible].

roll: rōil¹; rōil². See BOIL, COIN, JOIN, and RILE [To irritate; annoy].

Roimus: rō'i-mus¹; rō'i-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Rokeyby: rōk'bi¹; rōk'by² [Eng. town, scene of a poem by Scott].

Roland: rō'lānd¹; rō'land² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Roland**: rō'lān¹; rō'lān²; D. **Roeland**: rū'lant¹; rō'lānt²; F. **Roland**: ro'lān¹; rō'lān²; G. **Roland**: rō'lant¹; rō'lānt²; It. **Rolando**: ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do²; L. **Rolandus**: ro-lan'dus¹; ro-lān'dūs²; Pg. **Rolando**: ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do²; **Roldão**: rol-daun¹; rōl-doun²; **Roldan**: rol-dān¹; rōl-dān²; Sp. **Rolando**: ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do².

rôle [Fr.]: rōl¹; rōl² [A part or character taken by an actor in a play].

roll: rōl¹; rōl² [Anything wrapped round and around itself].

Rolla: rel'ə¹; rōl'a² [A character in Sheridan's "Pizarro"].

Rolleston: rōl'stan¹; rōl'ston²; not rel'ə-stān¹ [Ir. author (1857-)].

Rollin: ro'lan¹; ro'lān² [Fr. historian (1661-1741)].

Rollo: rel'o¹; rōl'o² [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Rudolf**: rū'-dolf¹; rū'dolf²; F. **Raoul**: rā'ul¹; rā'ul²; **Rodolphe**: rō'dōlf¹; rō'dōlf²; G. **Rudolf**: rū'dolf¹; rū'dolf²; It. **Rodolfo**: ro-dōl'fo¹; ro-dōl'fo²; Pg. Sp. **Rodolfo**: ro-dōl'fo¹; ro-dōl'fo².

Rom: rem¹; rōm² [A Romany].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn;

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Romalc: ro-mē'ik¹; ro-mā'ie² [Modern Greek].

romaine: ro-mēn¹; ro-mān² [A variety of lettuce].

Romanti-ezer: ro-mam¹tī-ī'zər¹; ro-mām²tī-ē'zer² [Bible].

Roman: rō'mən¹; rō'man² [Belonging to Rome].

romance (*n.* & *v.*): ro-mans¹; ro-mānç². In the blank verse of the Chaucerian or Late Middle English period the stress was usually on the first syllable.

Romanof, Romanov: ro-mā'nef¹; ro-mā'nōf² [Rus. dynasty, 1613-1762].

Romany: rem'a-ni¹; rōm'a-ny² [A Gipsy, or the Gipsy dialect].

Rome: rōm¹; rōm². See O and Introductory, page x [It. capital city].

The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move, prove, etc. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with dome,

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,

The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome!"

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

"From the same foes at last both felt their doom,"

"And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome."

Essay on Criticism v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in this time:

"Now it is Rome, indeed, and room enough,

"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gave it the same sound.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1809.]

The unstable quality of this vowel-sound in English could not be better demonstrated than has been done by Walker himself.

The word *Rome* universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *dome*. The pun of Cassius proves nothing, as has been shown by my learned friend Professor Sullivan, one of the living few who have thought English worthy of careful study. The professor quotes another pun from Shakespeare (*Hen. VI*, Act 3, s. 1), where, when Winchester exclaims, "*Rome* shall remedy this," Warwick retorts, "*Room* thither then."

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

The pronunciation *room* for *Rome* is now as dead as Queen Anne; but "*Room* for *Rome* was the correct descendant of Old English *Róm*, just as *doom* of Old English *dóm*."

DR. W. A. CRAIGIE in letter to author, June 27, 1917.

Romelia: rō'mi-lai'ə¹; rō'me-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Romemthi-ezer: ro-mem¹thi-ī'zər¹; ro-mēm²thi-ē'zēr² [Douai Bible].

Romilly: rem'i-lī¹; rōm'i-ly² [Eng. statesman (1757-1818)].

Romney: rem'nī¹; rōm'ny² [I. Eng. town. II. Eng. painter (1734-1802)].

Romola: rem'o-lā¹; rōm'o-la² [Novel by George Eliot].

Romsey: rum'zī¹; rōm'sy² [Eng. market-town].

Ronaldshay: ren'ald-shē¹; rōn'ald-shā² [Scot. islands].

Roncesvalles: ren'si-vāl'es¹ or (*Sp.*) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs¹; rōn'çe-vāl'ēs² or (*Sp.*) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs² [*Sp.* village and pass].

rondeau: ren-dō¹ or ren-dō¹; rōn-dō² or rōn-dō². C. & M. ren'do¹ [Poem].

rondo: ren'do¹; rōn'do² [A musical setting for a rondeau].

[New York].

Boudout: ren'daut¹; rōn'dout². Not as if, spelt *Roundout* [Village in

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bū, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thīn, thīs.

1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

ronion: run'yun¹; rön'yün² [A scurvy person or mangy animal]. **run-ion†**; **runyon†**.

roof: ruf¹; rōōf²; *not* ruf¹. Compare quotation under foot [The upper covering of a building].

In that part of the West whence the visitor to New York came they have a way of pronouncing "oo" as if it were short "u." So when the visitor said to his host that he would like to go to a rough garden he stared at him in perplexity.

"A rough garden, where they have things to drink and music and dancing."

"Oh, you mean a *roof* garden?"

"Yes, a rough garden."

"Well, you may speak more truly than you know. Come along, we will try to find a rough one."

The Morning Telegraph, New York.

rook: ruk¹; rōōk². Formerly *rūk*, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791). See note under *Rome* and compare *foot* [An old-world crow].

room: rüm¹; rōōm²; *not* rum¹. See *O* and quotation under *foot*.

Roosevelt: rō'zə-velt¹; rō'se-velt² [Am. statesman (1858-1919) and President of the United States].

root: rūt¹; rōōt². Webster (1828) rut¹. See quotation under *foot* [The part of a plant that is set and grows underground, by which it obtains nourishment].

Roquefort: rōk'fərt¹ or (*Fr.*) rōk'fōr¹; rōk'fort² or (*Fr.*) rōk'fōr² [Fr. commune, or a cheese originally made there].

roquelaure: rek'ī-lōr¹; rōk'e-lar², *Standard*; *C.* rek'e-lōr¹; *E.* & *I.* rō'ke-lōr¹; *M.* rek'e-lōr¹; *St.* rek'e-lōr¹; *W.* rek'ī-lōr¹; *Wr.* rek'ī-lōr¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) rek'e-lōr¹; Perry (1777) rek'e-lōr¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) rek'ī-lōr¹ [A short cloak worn by men in the 18th cent.].

roquet¹: rō'ket¹; rō'kēt² [An American crested lizard].

roquet²: rō-kē¹; rō-ke² [In croquet, the act of striking an opponent's ball with one's own].

Roquet³: rō'kē¹; rō'ke² [Emma Calvé, Fr. operatic star]. See *CALVÉ*.

rorqual: rēr'kwāl¹; rōr'kwāl², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* rēr'kwāl¹; *M.* rēr'kwāl¹ [A finback whale].

[name].

Rosa: rō'za¹; rō'sā² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. An Italian family name].

Rosabel: rez'ə-bel¹; rō's'a-bēl² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosabella†**.

Rosaceæ: rō-zē'si-ī¹; rō-sā'ce-ē² [A family of flowering plants—the roses].

Rosalie: rōz'ə-lī¹; rō's'a-lē² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosalia†**.

Rosalind: rez'ə-lind¹; rō's'a-lind² [A feminine personal name; also, a character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"]. See *Introductory*, page xi.

Rosaline: rez'ə-lin¹; rō's'a-līn² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost"].

Rosamond: rez'ə-mənd¹; rō's'a-mond² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Rosemond:** rō'zə-mənt¹; rō'zə-mōnt²; **F. Rosemonde:** rō'zə-mēnd¹; rō'se-mōnd²; **It. Rosmonda:** rōs-mōn'da¹; rōs-mōn'dā²; **L. Rosamunda:** rō'zə-mun'da¹; rō'sa-mūn'da²; **Sp. Rosamunda:** rō'sa-mūn'da¹; rō'sā-mūn'dā².

rosary: rō'zə-rī¹; rō'sa-ry² [A chaplet of beads].

[(62 B. C.)].

Roscius: res'yus¹ or rōsh'ī-us¹; rōs'yūs² or rōsh'ī-ūs² [Roman comic actor]

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Roscommon: rēs-kēm'an¹; rōs-eōm'on² [Irish county and county=town].
rose¹: rōz¹; rōs² [A flowering plant].

Rose²: rōz¹; rōs² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosie:** rō'zī¹; rō'sē² (Diminutive). Dan. D. It. **Rosa:** rō'zā¹; rō'gā²; F. **Rose:** rōz¹; rōs²; G. **Rose:** rō'zə¹; rō'ge²; L. **Rosa:** rō'zā¹; rō'sa²; Sp. **Rosa:** rō'sā¹; rō'sā²; Sw. **Rosa:** rō'sā¹; rō'sā²; **Rosina:** rō-sī'nā¹; rō-sī'nā².

roseate: rō'zī-ēt¹; rō'se-āt². By Buchanan (1757) rōz'yēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) rō'zīt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) rō'zī-t¹ [Of a rose or pinkish color].

Roseau: rō'zō¹; rō'sō² [Capital of Dominica Island, B. W. I.].

Rosebery: rōz'bār¹; rōs'ber-y² [Scottish earldom].

Rosecrans: rō'zī-kranz¹; rō'se-crāns² [Am. general (1819-98)].

rosemary: rōz'mē-rī¹; rōs'mā-ry² [An evergreen flowering shrub].

roseola: rō-zī'o-lā¹; rō'sē'o-lā² [A rose-colored rash].

rosette: rō-zet¹; rō-sēt² [A badge or something resembling a rose].

Rosh: rōsh¹; rōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

Rosierucian: rō'zī-[or rōz'ī]-krū'shān¹; rō'si-[or rōs'ī]-erū'shan² [One of a reputed German secret society of occult philosophers (15th cent.)].

rosin: rez'in¹; rōs'in² [A resinous substance].

rosmarine: rez'mā-rīn¹; rōs'ma-rīn². *E.* rēs'mā-rūn¹; *M.* rōz'mā-rūn¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England [1. The walrus. 2. Sea-dew. 3. Rosemary].

Rossbach: rōs'bāh¹; rōs'bāh² [Prus. village].

Rossetti: rō-set'tī¹; rō-sēt'tī² [Eng. poets (1) 1830-95; (2) 1828-82].

Rossini: rēs-sī'nī¹; rōs-sī'nī² [It. composer (1792-1868)].

Rostand: rō'stān¹; rō'stān²; *not* rēs'tānd¹ [Fr. playwright].

roster: rēs'tar¹; rōs'ter² [A list of men enrolled for duty].

rot: ret¹; rōt². See O and compare ROTE.

rotary: rō'tā-rī¹; rō'ta-ry² [Turning around like a wheel]. *Iter*, as a wheel].

rotate: rō'tēt¹ or rō-tēt¹; rō'tāt² or rō-tāt² [To turn around its own cen-].

Rothschild: rēfhs'chōild¹ or (*Ger.*) rōt'shilt¹; rōths'child² or (*Ger.*) rōt'shilt² [Noted family of financiers]. [town]

Rothwell: rēf'hwel¹ or (*colloq.*) rau'el¹; rōth'wēl² or (*colloq.*) row'ēl² [Eng.

rotifer: rō'tī-fēr¹; rō'ti-fēr². *Wr.* rōt'ī-fēr¹ [A fresh-water animalcule].

rôtisserie [Fr.]: rō'ti'se-rī¹; rō'ti'se-rē² [A grill-room or restaurant where meats selected by patrons are roasted within sight]. [method of printing].

rotogravure: rō'to-grā'viur¹; rō'to-grā'vūr² [A proprietary name for a

rotund: rō-tund¹; rō-tünd² [Rounded out].

Roubaix: rū'bē¹; rū'bā² [Fr. town].

roué [Fr.]: rū'ē¹; rū'ē² [One who devotes his time to sensual pleasures].

Rouen: rū'ān¹; rū'ān² [Fr. cathedral city: ancient capital of Normandy].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

l artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

rouge [Fr.]: rūʒ¹; rūzh² [A cosmetic that imparts a pinkish color to the skin].

Rouget de Lisle: rūʒē' də lil¹; rū'zhe' de lil² [Fr. military engineer (1700-1836)].

rough: ru¹; rūf². See GH and compare roof [Not even or polished].

rough-hew: ru¹'hū¹; rūf'hū² [To shape roughly].

There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. [First folio ed. 1623.]

Roulers: rū'lē¹; rū'lē² [Belg. town].

Roumania: rū-mē'nī-ə¹; rū-mā'nī-a² [A kingdom of southern Europe]. [Rumania¹.]

Roumelia: rū-mī'h-ə¹; rū-mē'li-a² [A region in Albania].

rouse: rauz¹; rouz² [To awaken suddenly].

Rousseau: rū'sō¹; rū'sō² [Fr. philosopher (1712-78)].

Roussillon: rū'sī'yōn¹; rū'sī'yōn² [Former Fr. province].

Roustam: rus'tum¹; rū'stūm². Same as RUSTAM.

route: rout¹; rout² [To put to flight; drive away].

route: rūt¹; rūt². The pronunciation rout¹ is indicated as permissible by C. & W., and was recorded by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). Best modern usage pronounces the word as if written *root* (rūt¹; rūt²), a pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) [Course traveled or to be traveled].

In British military usage the pronunciation rout¹; rout², still prevails.

Routh: rauθ¹; routh² [Eng. scholar (1755-1854)].

routine: rū-tīn¹; rū-tīn²; not rau-tīn¹, nor rō-tīn¹ [A regular course of action day by day]. [ian and bacteriologist (1853-)].

Roux: rū¹; rū²—the x is silent [1. Fr. surgeon (1780-1854). 2. Fr. physi-].

Rovigo: ro-vī'go¹; ro-vī'go² [It. province and its capital].

row¹ (n.): rō¹; rō² [An arrangement of things in line].

row² (n.): rau¹; row² [A noisy quarrel].

row (v): rō¹; rō² [To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with [oars].

rowan: rō'an¹, *Standard, M., W., & W., or rau'an¹, C., E., I., & St., rō'an²* or row'an². The second pronunciation is Scottish [A tree, the mountain-ash].

rowdy: rau'dī¹; row'dy² [One who is given to noisy disturbance].

rowel: rau'el¹; row'el²; not rō'el¹ [A toothed wheel as on a spur].

Rowena: ro-ī'nə¹; ro-e'na² [1. Wife of Vortigern. 2. A Saxon princess in Scott's "Ivanhoe"].

Rowland: rō'lənd¹; rō'land². Same as ROLAND.

Rowlandson: rō'lənd-sən¹; rō'land-son² [Eng. caricaturist (1756-1827)].

Rowley: rau'h¹; row'ly² [Eng. family name].

rowlock: rō'lek¹ or rul'ək¹; rō'lök² or rūl'ok² [A device in which an oar is [played].

Rowton: rō'tən¹; rō'ton²; not rau'tən¹ [Eng. philanthropist (1838-1903)].

?: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɪsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Roxana: rɒks-an'ə¹ or -ē'nə¹; rɒks-ən'a² or -ā'na² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Roxane:** rɒks'an'¹; rɒks'an'a².

Roxburgh: rɒks'bʊr-o¹; rɒks'bʊr-o² [Scot. county].

Roye: rwā¹; rwā² [Fr. town].

Royer-Collard: rwā'yē=kō'lār'¹; rwā'yē'-ēō'lār'² [Fr. philosopher (1763-1845)].

Rozinante: rɒz'i-nan'ti¹; rɒz'i-nān'te². Same as ROCINANTE.

rubai [Per.]: rū-bā'i¹; rū-bā'i² [A Persian quatrain or epigram].

rubaiyat: rū'bai-yāt'¹; rū'bī-yāt'² [Plural of RUBAI].

rubefacient: rū'bī-fē'shent¹; rū'be-fā'shent² [A medicament for producing irritation of the skin].

Rubens: rū'benz¹; rū'bēnz² [Flem. painter (1577-1640)].

rubeola: ru-bī'o-lā¹; rū-bē'o-lā² [The measles].

Rubicon: rū'bī-ken¹; rū'bi-ēōn² [A river in Tuscany, It., the crossing of which committed Cæsar to a war with Pompey].

rubiginous: ru-bij'i-nus¹; rū-bīg'i-nūs² [Having a brownish-red color].

Rubinstein: rū'bin-stain¹; rū'bin-stīn² [Rus. pianist (1829-94)].

ruble: rū'bl¹; rū'bl² [Rus. coin].

Rubruquis: rū'brū'ki¹; rū'brū'ki²—the s is silent [Fr. monk and Eastern traveler (—1293?)].

ruby: rū'bi¹; rū'by² [A deep-red gem-stone].

rude: rūd¹; rūd². In English words when long u is preceded by r in the same syllable it is frequently pronounced as oo in "pool," but see U [ill-mannered and impolite].

rudiment: rū'di-ment¹; rū'di-ment²; not rūd'i-ment¹. So also with its relatives **rū'di-men'tal**, **rū'di-men'ta-ry**, etc. [A first principle or element].

Rudolph: rū'delf¹; rū'dölf² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. & Sw. **Rudolf:** rū-delf¹; rū-dölf²; F. **Rodolphe:** rō'dölf¹; rō'dölf²; It. & Sp. **Rodolfo:** rō-delf¹; rō-dölf²; L. **Rodolphus:** rō-delf¹; rō-dölf²; Pg. **Rodolpho:** rō-delf¹; rō-dölf².

Rufus: rū'fus¹; rū'fūs² [A masculine personal name].

Rügen: rū'gen¹; rū'gēn² [Pomeranian island in Baltic sea].

rugged: rug'ed¹; rūg'ēd²; not rūgd¹ [Having an uneven surface]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

Ruhmah: ru-hē'mā¹; rū-hā'mā² [Bible].

rule: rūl¹; rūl². See RUDE [A settled principle for action]. [juice].

rum: rum¹; rūm² [An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or cane-juice].

Rumah: rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

ruminant: rū'mi-nant¹; rū'mi-nant² [A quadruped that chews the cud, [as an ox or a cow].

running: run'ɪn¹; rūn'ing². See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of moving swiftly, as on the feet].

Bunnymede: run'ɪ-mīd¹; rūn'y-mēd²; not run-i-mīd¹ [A meadow in Surrey, Eng., where Magna Charta was sealed June 15, 1215].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; gɒ, gɛm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

l: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

rupee: rŭ-pī¹; rŭ-pē² [E.=Ind. coin].

Rupert: rŭ'pərt¹; rŭ'pərt² [A masculine personal name]. See ROBERT.

rural: rŭ'rāl¹; rŭ'rāl²—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "feud" [Pert. to the country as distinguished from the city].

ruse: rŭz¹; rŭs² [An action intended to blind or deceive].

rush (*n.* & *v.*): rŭsh¹; rŭsh².

Russia: rŭsh'a¹; rŭsh'a² [Country in Europe and Asia].

Russian: rŭsh'an¹; rŭsh'an². The pronunciation rŭsh'an¹ is illiterate or dialectic [Belonging to Russia].

Rustam, Rustem, or Rustum: rŭs'tum¹; rŭs'tŭm² [In the Persian epic "Shah-Nameh," a legendary hero who kills his own son, Sohrab, without knowing that he is his son].

So, on the bloody sand, Sohrab lay dead;
And the great Rustum drew his horseman's cloak
Down o'er his face, and sate by his dead son.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 857.

utabaga: rŭ'tə-bē'gə¹; rŭ'tə-bā'gə² [Turnip-like plant].

Ruth: rŭth¹; rŭth² [A feminine personal name]. F. Ruth: rŭt¹; rŭt².

Rutherford: rŭth'er-fərd¹; rŭth'er-ford² [Scot. family name].

uthless: rŭth'les¹; rŭth'lē² [Having no pity; merciless].

Ruthven: rŭth'ven¹ or (*colloq.*) rŭv'n¹; rŭth'ven² or (*colloq.*) rŭv'n² [Scot. castle near Perth].

Buy Blas: rŭ-i' blās¹; rŭ-y' blās² [A Spanish valet in Victor Hugo's drama].

Buyssael: reis'dāl¹; rōis'dāl² [Dutch painter (1625?-82)].

Buyter (de): də rei'tər¹ or rai'tər¹; de rōy'tər² or rŭy'tər² [Dutch admiral].

Cycaut: rŭ'kō¹; rŭ'y'ē² [Eng. diplomat; historian (1628-1700)].

Cynd: rind¹; rŭnd²; not raund¹ [Scottish promontory in Perthshire].

Cyswick: ris'wik¹; rŭs'wik² [Dutch historic village].

Zeszow: zesh'ov¹; zhesh'ov² [Aust. town].

Zhev: rzev¹; rzhēv² [Rus. town].

S

es¹; ēs². In indicating the pronunciations in this book the letter *s* is used in both keys to denote (1) the initial hissing consonant-sound heard in *so*; (2) the final consonant heard in *us*; or (3) the syllabic surd heard in *amidst*. In Key 2 the symbol *g* is used to indicate the sound of *z*, but in Key 1 the letter *z* is used.

The printed *s* following a vowel or a voiced consonant is generally pronounced *z*, but there are many exceptions: *bobs*, *cars*, *does*, *boxes*, but *this*, *thus*, *house*. (See *Z*.) Common substitutes for *s* are *c* (before any high vowel), *ce* for final, *sc*, *se*; *racy*, *race*, *scent*, *tense*. At the end of a monosyllable *s* is generally doubled: *mass*, *less*, *miss*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2151, col. 1. [1916.]

Compare *sh* and *z*.

Sadia: sa-ā'dya¹; sā-ā'dyā² [Jewish educator (892-942)].

ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, ǎil; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Saale: zā'lə¹; gā'la² [A river in Bavaria].

Saananim: si-an'ə-nim¹; sa-ān'a-nim² [Douai Bible].—**Saaphan:** sē'ə-fan¹; sā'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Saarim:** sē'ə-rim¹; sā'a-rim² [Douai Bible].

Saavedra: sā'a-vē'drā¹; sā'ā-vē'drā² [1. Sp. diplomatist (1584-1648). 2. Sp. poet (1791-1865)].

sabacthani: sə-bak'thə-nai¹; sa-bā'e'tha-ni² [Bible (Matthew xxvii, 46)].

Sabai: sē'bai¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha].—**Sabaim:** sə-bē'im¹; sa-bā'im² [Bible].—**Sabama:** sab'ə-mə¹; sāb'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Sabania:** sab'ə-nai'ə¹; sāb'a-ni'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Sabanus:** sə-ban'us¹; sa-bān'ūs² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].

Sabaoth: sab'i-ēth¹; sāb'a-ōth², *Standard*; C. sab'ē-ēth¹; E. sə-bē'ōth¹; I. & St. sa-bē'ēth¹; M. sab'ē-ōth¹; W. sab'ə-ēth¹; Wr. sə-bē'ēth¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) sa-bē'ēth¹; Perry (1777) sab'ēth¹ [Bible: Armies; hosts].

Sabarim: sab'ə-rim¹; sāb'a-rim² [Douai Bible].—**Sabat:** sē'bat¹; sā'bāt² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatatha:** sə-bat'a-kə¹; sa-bāt'a-ca² [Douai Bible].—**Sabateas:** sab'ə-ti'əs¹; sāb'a-tē'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sabateus:** sab'ə-ti'us¹; sāb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatha:** sab'ə-thə¹; sāb'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathacha:** sə-bath'ə-kə¹; sa-bāth'a-ca² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathai:** sə-bath'i-qai¹; sa-bāth'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sabatut:** sab'ə-tus¹; sāb'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabban:** sab'en¹; sāb'an² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbateus:** sab'ə-ti'us¹; sāb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabbatheus:** sab'ə-thi'us¹; sāb'a-thē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbeus:** sab'i'us¹; sāb-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabdi:** sab'dai¹; sāb'dī² [Apocrypha].—**Sabee:** sē'bi'ī¹; sā'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Sabi:** sē'bai¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Sabina: sə-bai'nə¹; sa-bi'na² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. **Sabine:** sə-bi'nə¹; sa-bi'ne²; F. **Sabine:** sa'bīn'ī¹; sā'bīn'ī²; It. Sp. Sw. **Sabina:** sa-bi'na¹; sā-bi'nā².

Sabines: sē'boinz¹; sā'bīnz² [Ancient people of central Italy].

Sabinus¹: sə-bai'nus¹; sa-bi'nūs² [Roman poet (40? B. C.-15 A. D.)].

Sabinus²: sa-bi'nus¹; sā-bi'nūs² [Ger. educator (1508-60)].

sabot [Fr.]: sā'bō¹; sā'bō² [A wooden shoe]. Plural **sabots:** sā'bōz¹; sā'bōz².—**sabotage** [Fr.]: sā'bō'tāz¹; sā'bō'tāzh² [Malicious mischief, as to machinery, done by strikers].

Sabrina: sə-brai'nə¹; sa-bri'na² [A feminine personal name].

Sabta: sab'ta¹; sāb'ta² [Bible].—**Sabtah:** sab'tā¹; sāb'tā² [Bible].—**Sabteca, Sabtecha:** sab'ti-kə¹; sāb'te-ca² [Bible].—**Sabtechah:** sab'ti-kā¹; sāb'te-cā² [Bible]. [guide (1790?-1884)].

Sacajawea: sa-kā'ja-wē'a¹; sā-eā'jā-wē'ā² [A Shoshone Indian woman]

Sacar: sē'kar¹; sā'eār² [Bible].

saccharic: sa-kar'ik¹; sā-eār'ie² [Pertaining to sugar]. [sucrate or sugar].

saccharid, saccharide: sak'ə-rid¹, sak'ə-raid¹; sā'e-a-rid², sā'e-a-rid² [A

saccharify: sak'ə-ri-fai¹; sā'e-a-ri-fy², *Standard & C.*; E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. sa-kar'i-fai¹ [To convert into sugar].

saccharin, saccharine: sak'ə-rin¹, sak'ə-rin¹; sā'e-a-rin², sā'e-a-rin². M., St., & Wr. (saccharine) sak'ə-rin¹—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) sak'a-rin¹ [A constituent of coal-tar 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fust; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

sacerdotal: sas'ər-dō'tal¹; sǎg'er-dō'tal². Perry (1777) sē-sar-dō'tal¹ [Pertaining to the priesthood].

Sachacha: sak'a-kā¹; sǎe'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

sachem: sē'chem¹; sǎ'chēm² [In Amerind tribal organization, the supreme ruler of a territory inhabited by a number of tribes]

The name *sachim* first occurs in Mourt's "Relation" (1622), and next in Winslow's "Good Newes from New England" (1624). The plural form given by Roger Williams (1643) shows that the word is an abbreviation of *sachimau*. The name is from the Narragansett dialect, one of the prominent phonetic peculiarities of which was the assimilation of gutturals. *Sachimau* (= *sātshimau*) is by assimilation of original *k* from *sākimau* = Abnaki *sag'man* (whence, by corruption, *sagamore*) = Passamaquoddy *sogmo* = Lenape *sakimau* = Chippewa *sāgima*, all radical words—words that can not now be referred to any known root. The word has given rise to the adjective *sachemic*, and the substantives *sachemdom* and *sachemship* (Gookin, 1674).

W. R. GERARD *Handbook of American Indians* part II, pp. 401–402. [Govt. Ptg. off. '10.]
So also *sa'chem-dom*, *sa'chem-ic*, *sa'chem-ship*.

sachet: sa'shē¹; sǎ'che², *Standard* (1894–1912); *C.* sa-shē¹; *E.* sa-shā¹; *I.* sǎ-shē¹; *M.* sa-shē¹; *St.* sach'ē¹; *W.* sa'shē¹; *Wr.* sash-ē¹ [A small ornamental bag containing lavender heads or perfumed cotton]. Judging from the evidence afforded by the Encyclopædic, Murray's New English Dictionary, the Imperial, and Stormonth, there is no settled British usage as claimed by the editors of "Webster's New International Dictionary."

Sacheverell: sa-shev'ər-el¹; sa-ghēv'ər-ēl² [Eng. preacher (1672–1724)].

Sachs: sāhs¹; sāhs² [Ger. poet (1494–1576)].

Saco: sē'ko¹; sǎ'eo² [A U. S. geographical name].

sacque: sak¹; sǎk² [A loose garment with sleeves; sack].

sacrament: sak'ra-ment¹ or -ment¹; sǎe'ra-mēnt². Walker (1809) noted that "this word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long as in *sacred*," and Worcester (1859) declared "the English orthoepists are unanimous against the practise;" but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Marriott (1780) all indicated *sa'cra-ment* and *sa'cred*, *sa'crifice*, and *sa'crilege* [A rite ordained by the Christian church].

sacrarium: sa-krē'ri-um¹; sa-crā'ri-ūm² [A stone basin for water used in washing the vessels, etc., employed in the altar-service].

sacred: sē'kred¹; sǎ'erēd² [Dedicated to religious use].

sacrifice (*n.*): sak'ri-fais¹; sǎe'ri-fiğ², *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1913), and *Wr.* sak'ri-faiz¹, a pronunciation noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The first pronunciation indicated above, however, was recorded by Buchanan in 1766, approved by Smart (1840), and prevails to-day [A loss incurred or endured without return].

sacrifice (*v.*): sak'ri-faiz¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* sak'ri-fais¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; sǎe'ri-fiz² or sǎe'ri-fiğ². In Great Britain the verb and noun are now both pronounced in the same way. See the noun above. Formerly British usage followed Nares's rule that "c is spoken usually like z in *sacrifice*," but Buchanan indicated the sound of *c* soft, which Smart (1840) approved, and this pronunciation prevails in Britain to-day [To surrender or devote (to), with loss or suffering]. See SACRAMENT.

sacrificed: sak'ri-faizd¹ or -faisd¹; sǎe'ri-fizd² or -fiğd²; *not* sak'ri-fai-sid¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Given up or abandoned for the sake of others].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

sacrilege: sak'ri-lj¹; sā'e'ri-leg². See SACRAMENT [The profanation of anything sacred].

sacrilegious: sak'ri-lj'jus¹; sā'e'ri-lē'gūs². This pronunciation has been noted by lexicographers since Bailey (1732), but the word is now more frequently heard sak'ri-lj'us¹ [Having committed sacrilege].

sacrist: sē'krist¹; sā'erist² [One who has charge of a sacristy].

sacristy: sak'ris-ti¹; sā'e'ris-ty² [A room where the sacred vessels of a church are kept].

sacrum: sē'krum¹; sā'erum² [A composite triangular bone in man].

Sadamias: sad'a-moi'as¹; sād'a-mi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sadas:** sē'das¹; sād'as² [Apocrypha].—**Saddeus:** sa-di'us¹; sād-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sadduc:** sad'uk¹; sād'ūe² [Apocrypha].—**Sadducee:** sad'yu-sī¹; sād'yū-cē² [Bible].—**Sadduk:** sad'uk¹; sād'ūk² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sade: sād¹; sād² [Fr. writer (1740-1814)].

Sadi: sū'di¹; sād'i² [Per. poet (1184?-1291?)].

Sadism: sū'dizm¹; sād'īsm² [Sexual perversion].

Sadowa: sa'do-val¹; sād-do-vā² [Town in Bohemia].

saengerbund [Ger.]: zeŋ'ər-bunt¹; šēŋ'er-bunt² [A choral association].

saengerfest [Ger.]: zeŋ'ər-fest¹; šēŋ'er-fēst² [A singing festival].

Saeter: sē'ter¹; sā'ter² [In Teut. myth, a god represented as an old man from whom *Saturday* takes its name].

safari [Swahili]: suf'ə-rī¹; sūf'a-rī² [A hunting expedition].

safe: sēf¹; sāf² [Free from danger].

Safed: sū'fed¹; sād'fēd² [A town in Galilee].

saffron: saf'rən¹; sād'ron². By Buchanan (1757), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) saf'ərən¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all modern dictionaries saf'rən¹. Compare APRON [An orange-red vegetable product used for coloring].

sag: sag¹; sāg² [To bend downward in the middle].

saga: sū'gə¹; sād'gə². *St. & Wr.* sē'gə¹ [A Scandinavian myth or heroic [story].

sagacious: sa-gē'shus¹; sa-gā'shūs² [Able to discern and distinguish with wise perception].

sagan: sū'gən¹; sād'gən² [A prefect of a province in Bible times].

Sagasta: sa-gūs'ta¹; sād-gās'tā² [Sp. statesman (1827-1903)].

sage¹: sēj¹; sāg² [A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom].

Sage²: sēj¹; sāg² [Am. financier (1816-1906)].

Sage³: sūs¹; sāzh² [Fr. chemist (1740-1824)].

Saghalien: sū'ga-lin¹; sād'gā-lēn². Same as SAKHALIN.

Sagina: sa-jai'na¹; sa-ģi'na² [A genus of herbs—the pearl-worts].

Saginaw: sag'i-nē¹; sāg'i-nā² [A county, bay, or city in Mich.].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; inȝ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Sagitta: sə-jit'ə¹; sa-gīt'a² [A constellation, the Arrow].

sagittal: saj'i-təl¹; sǎg'i-tal²; *M.* sa-jit'al¹, a pronunciation noted also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Resembling an arrow].

Sagittarius: saj'i-tē'ri-us¹; sǎg'i-tā'ri-ūs² [A zodiacal constellation—the Archer].

sagittary: saj'i-tē-ri¹; sǎg'i-tā-ry² [1. In mythology, a centaur. 2. A place mentioned by Shakespeare ("Othello," act i, sc. 1, l. 159), erroneously conjectured by Charles Knight to be the name of an inn. Compare H. H. Furness's "Variorum Shakespeare." 3. [S.] Sagittarius].

Saguenay: sag'i-nē¹; sǎg'e-nā² [A river in Quebec, Canada].

Sahara: sa-hā'ra¹; sā-hā'rā². Anglicized sə-hār'ə¹ [Desert in N. E. Africa].

sahib [Hindu.]: sā'ib¹; sā'ib² [Master].

said: sed¹; sēd²; *not* sē'id¹, as heard frequently in dialect speech [Previously mentioned].

Said: sa'id¹; sā'id² [1. Egypt. viceroy (1822-63). 2. Turk. grand vizier].

Saida: soi'da¹ or sǎ'i-dā¹; sī'dā² or sā'i-da² [Seaport in Syria].

saiga: soi'gā¹; sī'gā², *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* sē'i-gā¹; *I.* sē'ga¹; *M.* sē'gā¹ [A sheep-like antelope of Russia and Persia].

Saigon: sai-gen¹ or (*Fr.*) sa'ī'gōn¹; sī-gōn² or (*Fr.*) sǎ'ī'gōn² [Capital of Cochinchina].

sail: sēl¹; sāl²; *not* saīl¹. Compare **SALE** [A piece of shaped canvas for a mast or yard of a ship].

saller: sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A sailing vessel].

sallor: sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A seaman].

sainfoin: sēn'fein¹; sǎn'fōin². *I.* sen'fein¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807). By Walker (1791), Jones (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) san'fein¹; Buchanan (1766), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Smart (1857) sēn'fein¹, and also by the leading dictionaries of the present day [A clover-like herb].

saint: sēnt¹; sǎnt² [A holy or godly person: also used frequently in place=sainte: sēnt¹ or (*Fr.*) sañt¹; sǎnt² or (*Fr.*) sǎnt² [Feminine form of *saint*: used frequently in place=names].

Saint Albans: sēnt əl'bānz¹; sǎnt əl'banz² [Cathedral city in Eng.].

Saint Aubyn: sēnt ə'bɪn¹; sǎnt ə'byn² [Eng. family name].

Saint Augustine: sēnt ə'gus-tīn¹ or ə-gus'tīn¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tīn² or ə-gūs'tīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Father of the Church (354-430)].

St. Augustine: sēnt ə'gus-tīn¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tīn² [Oldest town in U. S., founded 1565].

Saint Bernard: sañ bār'nār¹ or (*Anglice*) sēnt bār-nŭrd¹; sǎñ bār'nār² or (*Anglice*) sǎnt bār-nārd² [Pass in the Swiss Alps].

Saint Clair: sēnt klār¹; sǎnt elār² [Am. general and statesman (1735-1818)].

Saint Cloud¹: sañ klū¹; sǎñ ely² [Fr. town near Paris].

Saint Cloud²: sēnt kloud¹; sǎnt eloud² [A town in Minnesota].

Saint Croix: sēnt kreī¹; sǎnt erōi²—the *x* is silent [Danish island].

Saint-Cyr: sañ'sīr¹; sǎñ'sçyr² [Fr. town].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Saint Cyres: sin sîr¹; sîn çyr² [Eng. family name].

Saint Denis: sañ də-nî¹; sǎñ de-nî² [Fr. town].

Saint-Dié: sañ¹=di¹ē¹; sǎñ¹=di¹ē² [Fr. town].

Saint Dizier: sañ¹=di¹zyē¹; sǎñ di¹zyē² [Fr. town].

Sainte-Beuve: sañt¹=būv¹; sǎnt¹=būv² [Fr. literary critic (1804-69)].

Saint-Germain: sañ=ʒār¹mañ¹; sǎñ=zhêr¹mǎñ² [Pleasure-resort near Paris, France].

Saint Gothard: sēnt gēth¹ard¹ or (Fr.) sañ go¹tār¹; sǎnt gēth¹ard² or (Fr.) sǎñ gō¹tār² [A mountain and tunnel of the Swiss It. Alps].

Saint Helena: sēnt hî-lî¹nə¹; sǎnt he-lē¹na² [Brit. island where Napoleon was held in exile (1815-21)].

Saint Heliers: sēnt hel¹yær¹; sǎnt hēl¹yær² [The capital of the island of Jersey].

Saint-Hilaire: sañ¹=tî¹lār¹; sǎñ¹ tî¹lār² [Fr. naturalist (1779-1853)].

Saint Ives: sēnt aivz¹; sǎnt ivs² [A seaport in Cornwall].

Saint-Jean d'Angély: sañ¹=ʒǎñ¹ duñ¹ʒē¹lî¹; sǎñ¹=zhǎñ¹ dǎñ¹zhē¹lî² [Fr. Huguenot town].

Saint John: sēnt jən¹; sǎnt jōn².

St. John: sin¹ jūn¹; sîn¹ jūn² [British family name].

Saint Leger¹: sil¹in-jər¹; sil¹in-ger² [Eng. family name].

Saint Leger²: sēnt lej¹ər¹; sǎnt lēg¹er² [Eng. horse-race].

St. Louis: sēnt lū¹is¹ or lū¹is¹ or (Fr.) sañ lū¹is¹; sǎnt lū¹is² or lū¹is² or (Fr.) sǎñ lū¹is² [City in Mo.].

Saint-Maur: sañ¹=mōr¹; sǎñ¹=mōr² [Fr. town].

Saint Michael: sēnt moi¹kəl¹; sǎnt mi¹cel² [1. Island of the Azores. 2. A province in S. E. Finland; its capital].

Saint-Michel: sañ¹=mi¹shel¹; sǎñ¹=mi¹chēl² [Rocky islet in N. France].

Saint-Mihiel: sañ¹=mi¹yel¹; sǎñ¹=mi¹yēl² [Fr. town].

Saint Neots: sēnt nits¹; sǎnt nēts² [Town in Huntingdonshire, Eng.].

Saint-Omer: sēnt¹=ō¹mər¹ or (Fr.) sañt¹=ō¹mār¹; sǎnt¹=ō¹mer² or (Fr.) sǎnt¹=ō¹mēr² [Fr. town].

Saint Pancras: sēnt pan¹krəs¹; sǎnt pǎn¹eras² [Borough in north London, Eng.].

St.-Pierre: sañ¹=pyār¹; sǎñ¹=pyēr² [1. Fr. colony. 2. Town on the island of Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption May 8, 1902]. See PELÉE.

Saint-Privat: sañ¹=pri¹vū¹; sǎñ¹=pri¹vā² [Battle-field of Franco-Prussian War (Aug., 1870) where a memorial to the dead of the Prussian troops stands].

Saint-Quentin: sañ¹=kən¹tañ¹; sǎñ¹=kǎñ¹tǎñ² [Fr. town].

Saint-Saëns: sañ¹=sǎns¹; sǎñ¹=sǎns² [Fr. composer (1835-)].

Saint-Simon: sañ¹=si¹mōñ¹ or (Anglice) sēnt-sai¹mən¹; sǎñ¹=si¹mōñ² or (Anglice) sǎnt-si¹mon² [Fr. social reformer; founder of Fr. socialism (1760-1825)].

Saint-Yriex: sañ¹=tî¹ri¹ēks¹; sǎñ¹=tî¹ri¹ēks² [Fr. town with kaolin-beds].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; øil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Sais: sēs¹ or (*Gr.*) sē'is¹; sūs² or (*Gr.*) sā'is² [City in Egypt].

Sakharoff: sū'kū'ref¹; sū'kā'rōf² [Rus. general].

Sala¹: sē'la¹; sā'la² [Bible].

[(1928-95)].

Sala²: sū'la¹; sā'la²; *not* sē'la¹ [Eng. special correspondent and essayist]

salaam: sē-lām¹; sa-lām² [An Oriental salutation]. **salam**†.

Salaboni: sal'ā-bō'nai¹; sāl'a-bō'nī² [Bible].

Salabonite: sal'ā-bō'nait¹; sāl'a-bō'nīt² [Bible].

Saladin: sal'ā-din¹; sāl'a-dīn² [Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93)].

Salah: sē'lā¹; sā'lā² [Bible].—**Salai:** sal'ī-ai¹; sāl'a-ī² [Douai Bible].—

Salamiel: sē-lē'mī-el¹; sa-lā'mī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Salamina:** sal'ā-mai'nai¹; sāl'a-mī'na² [Douai Bible].—**Salamis:** sal'ā-mis¹; sāl'a-mis² [1. Bible. 2. Gr. island].

Salambo: sū'lām'bō¹; sū'lām'hō². Sometimes Anglicized sē-lam'bo¹ [Heroine of novel of the same name by Gustave Flaubert].

Salanio: sa-lā'nī-o¹; sāl-lā'nī-o² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

Salarino: sū'la-rī'no¹; sāl'lā-rī'no² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

salary: sal'ā-rī¹; sāl'a-ry²; *not* sē'ā-rī¹, *nor* sal'ri¹ [A sum of money paid at stated times for regular work: so called from the Latin *salarium*, of salt, from *sal*, salt, a commodity which formed a part of the pay of a Roman soldier].

Salathi: sal'ā-thai¹; sāl'a-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Salathiel:** sē-lē'thi-el¹; sa-lā'thi-ēl² [Bible].—**Salchah:** sal'kā¹; sāl'ē² [Bible].—**Salebim:** sal'ī-bim¹; sāl'ī-bīm² [Douai Bible].—**Salecha:** sal'ī-kā¹; sāl'ē-ka² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Salem:** sē'lem¹; sāl'ēm² [Bible and geographical name].—**Salemas:** sē-lī'mas¹; sa-lē'mas² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salemoth:** sē-lī'meth¹ or -mōth¹; sa-lē'mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].

Sales: sēlz¹ or (*Fr.*) sāl¹; sāl's² or (*Fr.*) sāl² [Francis de Sales, a Fr. churchman; Bishop of Geneva (1567-1622)].

Saléza: sū'lē'zā¹; sāl'lā'zā² [Belg. operatic singer (1867-)].

Salic: sal'īk¹; sāl'īe² [Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them].

[acid].

salicyl: sal'ī-sil¹; sal'ī-çyl² [In chemistry, a hypothetical radical of salicylic

salicylate: sal'ī-sil-ēt¹; sāl'ī-çyl-āt²; *not* sē-lis'ī-lēt¹ [A salt of salicylic acid].

salicylle: sal'ī-sil'īk¹; sāl'ī-çyl'īe² [Relating to or derived from the willows or a crystalline compound obtained from various plants].

salient: sē'h-ent¹; sāl'ī-ent². By Buchanan (1757) and Knowles (1835) sēl'yent¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) sal'yent¹ [Standing out prominently; striking, as the features of a landscape].

Salii: sē'h-ai¹; sāl'ī-ī² [In Roman antiquity, priests of Mars].

Salim: sē'lim¹; sāl'īm² [Bible].

[(R. V.)].

Salimoth: sal'ī-meth¹ or -mōth¹; sāl'ī-mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha]

Salina¹: sē-loi'nai¹; sa-lī'na² [City in Kan.; town in N. Y.].

Salina²: sa-lī'na¹; sāl-lī'nā² [Island of the Lipari group, Mediterranean sea].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

saline: sə'lain¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or sə-lain¹, C., E., I., & Wr.;* sā'lin² or sa-lin²; not sə'lin¹. By Bailey (1732) *saline*, but later, like Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Craig (1849), sə'lain¹; Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sə-lain¹ [Consisting of or containing salt].

Salins: sū'lan¹; sā'lān² [Fr. town].

Salisa: sal'i-sə¹; sāl'i-sa² [Douai Bible].

Salisbury: sōlz'bər-¹; sālʃ'bur-y² [Eng. cathedral city]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

saliva: sə-lai'və¹; sa-lī'va² [An odorless, tasteless fluid secreted by the [salivary glands; spittle].

salival: sə-lai'vəl¹; sa-lī'val², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. sa-lai'val¹*. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791), but upon the second by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Pert. to saliva].

salivary: sal'i-vē-rī¹; sāl'i-vā-ry² [Relating to, secreting, or conveying saliva, as certain glands].

salivous: sə-lai'vus¹; sa-lī'vūs²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries. By Ash (1775) and Perry (1805) sal'i-vus¹, but by Johnson (1755), Barclay (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sa-lai'vus¹ [Having the nature of saliva].

Sallai: sal'i-ai¹ or sal'ai¹; sāl'a-ī² or sāl'ī² [Bible].—**Sallu:** sal'ū¹; sāl'ū² [Bible].—**Sallum:** sal'um¹; sāl'ūm² [Apocrypha].—**Sallumus:** sə-lū'mus¹; sa-lū'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Salma:** sal'mə¹; sāl'ma² [Bible].—**Salmana:** sal'mə-nə¹; sāl'ma-na² [Douai Bible].—**Salmanasar:** sal'mə-nə-sər¹; sāl'ma-nā-sar² [Apocrypha].—**Salmias:** sal'mai'es¹; sāl-mī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Salmon:** sal'men¹; sāl'mōn² [Bible].

salmon¹: sam'un¹; sām'on²—the l is silent. See L [A game- and food-fish].

Salmon²: sāmən¹; sām'on² [Eng. naval officer (1835-1912)].

Salmona: sal-mō'nə¹; sāl-mō'na² [Douai Bible].

Salmone: sal-mō'nī¹; sāl-mō'ne² [Bible].

salmonoid: sal'mo-neid¹; sāl'mo-nōid², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E. & I. sam'un-eid¹; M. sal'mə-neid¹; St. sal'mən-eid¹; W. sal'mən-eid¹* [Resembling a salmon-pert. to the fishes of the salmon family].

Saloa: sə-lō'as¹; sa-lō'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salom:** sə'lēm¹; sā'lōm² [Apocrypha].—**Salome:** sə-lō'mē¹; sa-lō'mē² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Salomé:** sa'lō'mē¹; sā'lō'mē²; G. **Salome:** sa-lō'mē¹; sā-lō'mē².—**Salomi:** sal'o-mai¹; sāl'o-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Salomith:** sa-lō'mith¹; sa-lō'myth² [Douai Bible].—**Salomon:** sal'o-men¹; sāl'o-mōn² [Douai Bible].

Salomon: sāl'o-mon¹; sāl'o-mon² [Ger. musical composer (1745-1815)].

salon: sāl'lōn¹; sāl'lōn² [1. A drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception; also, fashionable society. 2. [S-] An annual exhibition of works of art held in Paris, France].

Salonica: sə-lən'ī-kə¹ or sāl'lo-nī'ka¹; sa-lōn'ī-ea² or sāl'lo-nī'eā² [Gr. department and city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Saloniki: sū'lo-nī'kī¹; sǎ'lo-nī'kī² [Same as SALONICA].

saloon: sǎ-lūn¹; sa-lōōn² [1. A large public parlor; also, a hall devoted to some specific use, as a dining-saloon. 2. A place licensed to sell alcoholic and other beverages]. Compare **salon**.

salpinx: sal'pinks¹; sǎl'pinks² [A long trumpet used by the Greeks].

salsify, **salsify**: sal'sǎ-fi¹; sal'si-fi¹; sǎl'sa-fy²; sǎl'si-fy² [An Old World plant of which the roots are eaten; oyster-plant].

salt: sǎlt¹; salt². *M.* sǎlt¹ [Sodium chlorid].

The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ü* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute *labials* *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *salt*, *batü*, *false*, *falschön*, *falcon*, etc. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 84. [1809.]

saltation: sal-tē'shān¹; sǎl-tā'shōn² [The act of leaping or jumping as in a dance].—**saltatorial**: sal'tā-tō'ri-ā¹; sǎl'tā-tō'ri-ā² [Given to or characterized by leaping].—**saltatory**: sal'tā-to-ri¹; sǎl'tā-to-ry² [Relating to or fitted for leaping or dancing].

saltire: sal'tir¹; sǎl'tir² [A charge in heraldry].

Saltoun: sǎlt'au¹ or sǎl'tān¹; sal'toun² or sǎl'ton² [Scot. peerage].

salt-rheum: sǎlt'-rūm¹; sǎlt'-rūm² [An affection of the skin].

Salu: sǎl'ū¹; sǎl'ū² [Bible].—**Salum**: sǎl'ūm¹; sǎl'ūm² [Apocrypha].—

Salumith: sǎl'ū-mith¹; sa-lū'mith² [Douai Bible].—**Salusa**: sal'yū-sǎ¹; sǎl'yū-sǎ² [Douai Bible].

Salus: sǎl'ūs¹; sǎl'ūs² [In Roman myth, the goddess of health, identical with the Gr. Hygeia]. [evil].

salutary: sal'yū-tǎ-rī¹; sǎl'yū-tǎ-ry² [Tending to promote good or correct

salutatorian: sǎl'ū-tǎ-tō'ri-ān¹; sa-lū'tā-tō'ri-ān² [In American colleges and schools, the graduating student who delivers the salutatory].

salutatory: sǎl'ū-tǎ-to-ri¹; sa-lū'tā-to-ry² [The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges and schools].

salute (*n.* & *v.*): sǎl'ūt¹; sa-lūt². Frequently mispronounced sǎl'ūt¹.

salve (*n.*): sǎv¹; sǎv². All the leading modern dictionaries give this as the preferred pronunciation, but *Standard* indicates sǎv¹, *E. & I.* sǎv¹, and *Wr.* sǎv² as in use. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted sǎv¹; Johnston (1764) and Barclay (1774) sǎv¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1835), Nares (1784) sǎv¹; Walker (1791) sǎlv¹; Craig (1849) sǎv¹ [A healing ointment].

salve¹ (*v.*): sǎv¹; sǎv² [To dress with salve]. See the preceding word.

salve² (*v.*): sǎlv¹; sǎlv² [To save from loss at sea].

salve (*interj.*): sal'vī¹; sǎl'vē² [L. Hail! literally, "be well"].

salver¹: sal'vār¹; sǎl'vēr² [A tray, especially one of silver].

salver²: sal'vār¹; sǎl'vēr² [One who salves a vessel at sea].

salver³: sǎv'vār¹; sǎv'vēr² [One who applies salve as a remedy for illness].

Salvini: sal-vī'nī¹; sǎl-vī'nī² [It. actor and patriot (1829-1916)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ɒ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

sal volatile: sal vo-lat'i-h¹; sāl vo-lăt'i-le² [Ammonium carbonate].

Samaa: sam'i-ə¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Samachias:** sam'ə-kai'əs¹; sām'a-ci'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samael:** sam'i-el¹; sām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Samaia:** sam'i-ai'ə¹; sām'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samaia:** sa-mē'yas¹; sa-mā'ya² [Apocrypha].—**Samaoth:** sam'i-ə-th¹ or -ōth¹; sām'a-ōth² or -ōth² [Douai Bible].

Samar: sām'mar¹; sām'mār²; not sē'mar¹ [An island of the Philippine group].

samara¹: sa-mē'rə¹; sa-mā'ra², *Standard & Wr.*; C. sa-mar'ə¹; E., M., & W. sam'ə-rə¹; I. & St. sam'a-ra² [An indehiscent fruit of the ash, elm, or maple].

Samara²: sa-mā'ra¹; sām-mā'rā² [River in Rus.].

Samaraim: sam'ə-rē'im¹; sām'a-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Samarath:** sam'ə-ra-th¹; sām'a-rāth² [Douai Bible].—**Samareth:** sam'ə-reth¹; sām'a-rēth² [Douai Bible].—**Samarla:** sa-mē'rə¹; sa-mā'ri-a² [Bible].—**Samarias:** sam'ə-rai'əs¹; sām'a-ri'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samaritan:** sa-mar'i-tən¹; sa-mār'i-tan² [Bible].—**Samarite:** sam'ə-rai¹; sām'a-rit² [Douai Bible].

Samarkand: sām'mar-kānd¹; sām'mār-cānd². W. sam'ar-kant¹ [A government of Asiatic Russia; also its capital]. **Samarcand².**

Samatus: sam'ə-tus¹; sām'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].

Sambre: sāmbr¹; sāmbr² [Fr. river, scene of fighting bet. Fr. and Ger., [1914].

Sameius: sa-mē'yus¹; sa-mē'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Samellius:** sa-mē'yus¹; sa-mē'yūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Samgar-nebo:** sam'gar-nē-bo¹; sām'gār-nē-bo² [Bible].—**Sami:** sē'moi¹; sām'i² [Apocrypha].—**Samia:** sa-mai'ə¹; sa-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

Samian: sē'mi-ən¹; sām'yi-an² [Of or relating to the island of Samos].

samiel [Turk.]: sam'yel¹; sām'yēl² [The simoom].

Sammaa: sam'i-ə¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Sammai:** sam'i-ai¹; sām'-a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sammua:** sa-miū'ə¹; sām-mū'a² [Douai Bible].

Samoa: sa-mō'ū¹; sām-mō'ā². More frequently heard sa-mō'ə¹ [The Navigators' Islands in S. W. Pacific ocean].

Samos: sē'mos¹; sām'mōs² [An island in the Ægean Sea].

Samothracia: sam'o-thrē'si-ə¹; sām'o-thrā'ci-a² [Bible]. [making tea].

samovar: sam'o-vūr¹; sām'o-vār² [A Russian urn for boiling water used in

samphire: sam'fair¹; sām'fir². Wr. sam'fir¹ and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation sam'fir¹ is indicated as allowable but not preferred by C. & St. [A European herb of which the leaves were formerly used in pickles].

sample: sam'pl¹; sām'pl². See ASK. In the British Isles both sam'pl¹ and sām'pl¹ are heard [A part selected or taken as a specimen of the whole].

Sampsames: sām'p-sē-miz¹; sām'p-sa-mēs² [Apocrypha].—**Samsai:** sam'sai¹; sām'si² [Douai Bible].—**Samsari:** sam'sa-rai¹; sām'sa-ri² [Douai Bible].—**Samson:** sam'sen¹; sām'son² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. Sam-son: sām'sen¹; sām'son²; F. Samson: sām'sēn¹; sām'sōn²; Pg. Sansão: sām'sau¹; sām'sou²; Sp. Sanson: sam'son¹; sām'sōn²; Sw. Simson: sām'son¹; sām'sōn².—**Samua:** sa-miū'ə¹; sa-mū'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samuel:** sam'yū-el¹; sām'yū-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Samuel: sām'yū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl²; F. Samuel: sām'yū-el¹; sām'yū-ēl²; Hung. Sámuel: sām'yū-el¹; sām'yū-ēl²; It. Samuele: sām'yū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl²; Sp. Samuel: sām'yū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl².—**Sanaas:**

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *pōlē*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēt*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

san'-as¹; sän'a-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sanabassar**: san'a-bas'er¹; sän'a-bäs'ar² [Bible. Same as SANABASSARUS].—**Sanabassarus**: san'a-bas'e-rus¹; sän'a-bäs'a-rüs² [Apocrypha].

sanable: san'a-bl¹; sän'a-bl². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sē'nē-bl¹ [That may be cured].

Sanasib: san'a-sib¹; sän'a-sīb² [Apocrypha].

sanatorium: san'a-tō'ri-um¹; sän'a-tō'ri-üm² [An institution for the treatment of disease or care of invalids, especially one employing natural therapeutic agents]. Compare SANITARIUM.

Sanballat: san-bal'at¹; sän-bäl'ät² [Bible].

Sancho Panza: san'ko pan'za¹ or (*Sp.*) sän'cho pän'ha¹; sän'eo pän'za² or (*Sp.*) sän'cho pän'thā² [A squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Sand (George): sand'or (*Fr.*) sünd¹; sänd² or (*Fr.*) sänd² [Pen-name of Madame Dudevant, Fr. novelist]. [of fire].

Sandalphon: san-dal'fen¹; sän-däl'fön² [In Jewish angelology, the angel

Sanders: san'darz¹; sän'ders² [Eng. family name].

Sandes: sands¹; sänds² [Eng. family name].

Sandiacre: sen'ji-ker¹; sän'ji-kēr² [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

San Diego: san dī-e'go¹; sän dī-e'go² [A county and city in California].

Sandusky: san-dus'ki¹; sän-düs'ky² [A county, city, bay, or river in Ohio].

sandwich: sand'wich¹; sänd'wich². *Wr.* sand'widj¹ [Two thin slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them]. [(1577-1644)].

Sandys: sandz¹; sändz² [1. Eng. ecclesiastic (1519-88). 2. Eng. poet

sang-froid [Fr.]: sän'frwā¹; sän'frwā² [Cold-blooded steadiness]. [shed].

sanguinary: san'gwi-nē-rī¹; sän'gwi-nā-ry² [Attended with much blood-

sanguine: san'gwin¹; sän'gwin² [Hopeful for the best; cheerful].

sanguineous: san'gwin'i-us¹; sän'gwin'e-üs² [Forming blood; also, full-blooded].

Sanhedrin, Sanhedrim: san'hi-drin¹ or -drim¹; sän'he-drin² or -drim². Sometimes also san-hi'drin¹ or -drim¹ [A Jew. council and tribunal].

sanitarium: san'i-tē'ri-um¹; sän'i-tā'ri-üm² [A place where hygienic conditions are preservative of health or preventive of disease]. Compare SANATORIUM.

San Joaquin: san wā-kīn¹; sän wā-kīn² [River and county in Cal.].

San Jorge: sän hōr'hē¹; sän hōr'hē² [Colombian river].

San Jorge: sän 3ōr'3e¹; sän zhōr'zhē² [An island of the Azores group].

San José: sän ho-sē¹; sän ho-sē² [A city in California].

San Juan: sän hu-ān¹; sän hu-ān² [1. A city in Porto Rico. 2. A hill near El Caney and Santiago, Cuba. 3. A mountain range in Colo. 4. Any one of several rivers or counties. 5. A province in Argentina. 6. An island off Washington]. [city].

San Luis Potosi: sän lū-is' pō'to-sī¹; sän lū-is' pō'to-sī² [Mex. state or

San Miguel: sän mī-gel¹; sän mī-gēl² [Sp. general (1785-1862)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

San Miguel²: san mī-gel¹; sǎn mī-gēl² [A county in Colorado].

San Pedro¹: san pī-dro¹; sǎn pē-dro² [A city in California].

San Pedro²: sūn pē-dro¹; sǎn pē-dro² [A town in Paraguay].

Sanquhar: saŋk'ər¹; sǎŋk'er² [Scot. town].

San Remo: sǎn rē-mo¹; sǎn rē-mo² [It. seaport].

sans: sanz¹ or (Fr.) sūn¹; sǎns² or (Fr.) sǎn² [Without].

Second childishness, and meere oblivion

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7. [1600.]

San Salvador: san sal'və-dōr¹ or (Sp.) sūn sāl'və-dōr¹; sǎn sāl'və-dōr² or (Sp.) sūn sāl'və-dōr² [Island of the Bahama group, discovered by Columbus, 1492].

Sansannah: san-san'ā¹; sǎn-sǎn'ā² [Bible].

sansculotte: canz-kū-lōt¹ or (Fr.) sūn kū'lōt¹; sǎns-eū-lōt² or (Fr.) sǎn eū'lōt² [Literally, "without breeches," opprobrious term in French Revolution of 1789].

sans gêne: sǎn'zēn¹; sǎn'zhen² [Fr., literally, "without constraint," applied as a nickname to the wife of Marshal Lefebvre].

sans souci: sūn sū'si¹; sǎn sū'çi² [Fr., care-free: a palace at Potsdam].

Santa Anna or **Aña**: sūn'ta ā-na¹ or ā'nyā¹; sǎn'tā ā'nā² or ā'nyā² [Mex. general (1795-1876)].

[New Mex.].

Santa Fé: san'tə¹ or (Sp.) sūn'ta fē¹; sǎn'tə² or (Sp.) sǎn'tā fē² [Capital of

Santiago: sūn'ti-ā-go¹; sǎn'ti-ā-ō² [1. The capital of Chile. 2. A town in Cuba].

[(1873-)].

Santos-Dumont: sūn'tos-dū'mōn¹; sǎn'tos-dū'mōn² [Braz. aeronaut

Saône: sōn¹; sōn² [River in France].

saor stat: [Gael] sē'ər stāth¹; sē'ər stāth [Free State].

sapajou: sap'ə-jū¹ or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zū¹; sǎp'a-jū² or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zhu² [A South-American monkey].

Saph: saf¹; sǎf² [Bible].—**Saphat**: sē'fat¹; sǎ'fāt² [Apocrypha].—**Saphathia**: saf'a-thai¹; sǎ'fā'tā² [Douai Bible].—**Saphatia**: saf'a-tai¹; sǎ'fā'tā² [Douai Bible].—**Saphatias**: saf'a-tai¹; sǎ'fā'tā² [Apocrypha].—**Sapheth**: sē'feth¹; sǎ'fēth² [Apocrypha].—**Saphir**: sē'fir¹; sǎ'fir² [Bible].—**Saphuthi**: sē'fū'thi¹; sǎ'fū'thi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sapience: sē'pi-ens¹; sǎ'pi-ēŋc² [Deep wisdom].—**sapient**: sē'pi-ent¹; sǎ'pi-ēnt² [Possessing deep wisdom].

[ity of soap].

saponaceous: sap'o-nē'shius¹; sǎp'o-nā'shūs² [Having the nature or qual-

saponin: sap'o-nin¹; sǎp'o-nin² [A poisonous chemical compound].

Sapor: sē'per¹; sǎ'pōr² [One of several rulers of Persia (241-381)].

Sapphira: sa-fai'rā¹; sǎ'fī'ra² [Bible].

sapphire: saf'air¹; sǎ'fir², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & W.* saf'fir¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Buchanan (1766) saf'fir¹ [A gem-stone].

[phire].

sapphirine: saf'ər-in¹ or -in¹; sǎ'fir-īn² or -īn² [Consisting of or like sap-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

sapsago: sap'sē'go¹; sǎp'sā'gō² [A strong green cheese].

Sara: sē'ra¹; sū'ra². See SARAH.

Saraa: sar'1-a¹; sǎr'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Sarabias: sar'ə-bai'əs¹; sǎr'a-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Saracen: sar'ə-sen¹; sǎr'a-çen² [A Syro-Arabian nomadic Arab; a Moslem].

Sarah: sē'rū¹ or sē'ra¹; sǎ'rā² or sǎ'ra² [Bible and feminine personal name].

D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sara**: sǎ'ra¹; sǎ'rā²; F. **Sara**: sa'rā¹; sǎ'rā².—**Sarai**: sē'rai¹ or sē'rē¹; sǎ'ri² or sǎ'rā² [Bible].—**Saraia**: sa-rē'ya¹ or sa-rai'ē¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Bible].—**Saralah**: sa-rē'yā¹ or sa-rai'ā¹; sa-rā'yā² or sa-rī'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Saralais**: sa-rē'ya¹ or sa-rai'ē¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Apocrypha].—**Saraim**: sa-rē'im¹; sǎ-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Saraites**: sē'ri-aits¹; sǎ-ra-its² [Douai Bible].

Sarajevo: sū'ru-yē'vo¹; sǎ'rā-yē'vo² [Same as SERAJEVO].

Saramel: sar'ə-mel¹; sǎr'a-mēl² [Apocrypha].—**Saraph**: sē'raf¹ or sū'raf¹; sǎ'rāf² or sǎ'rāf² [Bible].—**Sarasar**: sa-rē'sar¹; sa-rā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarasate y Navascues (de): dē sū'ru-sā'tē ī na-vūs-kū-ēs¹; dē sǎ'rā-sā'tē y nā-vās-ēy-ēs² [Sp. composer and violinist (1844-1908)].

Saraswati: sar'əs-wā'ti¹; sǎr'as-wā'ti², *Standard*; C. sa-ras'wa-ti¹; E. sar'-a-swa-ti¹; W. sar'əs-wa-ti¹ [In Hindu myth, the goddess of wisdom].

Sarathasar: sar'ə-thē'sar¹; sǎr'a-thā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarathi: sa-rē'thai¹; sa-rā'thi² [Douai Bible].

[Borneo].

Sarawak: sa-rā'wak¹; sǎ-rā-wāk²; *not* sar'ə-wak¹ [British protectorate in

Sarchedonus: sar-ked'o-nus¹; sǎr-eēd'o-nūs² [Apocrypha]. [625 B. C.].

Sardanapalus: sār'də-nə-pē'lus¹; sǎr'da-na-pā'lūs² [Assyrian king (668-

sardine¹: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*; C., M., & W. sār-din¹; E., I., & St. sār'din¹; Wr. sār'din¹ [A fish, the European pilchard].

sardine²: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*, C., M., St., W., & Wr., and Buchanan (1757); E. sār'doin¹; I. sār'din¹, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated sār'dain¹ [A gem-stone].

Sardis: sār'dus¹; sǎr'dis² [City in Asia Minor].

Sardites: sār'daits¹; sǎr'dits² [Bible].

sardonic: sar-den'ik¹; sǎr-dōn'ie² [Derisive and insincere].

sardonyx: sar'do-niks¹; sǎr'do-nyks². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) sar-dō'niks¹ [A variety of onyx].

Sardou: sār'dū¹; sǎr'dy² [Fr. dramatist (1831-1908)].

Sarea: sa-rī'a¹; sa-rē'a² [Apocrypha].—**Sareas**: sa-rī'as¹; sa-rē'as² [Douai

Bible].—**Sarebia**: sar'1-bai'ē¹; sǎr'e-bi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sarebias**: sar'1-bai'as¹; sǎr'e-bi'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sareda**: sar'1-dē¹; sǎr'e-da² [Douai Bible].—**Saredatha**: sa-red'ə-thē¹; sa-rēd'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Sarepta**: sa-rep'tē¹; sa-rēp'ta² [Bible].

sargasso [Pg.]: sar-gas'o¹; sǎr-gās'o² [Gulf-weed; seaweed].

Sargon: sār'gen¹; sǎr'gōn² [Bible].—**Saria**: sa-rai'ē¹; sa-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sarid**: sē'rid¹; sǎ'rid² [Bible].—**Sarion**: sē'ri-en¹; sǎ'ri-ōn² [Douai Bible].—

Sarohen: sa-rō'en¹; sǎ'rō'hēn² [Douai Bible].—**Saron**: sē'ren¹; sǎ'rōn² [Bible].—**Saronite**: sē'ro-nait¹; sǎ'ro-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Sarothie**: sa-rō'thi¹; sa-rō'thi-ēs² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Sarpedon: sar-pī'dən¹; sār-pē'dōn² [In classic myth, a Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus].

Sarsachim: sar-sē'kim¹; sār-sā'eim² [Douai Bible].

sarsaparilla: sār'sə-pə-ril'ə¹; sār'sa-pa-ril'a². Frequently mispronounced sār'sə-ril'a¹ or sār'sə-ril'a¹ [The dried roots or rootstocks of the smilax].

Sarsechim: sar-sī'kim¹; sār-sē'eim² [Bible].

sarsenet: sār'snet¹; sār'snēt² [A fine, thin, woven silk]. **sarcenet**†.

Sarthana: sār'thə-nə¹; sār'tha-na² [Douai Bible].

Sarto: sār'to¹; sār'to² [Family name of Pope Pius X.].

Sartoris: sār'to-ris¹; sār'to-rīs² [Eng. singer and author (1816-79)].

Sartorius: sar-tō'ris¹; sār-tō'rīs² [Eng. family name].

Sarua: sə-rū'ə¹; sa-ru'a² [Douai Bible].—**Saruch:** sē'ruk¹; sā-rū'a² [Bible].—**Sarvia:** sar-vai'ə¹; sār-vi'a² [Douai Bible]. [ada].

Saskatchewan: sas-kach'i-wən¹; sās-kāch'e-wān² [Province in W. Can-]

Sassabasar: sa-sab'ə-sar¹; sā-sāb'a-sār² [Douai Bible].

Sassenach: sas'i-nāh¹; sās'e-nāh² [A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman or Lowlander; so called by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland].

Satan: sē'tən¹; sā'tan². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sat'an¹ [Bible: The adversary of man, first mentioned in the Book of Job].

sate: sēt¹; sāt² [To satisfy the appetite of; satiate].

satellite: sat'e-lait¹; sāt'ē-lit². Buchanan (1766) sə-tel'i-ti¹; Kenrick (1773) sa-tel'it¹ [A small planet that revolves around a larger one].

Sathrabuzanes: saθ'rə-biū'zə-nīz¹ or saθ'rə-biū-zē'nīz¹; sāth'ra-bū'za-nēs² or sāth'ra-bū-zā'nēs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [need, to the limit].

satiate: sē'shi-ēt¹; sā'shi-āt² [To satisfy or supply the appetite, desire, or]

satiety: sə-tai'i-ti¹; sa-ti'e-ty² [The condition of being satisfied to the utmost].

The pronunciation (sə-sai'i-ti)¹ is mentioned by Walker as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it, as contrary to all analogy, was effectual; the condemned pronunciation is now quite obsolete.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, part 2, p. 118. [Oxford, 1910.]

satire: sat'air¹; sāt'ir². Modern dictionaries uniformly agree on this pronunciation. C. & I. indicate sat'ūr¹ as permissible and Wr. notes sē'tar¹ as preferred, and sat'air¹ and sat'er¹ as allowable. The earlier lexicographers indicated the following pronunciations: Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sat'ir¹; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) sē'tur¹; Kenrick (1773) sē'tair¹; Jameson (1827) sā'tur¹; Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) sat'air¹ as to-day [Caustic or humorous ridicule; sarcasm].

Satow: sa-tō'¹ or sat'o¹; sā-tō'² or sāt'o² [Eng. diplomat and Oriental scholar (1843-)].

satrap: sē'trap¹; sā'trāp²; C. sat'rap¹; Wr. sē'trap¹, the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Rees (1823), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827) sā'trap¹; Webster (1828) sat'rap¹ [The governor of an ancient Persian province]. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) the word was spelt *satrāpa*, the first two noted the stress *sā'trāpa*, the third *sā'trā'pa*.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

satrapy: sē'trap-¹; sū'trāp-y². C. & Wr. sat'rā-pī, also indicated by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [The territory or jurisdiction of a satrap].

Satsuma: sūt'su-ma¹; sāt'su-mā²; not sat'sū-ma¹ [District in Kyushu Island, Japan, seat of manufacture of porcelain ware].

Saturn: sat'arn¹; sāt'urn². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) indicated *Saturn*, which may be read sat'arn¹. By Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) sē'turn¹ [The planet next beyond Jupiter].

saturnine: sat'ar-nin¹, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., or sat'ar-nin¹, *Standard* & C.; sāt'ur-nin² or sāt'ur-nin². By Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784) sat'ar-nin¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777) sat'ar-nin¹; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775) sāt'urn¹ [Of a grave, gloomy, or morose character or disposition].

satyr: sat'ar¹; sāt'yr². Modern dictionaries, excepting Worcester, agree on this pronunciation. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) noted *sat'yr*, which may be read sat'ar¹. Wr. sē'tar¹, which is noted as allowable but not preferred by *Standard*, C., & W. The last pronunciation was formerly current in Great Britain and Ireland and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835); Jameson (1827) sāt'ter¹; Smart (1840) sat'ar¹ [In Gr. myth, a woodland deity: confused by the Romans with the fauns]. [males].

satyriasis: sat'i-rai-ō-sis¹; sāt'y-ri'a-sis² [Unrestrained sexual desire in sauce: sōs¹; sṣṣ²; not saus¹ [A dressing for food].

saucy: sō'si¹; sṣṣy² [Displaying piquancy and brightness; also, impertinently bold]. [flowed to ferment under pressure].

sauerkraut [Ger.]: saur'kraut¹; sour'kraut² [Cabbage salted and al-

Sauk: sōk¹; sṣṣk² [County in Wisconsin].

Saul: sōl¹; sṣṣl² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Saulites:** sōl'aitis¹; sṣṣl'its² [Douai Bible].

sault: sōlt¹, *Standard*, C., E., & W., or sō¹, I. & M.; salt² or sō². Wr. sō¹ [A rapid river: from Old Fr. *sault*, leap; as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*].

Sault Sainte Marie: sū sēnt mē'ri¹ or (Fr.) sō sañt mā'ri¹; sū sānt mā'ry² or (Fr.) sō sānt mā'rē² [1. Canadian port of entry in Ontario. 2. United States port of entry in Michigan].

Saumarez: sō'ma-rē¹; sō'ma-rē² [Family of British seamen (1710-1903)].

Saunders: sūn'darz¹ or sēn'darz¹; sän'ders² or san'ders² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Saunderson: sūn'dar-sen¹ or sēn'dar-sen¹; sän'der-son² or san'der-son² [Family name in Eng. and Ire.].

saunter: sūn'tar¹ or sēn'tar¹; sän'ter² or san'ter². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) noted sēn'tar¹, while sūn'tar¹ was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [To stroll in a leisurely way].

sausage: sō'sij¹; sṣṣsṣg², the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Enfield (1802). The pronunciation sas'ij¹, characterized by Walker (1791) as vulgar, was indicated as accepted standard in their time by Sheridan (1780)

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1. ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

and Scott (1797); Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred sē'sēj¹; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) ses'ij¹ [A roll of chopped meat, as pork, stuffed into a casing].

sauté [Fr.]: sō'tē¹; sō'tē² [Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes].

savage: sav'ej¹; sāv'äg²; *not* sav'ij¹, a colloquial utterance which almost completely breaks down the sound of the *a*. The same care should be exercised in uttering this word as a common noun as when one pronounces the proper name of Richard *Savage*. Compare **CABBAGE** [Wild and uncivilized; untamed].

savant: sa'vān¹; sāv'vān² [Fr., a man of special learning; scholar].

Savaran: sav'ə-rən¹; sāv'a-ran² [Apocrypha].

[(1774-1833)].

Savary: sāv'vū'rī¹; sāv'vā'rī² [1. Fr. Orientalist (1750-88). 2. Fr. general].

Savias: sa-voi'əs¹; sa-vī'as² [Apocrypha].

Savoie: sāv'vwū¹; sāv'vwā² [Fr. department].

[edge how to do"].

savoir-faire [Fr.]: sa'vwūr'fār¹; sāv'vwār'fār² [Tact; literally, "knowl-"]

Savonarola: sāv'vo-na-rō'la¹; sāv'vo-nā-rō'lū² [It. monk and reformer (1452-98)].

[part of France].

Savoy: sa-vei¹; sa-vōy² [Former duchy of the Sardinian kingdom, now

Sawbridgeworth: saps'wərth¹ or (*colloq.*) sap'ser¹; saps'worth² or (*colloq.*) sūp'sēr² [Eng. town].

sawder: sē'dər¹; sāv'dər² [Obsolete form of **SOLDER**: still used colloquially in the figurative phrase **soft sawder**, flattery; blarney].

Saxicava: saks'i-kē'və¹; saks'i-eā'və². *C. & M.* sak-sik'ə-və¹; *E.* saks-i-kā'və¹; *I.* sak-si-kē'və¹; *W.* sak'si-kē'və¹ [A genus of burrowing bivalves].

say: sē¹; sāv²; *not* sui¹, a provincialism [To declare or state in words].

Say: sē¹; sāv² [1. Fr. political economist (1767-1832). 2. Fr. statesman and economist (1826-96)].

sayer¹: sē'ər¹; sāv'er² [One who says anything].

Sayer²: sār¹; sār²; *not* sē'ər¹ [Eng. caricaturist (1748-1823)].

Sayers: sār¹; sār²; *not* sē'ər¹ [Eng. pugilist (1833-73)].

sayid, sayyid [Ar.]: sai'id¹ or sāv'id¹; sī'yid² or sāv'id² [Lord: a title applied to the descendants of Mohammed].

says: sez¹; sēz²; *not* sēz¹, a provincialism. Compare **SAID** [Third person sing., present tense of **say**].

scabbed: skab'ed¹ or skabd¹; scāb'ēd² or scābd². This word, like *blessed*, *learned*, and others, when used as an adjective, is pronounced in two syllables, and when as a participle, in one. But in general American usage prefers the first, and British usage, the second of the pronunciations indicated above [1. Covered with crust, as a sore. 2. Blistered, as metal, in casting].

scabies: skē'bi-iz¹; scā'bi-ēs² [A skin-disease; the itch].

scabious: skē'bi-us¹; scā'bi-ūs² [Of, relating to, or affected by scabies].

Scæan: sī'an¹; sē'an² [Western: applied to a gate of ancient Troy].

Scaevola: sev'o-lə¹; sēv'o-la² [1. Roman soldier; lived about 500 B. C. 2. Roman jurist; teacher of Cicero (159?-88 B. C.)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artitic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

scaglia [It.]: skū'lyā¹; seā'lyā² [An Italian rock]. [tatinz marble].

scagliola [It.]: ska-lyō'la¹; seā-lyō'lā² [Hard polished plaster-work imi-

Scalchi: skū'ki¹; seūl'eī² [It. operatic singer (1850-)].

scald¹: skōld¹; seald² [A burn or injury to the skin by a hot fluid, as water].

scald²: skōld¹ or skūd¹; seald² or seāld²; *C. & Smart* skald¹ [An ancient Scandinavian minstrel or bard]. [equal].

scalene: skē-lin'¹; seū-lēn'²; not skēl'in¹ [Having sides no two of which are

Scaliger: skal'i-jar¹; seūl'i-ger² [1. Fr. philologist (1540-1609). 2. It. author (1454-1553)].

scallop: skel'ap¹; seā'op², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* skal'ap¹; *J. & St.* skal'lop¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) skel'ap¹, as pronounced to-day [A shell-fish having a subcircular shell with wavy edge]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. [surgery].

scalpel: skal'pel¹; seāl'pēl²; not skal'pel¹ [A small pointed knife used in

Scamander: skā-man'dar¹; sea-mān'der² [River in Asia Minor].

scaphoid: skaf'oid¹; seāf'oid². *Wr.* skē'foīd¹. See PH [Shaped like a boat].

scapiform: skē'pi-fōrm¹; seā'pi-fōrm². *Wr.* skap'i-fōrm¹ [Formed like a scape or main shaft of a feather].

scapula: skap'yu-lā¹; seūp'yū-lā² [The shoulder-blade].

scapular: skap'yu-lar¹; seap'yū-lar² [A strip of cloth worn across the shoulder by some members of the Roman Catholic orders].

scar: skār¹; seār² [A mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound].

scarab: skār'ab¹; seār'ab² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabæus: skār'ā-bī'us¹; seār'ā-bē'ūs² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabee: skār'ā-bī¹; seār'ā-bē² [Same as preceding].

scaramouch: skār'ā-mauch¹; seār'ā-mouch² [A cowardly boaster].

scarce: skārs¹; seārç²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Perry (1777) skārs¹; Sheridan (1780) skers¹; Enfield (1802) skars¹ [Rarely met with or occurring; not frequent].

scare (*v.*): skār¹; seār². *St.* skēr¹, erroneously attributed to the Scottish, who sound the *a* as in "fare," not as in "fate" [To throw into fear; frighten].

scared: skārd¹; seārd²; not skār'ed¹, nor (vulgarly) skārt¹. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Past-participle of SCARE].

scarlatina: skār'la-tī'nā¹; seār'la-tī'na²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern and the earlier lexicographers, including Webster (1828), but Goodrich (Webster), 1847, skār-lat'i-na¹ [An infectious form of fever].

Scarron: skā'rōn¹; seā'rōn² [Fr. dramatist (1610-60)].

scath (*n. & v.*): skath¹; seāth² [Same as SCATHE].

scathe (*n. & v.*): skēth¹; seāth²; *I., St., & Wr.* skēth¹ [Harm; hurt].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Sceaux: sō¹; sō² [Town in France].

scenic: sin'ik¹; sēn'ie²; *C. & W.* sen'ik¹; *I., M., & W.* sī'nik¹, also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation sen'ik¹ was formerly in greater favor and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Pertaining to landscape effects or stage settings].

scenograph: sen'o-graf¹ or sī'no-graf¹; sēn'o-ġraf² or sē'no-ġraf². The first indicates American usage; the second represents that of Great Britain [An object drawn in perspective].

Scenopegia [Gr.]: sī'no-pī'ji-a¹; sē'no-pē'gi-a² [An annual festival of the Jews, the Feast of Tabernacles].

sceptic: skep'tik¹; seĉp'tie². See SKEPTIC.

Seeva: sī'va¹; sē'va² [Bible].

Schaffhausen: shāf-hau'zen¹; shāf-hou'sēn² [Swiss canton].

schedule: skej'ul¹; seĉj'ul², *Standard*; *C. & W.* sked'yul¹; *E., I., & St.* shed'yul¹; *M.* shed'yul¹; *W.* sked'yul¹. See Introductory, page xv.

The various pronunciations of this word, noted above and below, may be traced to its orthography no less than to its derivations. Considered as a Middle English word it was spelt *sedule* in the Rolls of the Parliament of England for 1397 ("New Eng. Dict." s. v.), but the same source cites *cedule* for the Rolls of the Parliament for 1429—a spelling which had vogue from 1420 to 1655 and was used by Caxton (1422-91) and James Howell (1594-1666) in his "Letters" (1645-55). It was spelt *cedul* by John Cowell in his "Interpreter," under the entry "Clerke of the Excheats" (1607). These forms were pronounced sed'yul¹. The spellings *sedule* and *cedule* were adopted by both French and English writers. Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1660) notes "*schedule* or *cedule* a schedule, scroll, note, bill."

Of the forms *sedule* and *schedule*, the first was in use in 1465, the second in 1560, and by no less distinguished a personage than Queen Elizabeth ("Original Letters," ser. II, ii, 265, ed. by Ellis). Notwithstanding the example set by the Virgin Queen, Shakespeare favored the former and wrote:

ARRAGON: What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot
Presenting me a *sedule*, I will reade it.

Merchant of Venice act II, l. 50 from end. [1595.]

But "Rare Ben Jonson," in memory of his Queen, followed her example, and in his comedy "The Staple of News" wrote: "Your Father . . . left it in writing in a *schedule* here" (act i, sc. 6: 1626).

Five different pronunciations were indicated for this word from 1668 to 1850. These were as follows: (1) sked'yul¹, noted by Price (1668), John Jones ("Practical Orthography," 1701), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828); (2) sed'yul¹, recorded by Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), John Shaw (1777), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Stephen Jones (1798), who added that the word was pronounced sked'yul¹ in Queen Anne's time, and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) sed'jul¹, Sheridan (1780); (4) sed'jul¹, Walker (1791-1797); (5) shed'yul¹, Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), who adds, in his introduction, that the word, being of Greek origin, should be pronounced sked'yul¹, Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850).

Dr. Craigie, in the "New English Dictionary," says of the pronunciation sed'yul¹, "It is doubtful whether this was really justified by usage," but the word undoubtedly came into English through the French, and the Fr. pronunciation prevailed in some circles for nearly three-quarters of a century as shown above. Compare CH, SCHEME, SCHISM, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL [A written or printed statement usually in tabular form].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ipk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Scheele: shē'la¹ or (*Anglice*) shil¹; shē'le² or (*Anglice*) shēl² [Sw. chemist (1742-86)]. [eral].

scheererite: shīr'ar-ait¹; shēr'er-it² [A pearly white hydro-carbonic min-]

Scheherezade: shi-hē'rē-zā'da¹; she-he're-zā'de² [A queen, the fictitious
relator of stories in the "Arabian Nights"].

Scheldt: shelt¹, skelt¹, or (*Dutch*) skel'da¹; shēlt², seēlt², or (*Dutch*) seēl'de²
[A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands].

Schelling: shēl'ing¹; shēl'ing² [Ger. philosopher (1775-1854)].

scheme: skīm¹; seēm² [A plan of something to be done].

schene: skīn¹; seēn² [Egypt. measure of length].

Schenectady: ski-nek'ta-dī¹; see-nē'ta-dy² [City in New York State].

scherzando: sker-tsān'do¹; seēr-tsān'do² [In a light, sportive manner: a
direction in music].

scherzo [It.]: sker'tso¹; seēr'tso² [A light sportive movement in music].

Scheveningen: shē'ven-in'ēn¹; she'ven-ing'ēn² [Seaside resort in the
Netherlands].

Schlaparelli: skyā'pa-rel'li¹; seyā'pā-rēl'li² [It. astronomer (1835-1910)].

Schiedam: skī-dām¹; seē-dām² [Town in the Netherlands].

Schiehallion: shī-hal'yān¹; shē-hāl'yon² [Mountain in Perthshire, Scot.].

Schiller: shil'ar¹; shil'er² [Ger. poet (1759-1805)].

Schinus: skai'nus¹; sei'nūs² [A genus of Am. and Austral. tropical trees,
of which the pepper-tree is cultivated for ornament].

schism: sizm¹; siēm² [A division, as of opposing factions in a church].

In words of our tongue which have a Latin or Greek original, *ch* has almost invariably the sound of *z*. In the case of *sch* the one notable exception now existing is *schism*, in which the *ch* is suppressed altogether.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 206. [H. '04.]

schisma: skiz'ma¹; sei'sma². *Century* prefers skis'ma¹, which *Standard* & *W.* indicate as permissible [In ancient music, a small interval equal to the eighteenth part of a tone].

schismatic: siz-mat'ik¹; siē-māt'ie². *Wr.* skiz'ma-tik¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) it was placed on the first syllable [One who makes or takes part in a schism].

schist: shist¹; shist² [Any rock that easily splits].—**schistose:** shis'tōs¹; shis'tōs². *I.* shist'ōz¹ [Having the nature of schist].

schizopod: skiz'o-ped¹; sei'z'o-pōd², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* shiz'o-ped¹; *M.* skai'zo-ped¹ [Having cleft feet, or parted toes].

Schlegel: shlē'gēl¹; shlē'gēl² [1. Ger. philologist (1767-1845). 2. Ger. philosopher (1772-1829)]. [1834].

Schleiermacher: shlai'ar-mā'hər¹; shli'er-mā'hər² [Ger. theologian (1768-

Schleswig-Holstein: shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtain¹; shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtin² [Prus. prov-
ince, taken from Denmark (1864)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Schley: shləi¹; shlȳ², but commonly slai¹; slȳ² [Am. rear-admiral and Arctic explorer (1839-1911)].

schloss [Ger].: shləs¹; shlōs² [A castle].

[(1430?-1502?)].

Schöffler: shūf'ar¹; shūi'er² [Ger. printer; inventor of type-punches]

Schoharie: sko-har'ī¹; seo-hār'i² [County in New York State].

scholar: skəl'ar¹; seöl'ar². Compare ch [One who is taught by a teacher, or one versed in one or more branches of learning].

Schomburgk: shəm'būr¹k¹; shōm'būr²k² [Eng. traveler of Ger. origin, who drew the line that bears his name, between British Guiana and Venezuela (1804-65)].

Schönbrunn: shūn'brun¹; shūn'brūn² [Aust. summer residence near Vienna].

[instruction].

school: skūl¹; seōl². Compare ch [An institution for the imparting of

schooler: skūn'ar¹; seōn'er² [A type of sailing-vessel].

[(1788-1860)].

Schopenhauer: shō'pen-hau'ar¹; shō'pēn-hou'er² [Ger. philosopher

schottische: shet-tīsh'¹; shōt-tīch'², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., W., & Fr.; C., M., & Standard* (1913) shu-tīsh'¹ [A polka-like dance]. In French this word is written *scottish* and pronounced sko-tīsh'¹; thus the pseudo-French pronunciation of the word in English is not justified.

[America].

schout: skaut¹; seout² [A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North

Schreiner: shrai'nar¹; shri'ner² [1. South-Afr. statesman (1857-1919). 2. South-Afr. author (1862?-1920)].

Schubert: shū'bart¹; shy'bert² [Aust. composer (1797-1828)].

Schumann: shū'man¹; shy'mān² [Ger. pianist (1819-96); Ger. composer (1810-56)].

[singer (1861-)].

Schumann-Heink: shū'man-haīnk¹; shy'mān-hīnk² [Austrian operatic

Schuyler: skai'lar¹; seȳ'ler² [Am. Revolutionary general (1733-1804)].

Schuylkill: skūl'kil¹; seyl'kīl² [River and county in Pa.].

Schwab: shwāb¹ or (Ger.) shvāp¹; shwāb² or (Ger.) shvāp² [Am. family name of Ger. origin].

[92].

Schwatka: shwet'kai¹; shwat'ka² [Am. soldier and Arctic explorer (1849-

sciatlic: sai-at'ik¹; si-āt'ie² [Pert. to or situated in the region of the hip].

sciatlica: sai-at'ī-kai¹; si-āt'ī-ea² [Neuralgia of the hip and thigh].

science: sai'ens¹; si'ēnc² [Knowledge obtained by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of human knowledge].

scleropia: sci'ar-ō'pi-a¹; si'er-ō'pi-a² [Defective vision in which things appear darker than is natural].

scilicet [L.]: sil'i-set¹; sil'i-gēt² [In law, to wit; namely].

Selly: sil'ī; sil'y² [Group of islands off Cornwall, Eng.].

scimitar: sim'ī-tar¹; sīm'ī-ter² [Same as SIMITAR].

[Bible]].

sciniph: sin'if¹; sīn'if² [A biting insect mentioned in *Exodus* viii, 17 (Douai

2: wolf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōv; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; null, rüle; but, bürn;

scintilla [L.]: sin-til'ä; sin-til'a² [A spark; hence, the smallest particle].—**scintillante** [It.]: shin'til-län'te; shin'til-län'te² [Sparkling; brilliant; a direction in music].—**scintillate**: sin-ti-lät; sin-ti-lät² [To sparkle]. [Eng].

Scio¹: sai'oi; si'oi² [A village in Ohio, seat of a Methodist Episcopal col-
Scio²: sai'oi or shi'oi; si'oi² or shi'oi² [Same as CHIOS].

sciolist: sai'o-list¹; si'o-list² [One with a smattering of knowledge].

sciomachy: skai-öm'a-ki¹; sei-öm'a-ey². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sai'öm'a-ki¹; Sheridan (1780) skai-öm'a-ki¹ [Same as SKIOMACHY]. [spirits, or from shadows].

sciomaney: sai'o-man'si¹; si'o-män'cy² [Divination by shades of departed

scion: sai'en¹; si'ön² [1. A twig or shoot of a tree or plant; hence, an off-shoot. 2. A child or descendant]. [magic lantern].

sclipticon: sai-öp'ti-ken¹; si-öp'ti-eön² [A form of camera obscura or

scliptics: sai-öp'tiks¹; si-öp'ties² [The art of producing luminous views of external objects in a darkened room, as by an arrangement of lenses].

scire facias [L.]: sui'ri fe'shi-as¹; si're fä'shi-as² [Literally, "that you cause to know": a form of writ commanding the person against whom it is issued to show cause why a plaintiff should not have advantage on a judicial record].

scirrhus: sir'us¹, *Standard, C., & M., or skir'us¹, E., I., St., W., & Wr.*; sir'üs² or sei'üs² [Morbidly hardened]. Compare SCIRRHUS.

scirrhus: sir'us¹; sir'üs², *Standard, C., & M.,* noted also by Buchanan (1766) and Kenrick (1773); *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* skir'us¹—a pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A firm, hard, cancerous tumor].

scission: sish'en¹ or si's'an¹; sish'on² or sish'on². The first, recorded by *Standard & C.*, was indicated by Buchanan (1757-66); the second by Perry (1777). Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791). It is noted also by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* [The act of cutting or state of being cut].

scissors: siz'ær¹; sīs'ors² [A cutting implement]. [and R. I.].

Seitate: sich'u-ët¹ or sit'yu-ët¹; sich'u-ät² or sit'yu-ät² [Town in Mass.

sciurine: sai'yu-rin¹; si'yu-rin², *Standard, C., & M.; E., W., & Wr.* sai'yu-rain¹; I. sai-yü'rain¹; St. sai-yü'rin¹ [Pert. to the squirrels and marmots].

sclaff [Scot.]: sklaf¹; seläf². See ask [In golf, to draw (a club) along the ground before hitting the ball].

Sclater: slē'tar¹; slā'ter² [Eng. family name].

Slav: sklāv¹; selāv² [Same as SLAV]. So also with its relatives **Slav'ic** and **Slav'ism**.

sclerosis: skl-rō'sis¹; sele-rō'sis² [Hardening of the tissue, as of the skin].—**sclerotic**: skl-ret'ik¹; sele-rōt'ie² [Affected with sclerosis].

scoff: skof¹; seōf²; not skōf¹ [To speak with derision or scorn].

scolecite: skel'i-sait¹; seōl'e-çit², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* skō'le-sait¹; I. skō'l'i-sait¹; St. skō-l'i-sait¹ [A mineral].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɲ = sing; ɕhin, this.

sconce: skens¹; seŋc².

Sconce, the verb, meaning 'fine,' appears to be modern,' Dr. Richardson says. Dr. Johnson knew of no authority for it; and Archdeacon Todd quotes 'The Idler.' Milton used it in 1641. See his 'Prose Words' (ed. Bohn), vol. 2, p. 416.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 133, note. [s. 1873.]

The "New English Dictionary" cites W. Phillip (1598) and Minshew (1617) as using the word, the first in the sense of "to fortify; entrench"; the second, "to fine; mulct."

[crowned].

Scone¹: skūn¹; seŋn² [Scot. village where Scottish kings were formerly

scone²: skōn¹; seōn² [A thin cake baked on a griddle].

scoop, scoot. Pronounced as one syllable: skūp¹, seōp²; skūt¹; seōt².

scope: skōp¹; seōp² [A range of action or view].

[fected with scurvy].

scorbutic: sker-biū'tik¹; seōr-bū'tie²; not sker'bū-tik¹ [Relating to or af-

scorech: skērčh¹; seōrch² [To discolor the surface by burning].

score: skōr¹; seōr²; not skōr¹. See O and compare **FORCE**; **FORT** [A record, as of an account, winning points in a game, etc.].

[superiority toward another].

scorn: skōrn¹; seōrn²; not skōrn¹. See O [Contempt, as from pride or a

scour: skaur¹; seour² [To clean, as by rubbing and washing].

scourge (n. & v.): skūrj¹; seūrg² [Whip; lash].

scout: skaut¹; seout² [I. Watch. II. Ridicule; despise]. In the latter sense used by Marston in his "Dutch Courtezan" (1605) and by Shakespeare in "The Tempest" (1610).

This word has been used latterly as a verb active in a very different sense, and in better company than one could have imagined. . . . We sometimes find, in parliamentary speeches, that certain opinions or principles are *scouted*; still, however, with me, it passed for irreputious and demi-vulgar, till I found it used by one of the guardians of language as well as of religion and politics, the Anti-Jacobin Review.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1809.]

Reviews, newspapers, and parliamentary speeches are by no means safe guides in the use of words. It is to be regretted that the current language is taken so much from such sources, while the older and the better authorities lie neglected or forgotten. I do not mean to say that we should study an antiquated style or affect archaisms, but that we should be restrained, if not directed, by such authorities as Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

It is the opinion of the writer that in the development of the language the periodical press has done much more to elevate the tone of thought and the manner of speech than to debase it. The improvement has been secured gradually and still continues.

scrap: skrap¹; serāp² [A small piece].

scrape: skrēp¹; serāp² [To rub the surface of anything].

scratch: skračh¹; serāch² [To scrape the surface of].

scrawl: skrōl¹; serāl² [Unskilful writing].

scream: skrīm¹; serēm² [Cry].

screed, screen. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skrid¹, serēd²; skrīn¹, serēn².

screw: skrū¹; serū² [I. n. Anything with a twisted thread used to tighten.

II. v. To tighten with a screw; twist; turn].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn: ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

scribe¹: skraib¹; serib² [1. One who is an expert penman. 2. In Bible history [S-], one of a body of learned men who expounded the religious law].

Scribe²: skrib¹; serib² [Fr. dramatist (1791-1861)].

scrim, scripp, seringe, scrip, script. The *i* in these words is pronounced short, as in "hit," not as long as in "isle" or "police." See I.

Scripture: skrip'chur¹ or -tiur¹; scrip'chur² or -tür² [The sacred writings of any people]. So also with all its relatives **Scrip'tur-al**, **Scrip'tur-al-ism**, **Scrip'tur-al-ist**, etc.

scrivener: skriv'n-er¹; seriv'n-er², *Standard, E., & St.; C., I., M., W., & Wr. skriv'n-er¹*.

Formerly also pronounced as two syllables and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skriv'n-er¹ [One whose occupation is writing contracts, deeds, and other legal papers].

scrofula: skrof'yu-lä¹; seröf'yu-la² [A morbid constitutional condition characterized by inflammation of the skin, etc.].

scrutin [Fr.]: skrü'tän¹; serü'tän² [Scrutiny; specif., the act of balloting or voting]. Compare **SCRUTINY**.

scrutinant: skrü'ti-nant¹; serü'ti-nant² [Observing closely; scrutinizing]. —**scrutinize**: skrü'ti-naiz¹; serü'ti-niz² [To observe closely]. —**scrutiny**: skrü'ti-ni¹; serü'ti-ny² [Close examination, as of ballots cast at an election].

scrutoir: skrü'twär¹; serü'twär². Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skrü'twör¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) skrü'tör¹ [A cabinet-like writing-desk].

Scrymgeour: skrim'jar¹; serým'ger² [Eng. Family name].

sculpture: skulp'chur¹ or skulp'tiur¹; seulp'chur² or seulp'tür², but the latter borders on affectation [The fashioning of figures out of stone or the figures so fashioned]. [knight's fee for furnishing the army].

scutage: skiü'tij¹; seü'tag² [In Old Eng. law, an assessment levied on a

Scutari: skü'ta-rī¹; seü'tä-rī². Same as **SKUTARI**.

Scutia: skiü'shi-a¹; seü'shi-a²; not skü'ti-a¹ [A genus of Asiatic, African, and tropical American shrubs].

Scylla: sil'a¹; sýl'a² [In classic myth, a sea-monster with six heads and twelve feet. See HOMER'S "Odyssey" bk. xii].

scythe (*n.* & *v.*): saith¹; sýth²; not saith¹ [I. *n.* A long curved blade fitted to a snath and used for mowing. II. *v.* To cut or mow with a scythe].

Scythia: sih'ti-a¹; sýth'i-a² [A country situated on the north shore of the Black Sea].

[northern shores of the Black Sea].

Scythian: sih'ti-an¹; sýth'i-an² [Ancient nomadic people living along the

Scythopolis: sui-thép'o-lis¹; sý-thöp'o-lis² [Apocrypha]. —**Scythopolitans**: sih'to-pel'i-tanz¹; sýth'o-pöl'i-tanz² [Apocrypha].

Seaford: si'förd¹; se'förd² [Eng. seaside resort].

Seaforth: si'förfh¹; se'förfh² [1. Scottish loch the name of which became the title of an earldom in the Mackenzie family. 2. A famous Scottish regiment].

seal, seam. Pronounce these words as one syllable: sil¹, sël²; sim¹, sēm².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, präy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nët, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

seamstress: sɪm'stres¹; sēm'strēs². *Wr.* sem'stris¹. The first pronunciation dates back to the time when pronunciation was indicated by Eng. dictionaries. It was noted also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855). Altho pronounced sem'stris¹ by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), it should be borne in mind that the word was spelt *sempstress* and *semstress* until 1871 and that this pronunciation merely reflects this spelling [A woman skilled in needle-work].

séance [Fr.]: sē'āns¹; se'āng² [A session or sitting, as of some deliberative or consultative assembly].

[pare SEER.]

sear: sīr¹; sēr²; *not* sī'ar¹ [To cause to wither or shrivel, as by heat]. **Com-search** (*n.* & *v.*): sūrč¹; sērč² [Look].

Searcy: sūr'si¹; sēr'gy² [A county or town in Arkansas].

Searle: sūr'l¹; sēr'l² [Eng. family name].

season (*n.* & *v.*): sī'zn¹; sē'sn².

Seba: sī'ba¹; sē'ba² [Bible].—**Sebam:** sī'bam¹; sē'bām² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sebastian: sī-bas'ti-an¹; se-bās'ti-an² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Sw. **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-an¹; se-bās'ti-ān²; *F.* **Sébastien:** sē'bas'tyān¹; se'bās'tyān²; *G.* **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-ān¹; se-bās'ti-ān²; *It.* **Sebastiano:** sē-bās'ti-ā-no¹; se-bās'ti-ā-no²; *L.* **Sebastianus:** sī-bas'ti-ē-nus¹; se-bās'ti-ā-nūs²; *Pg.* **Sebastião:** sē-bās'ti-aun¹; se-bās'ti-oun²; *Rus.* **Sevastian:** sē-vās'ti-ān¹; se-vās'ti-ān²; *Sp.* **Sebastián:** sē-bās'ti-ān¹; se-bās'ti-ān².

[Rus. seaport].

Sebastopol: seb'as-tō'pəl¹ or sī-bas'tō-pōl¹; sēb'as-tō'pōl² or se-bās'tō-pōl².

Sebat: se-būt¹; sē-bāt² [Bible].—**Sebenia:** sī'bi-nai'a¹; sē'be-ni'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sebenias:** sī'bi-nai'as¹; sē'be-ni'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sebeon:** sī'bi-en¹; sē'be-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sebethal:** sī-beth'a-ai¹; se-bēth'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sebia:** sī-bai'a¹; se-bi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sebnia:** seb-nai'a¹; sēb-ni'a² [Douai Bible].—**Seboim:** sī-bō'im¹; se-bō'im² [Douai Bible].—**Secacah:** sī-kē'kā¹ or sek'e-kā¹; se-cā'cā² or sē'e-cā² [Bible].—**Sechenias:** sek'i-nai'as¹; sē'e-ni'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sechia:** sī'ki-a¹; sē'ci-a² [Douai Bible].—**Sechrona:** sī-crō'na¹; se-crō'na² [Douai Bible].—**Sechu, Secu:** sī'kiū¹; sē'cū² [Bible (R. V.)].

seckel: sek'l¹; sēk'l²; *not* sik'l¹ as commonly mispronounced [A variety of pear, so called from *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, who introduced it].

seclude: sī-klūd¹; se-elud²; *not* sī-kliūd¹ [To spend in complete retirement].—**seclusion:** sī-klū'zən¹; se-elū'zhən² [Solitude; retirement].

secondary: sek'an-dē-rī¹; sē'e-on-dā-ry²; *not* sek'an-da-rī¹ [Not of the first order, quality, or degree].

[SECRETE.]

secret: sī'kret¹; sē'erēt² [Hidden from view or knowledge]. Compare

secretary: sek'ri-tē-rī¹; sē'e-re-tā-ry² [One who attends to the correspondence of another].

[pare SECRET.]

secrete: sī-kri't¹; se-erēt² [To put in a place of concealment; hide]. Com-

secretion: sī-kri'shən¹; se-erē'shon² [The act of concealing, hiding, or storing; as, the secretion of milk in an animal body].

secretory: sī-kri'to-rī¹; se-erē'to-ry², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* se-kri'tūr-i; *I. & Buchanan* sī-kri'te-rī; *M. & Wr.* sī-kri'ter-i. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) se-kri'to-rī; Sheridan (1780) sek'ri-tur-i; Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Jameson (1827) sī'kri-tur-i [Pert. to secretion].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, pręy; hit, police; obey, gō; nor, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

sectarian: sek-tār'i-an¹; sĕe-tār'i-an². In the South sek-tē'ri-an¹ [One who adheres to the beliefs and practises of a particular religious body. Compare BARBARIAN.

sectary: sek'ta-rī¹; sĕe'-ta-ry²; *not* sek-tē'ri¹ [An adherent of a particular sect].

section: sek'shən¹; sĕe'shon² [A separate part].

sects: sekts¹; sĕets². Distinguish from **sex** [Plural of **sect**: sekt¹; sĕet² (a body of persons who accept a particular creed or confession of faith)].

second: sek'und¹, *Standard & St.*, or sī'kund¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; sĕe'ünd² or sĕ'eünd². *M.* si-kund¹; *W.* sī'kend¹ [Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only].

secundine: sek'un-din¹; sĕe'ün-dĭn², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E.* se-kun'-doin¹; *I.* sī'kun-dain¹; *W. & W.* sek'an-dain¹ [In obstetrics, the afterbirth].

Secundus: si-kun'dus¹; se-eün'dūs² [Bible].—**Sedada:** sed'a-da¹; sĕd'a-da² [Douai Bible].

sedan: si-dan¹; se-dăn²; *not* sī-dan¹ [A vehicle for one passenger consisting of a chair enclosed in a protective frame].

Sedan: si-dan¹ or (*Fr.*) sĕ-dăn¹; se-dăn² or (*Fr.*) se-dăn² [*Fr.* town].

sedate: si-dĕt¹; se-dăt² [Characterized by habitual composure].

sedative: sed'a-tiv¹; sĕd'a-tĭv² [A medicine having a soothing effect].

Sedecias: sed'i-sai'as¹; sĕd'e-qi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sedei:** si'di-cii¹; sĕe'-de-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sedekias:** sed'i-kai'as¹; sĕd'e-ki'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sedentary: sed'en-tē-rī¹; sĕd'ĕn-tā-ry². By Buchanan (1757) se-den'ta-rī, but (1766) sed'en-tē-rī; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sed'en-ta-rī [Accustomed to sit much or to work sitting].

Sedeur: sed'i-ūr¹; sĕd'e-ūr² [Douai Bible].

Sedlitz: zed'lits¹; sĕd'lits² [Bohemian village]. The aperient powder of the same name is pronounced sed'lits¹; sĕd'lits².

seduce: si-diūs¹; se-dŭc²; *not* sī-dūs¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [To entice from the right].

see, seed, seel. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long: sī¹, sĕ²; sīd¹, sĕd²; sīl¹, sĕl².

Seelada: si-el'a-da¹; se-ĕl'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Seelye: si'lī¹; sĕl'y² [Am. family name].

seem, seen, seep. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long and in one syllable: sīm¹, sĕm²; sīn¹, sĕn²; sĭp¹, sĕp². Compare BEEN.

seethe: sīth¹; sĕth²; *not* sĭth¹ [To be in a state of boiling].

seer: si'ēr¹; sĕ'er² [One who perceives].

seer: sīr¹; sĕr² [One who foretells future events].

Segub: si'gub¹; sĕ'gŭb² [Bible].

Seguin: si-gĭn¹; se-gĭn² [A town in Texas].

Seguin: sĕ-gan¹; se-găn² [*Fr.* physician (1812-80)]. [1873].

Ségur: sĕ'gŭr¹; sĕ'gŭr² [1. *Fr.* author (1753-1830). 2. *Fr.* general (1780-

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Sehesima: si-hes'i-mə¹; se-hēs'i-ma² [Douai Bible].

[Swiss lake].

seiche: sēsh¹; seġh² [A remarkable oscillation of water peculiar to the

seid: sē'id¹, *Standard & W.*, or sīd¹, *E., I., & W.*; se'id² or sēd². *St. sī'di¹*
[One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed].

Seidl: zai'dl¹; sī'dl². More frequently heard sai'dl¹ [Hung. composer and musical director].

Seidlitz: sed'hts¹; sēd'hts² [Corrupt spelling of SEDLITZ].

seigneur [Fr.]: sē'nyūr¹; se'nyūr²; not sen-yōr¹ [Same as SEIGNIOR].—
seigneurial: sīn-yū'r-i-əl¹; sēn-yū'r-i-əl² [Pert. to a seignior].

seignior: sīn'yār¹; sēn'yōr² [Lord]. Compare SIGNIOR, the spelling used by Shakespeare (First Folio edition 1623), Bacon, and others.

seine: sēn¹; seŋ². *I., St., & W.* sīn¹ [Any encircling fishing-net].

Seine: sēn¹; seŋ² [Fr. river and dept.].

Seir: sī'ir¹; sē'ir² [Bible].—**Seira:** si-ai'rā¹ or sī'i-rā¹; se-i'ra² or sē-i-ra²
[Douai Bible].—**Seirah:** si-ai'rā¹ or sī'i-rā¹; se-i'ra² or sē-i-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seirath:** si-ai'ra¹ or sī'i-ra¹; se-i'ra² or sē-i-rā² [Bible].

[hold].

seisin, seizin: sī'zin¹; sē'zin² [Possession of land under a claim of a free-

seismogram: suis'mo-gram¹; sīs'mo-gram². In British usage the first syllable is pronounced saiz¹; sīs² [A record of earthquake phenomena].—**seismograph:** saiz[or (*Brit.*) saiz]mo-graf¹; sīs[or (*Brit.*) sīs]mo-graf² [An instrument for recording earthquake phenomena].—**seismography:** saiz[or (*Brit.*) saiz]-mog-rā-fy² [The study of the phenomena of earthquakes].—**seismology:** saiz[or (*Brit.*) saiz]-mel'o-jī¹; sīs[or (*Brit.*) sīs]-mōl'o-gy².

Sejanus: si-jē'nus¹; se-jā'nūs² [Rom. courtier (-31)].

sejalous: seju'-gus¹; seju'-gūs², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. sī'ju-gus¹; E. se-jū'gus¹; I. sī-jū'gus¹; W. si-jū'gas¹ [Having six pairs of leadlets].

Sela: sī'lā¹; sē'lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Selah:** sī'lā¹; sē'lā² [Bible].—**Selahammalekoth:** sī'lā-ha-mā'h-kōth¹ or -kōth¹; sē'lā-hā-mā'le-kōth² or -kōth² [Bible].—**Selahi:** sel'a-hai¹; sē'l'a-hī² [Douai Bible].—**Selaites:** sī'l'a-ait¹; sē'l'a-its² [Douai Bible].—**Selebin:** sel'i-bin¹; sē'l'e-bīn² [Douai Bible].

select (a. & v.): si-lekt¹; se-lēet²; not si-lekt¹.

Seled: sī'led¹; sē'lēd² [Bible].—**Selema:** sel'i-mai'a¹; sē'l'e-mī'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Selemias:** sel'i-mai'as¹; sē'l'e-mī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Selemiau:** sel'i-mai'e-u¹; sē'l'e-mī-a'ū² [Douai Bible].—**Selemith:** si-lī'mith¹; se-lē'mith² [Douai Bible].

selenium: si-lī'ni-um¹; se-lē'ni-ūm² [A non-metallic element employed in the transmission of photographs by electricity, etc.].

selenography: sel'i-nōg-rā-fi¹; sē'l'e-nōg'rā-fy² [The science of the study of the moon's surface].

Selenua: sel'i-nū'a¹; sē'l'e-nū'a² [Apocrypha].—**Selethai:** sel'i-thai¹; sē'l'e-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Seleucia:** si-līū'shi-a¹; se-lū'shi-a² [Bible].

[sect].

Seleucian: si-līū'si-ən¹; se-lū'qi-an² [A member of a 3d-century religious

Seleucidæ: si-līū'si-dī¹; se-lū'qi-dē² [Syrian dynasty].

Seleucus: si-līū'kus¹; se-lū'eūs² [King of Syria (350?-280? B. C.).]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ŷule, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Sellal: sel'l'-ai¹; sël'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Selmaj**: sel'mi'-ai¹; sël'ma-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sclomith**: si-lō'mith¹; se-lō'mith² [Douai Bible].

Selous: se-lū'¹; sē-lū'² [Eng. explorer (1851-1916)].

Sem: sem¹; sēm² [Bible].—**Semaath**: sem'a-ath¹; sēm'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Semachiah**: sem'a-kai'ā¹; sēm'a-ci'ā² [Bible].—**Semaia**: si-mē'ya¹ or si-mai'ā¹; se-mā'ya² or se-mi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Semaiah**: si-mē'ya¹ or si-mai'ā¹; se-mā'ya² or se-mi'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Semarith**: sem'a-rith¹; sēm'a-rith² [Douai Bible].—**Semathites**: sem'a-thait¹; sēm'a-thits² [Douai Bible].—**Semeber**: sem'-r-bar¹; sēm'e-ber² [Douai Bible].—**Semegarnabu**: sem'i-gār'na-biu¹; sēm'e-gār'na-bū² [Douai Bible].—**Semel**: sem'i'-ai¹; sēm'e-i² [Bible].—**Semeia**: si'mu'-ai'ā¹; sēm'-me-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Semeias**: si'mi'-ai'es¹; sēm'-me-i'as² [Douai Bible].—**Semeis**: si-mi'is¹; se-mē'is² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Semellius**: si-mel'-us¹; se-mēl'i-us² [Apocrypha].—**Semeria**: sem'i-rai'ā¹; sēm'e-rī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Semerou**: sem'-r-rōn¹; sēm'e-rōn² [Douai Bible].

semester: si-mes'tar¹; se-mēs'ter² [A period or term of six months].

semi- (prefix): sem'i-¹; sēm'i-² [Half; partly; imperfectly].

Semida: si-mai'da¹; se-mi'da² [Douai Bible].—**Semidaites**: si-mai'di-ait¹; se-mi'da-its² [Douai Bible].—**Seminamoth**: si-min'a-meth¹; se-min'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].

Seminole: sem'i-nōl¹; sēm'i-nōl² [An Amerind tribe of Florida].

semipedal: sem'i-ped-al¹; sēm'i-pēd-al², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* sem-i-pi'dal¹; *St. sem-i-pē-dal¹; W. si-mip'i-dal¹. By Bailey (1732) stressed sem-i-pēdal¹; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1840) sem-i-pēdal¹; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) sem-i-pi'dal¹; and by Smart (1840) sem-i-pēd'al¹ [Consisting of half a foot in measure].*

Semiramide: sēm'mi-rā'mi-dē¹; sēm'mi-rā'mi-dē² [Opera by Rossini].

Semiramis: si-mir'a-mis¹ or sem'i-rō-mis¹; se-mir'a-mis² or sēm'i-ra-mis² [Semimythical Asiatic queen].

Semis: si'mis¹; sēm'mis² [Apocrypha].—**Semlai**: sem'h'-ai¹; sēm'la-i² [Douai Bible].

Sempach: zem'pān¹; sēm'pān² [Swiss town].

sempstress: semp'stres¹; sēmp'strēs² [A seamstress].

Senaah: si-nē'ā¹ or sen'i-ā¹; se-nā'ā² or sēn'a-ā² [Bible].

Senaai: sen'i'-ai¹; sēn'a-i² [Douai Bible].

[2. Amerind tribe].

Seneca: sen'i-kā¹; sēn'e-ea² [1. Roman philosopher (B. C. 3-65 A. D.)

Senegal: sen'i-gēl'¹; sēn'e-gāl'² [River and colony in Fr. W. Africa].

senegin: sen'i-jin¹; sēn'e-gin². *C. & E.* sen'e-gin¹ [A poisonous chemical compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic].

Seneh: si'nē¹; sē'ne² [Bible].

seneschal: sen'a-shel¹; sēn'e-shal². Buchanan (1766) si'nes-kal¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sen'es-kal¹ [An official in the household of a medieval prince; also (Eng.), a cathedral official. The term is now rarely used].

senhor [Pg.]: sē-nyōr'¹; sē-nyōr'² [Sir; Mr.: used as a title of address or respect].—**senhora** [Pg.]: sē-nyō'rā¹; sē-nyō'rā² [Fem. of SENHOR].—**senhorita** [Pg.]: sē'nyō-rī'ta¹; sē'nyō-rī'tā² [Miss].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

senile: sī'nail¹; sē'nīl², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by most of the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855). *C. & Perry* (1777) sī'nīl¹; Knowles (1835) sī-nail¹ [Affected by old age or its infirmities].

senior: sīn'yor¹; sēn'yor², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. sīn'ar¹; I. & St. sī'ni-ar¹*. By Buchanan (1757) sīn'yur¹; *Perry* (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) sī'ni-ur¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sī'nyur¹ [One who is older than another].

Senir: sī'nir¹; sē'nir² [Bible].

Sennaab: sen'i-ab¹; sēn'a-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Sennaar:** sen'i-ār¹; sēn'a-ār² [Douai Bible].—**Sennacherib:** se-nak'i-rib¹; sē-nū'e-rib² [Bible].—**Senneser:** sen'i-ser¹; sēn'e-ser² [Douai Bible].

sennight: sen'ait¹ or sen'it¹; sēn'it² or sēn'it² [A period of seven (days and) nights; a week].

My love for Nature is as old as I:
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.

TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* l. 30. [1851.]

señor [Sp.]: sē-nyōr¹; sē-nyōr² [Sir; Mr.: a title of address or respect].—**señora** [Sp.]: sē-nyō'rā¹; sē-nyō'rā² [Fem. of SEÑOR].—**señorita** [Sp.]: sē'nyō-rī-tā¹; sē'nyō-rī-tā² [Miss].

sensual: sen'shu-al¹; sēn'shu-al²; *not* sen'siu-al¹ [Pert. to the body or to the physical senses]. So also with its relatives **sensualism**, **sensualist**, **sensualize**, **sensuous**, etc.

sentience: sen'shi-ens¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shens¹; sēn'shi-ēnç² or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēnç². [The state of being sentient].—**sentient:** sen'shi-ent¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shent¹; sēn'shi-ēnt² or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēnt² [Possessing the power of sense; having sensation or feeling].

[emotion or susceptibility to it].

sentiment: sen'ti-ment¹; sēn'ti-mēnt². See -MENT [Refined and tender

Senua: sī-niū'a¹ or sen'yu-a¹; se-nū'a² or sēn'yu-a² [Bible].—**Senuah:** sī-niū'a¹ or sen'yu-a¹; se-nū'ā² or sēn'yu-ā² [Bible].—**Seorim:** sī-ō'rīm¹; sē-ō'rīm² [Bible].

Seoul: sē-ūl¹; sē-ūl² [Capital of Chosen].

sepal: sep'al¹ or sī'pal¹; sēp'al² or sē'pal², *Standard, C., & M.; I. & St. sī'pal¹; E., W., & Wr. sī'pal¹* [One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx. See CALYX].

[connected]

separate (a.): sep'a-rit¹; sēp'a-rat² [Considered apart from others; not

separate (v.): sep'a-rēt¹; sēp'a-rāt² [To take apart; disconnect; disjoin].

separation: sep'a-rē'shan¹; sēp'a-rā'shon² [The act or process of separating. See SEPARATE (v.)].—**separatist:** sep'a-rē-tist¹; sēp'a-ra-tist²; *not* sep'a-rē-tist¹ [An advocate of separation].

Sephaath: sēf'a-āth¹; sēf'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephama:** sēf'a-mā¹; sēf'a-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Sephemoth:** sēf'a-mōth¹ or sēf'a-mōth² or sēf'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephar:** sī'far¹; sē'fār² [Bible].—**Sepharad:** sī'fē-rad¹ or sēf'a-rad¹; se-fā'rād² or sēf'a-rād² [Bible].—**Sepharvaim:** sēf'ar-vē'im¹; sēf'ar-vā'im² [Bible].—**Sepharvites:** sī'far-vait¹ or sī'fār'vait¹; sē'fār-vits² or sē'fār'vits² [Bible].—**Sephata:** sēf'a-tā¹; sēf'a-tā² [Bible].—**Sephathia:** sēf'a-tai'a¹; sēf'a-tā'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sephatias:** sēf'a-tai'as¹; sēf'a-tā'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sephei:** sī'fī-nī¹; sē'fē-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Sephela:** sī'fē-lā¹; sē'fē-lā² [Apocrypha].—**Sephion:** sī'fī-en¹; sē'fī-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sephora:** sī-fō'rā¹; sē-fō'rā² [Douai Bible].—

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; øil, bōy; ɣo, ɣem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Sephuphan: si-fiū'fān; se-fū'fan² [Douai Bible].—**Septhai:** sep'thi-ai¹; sēp'tha-ī² [ment].

Septuagint: sep'tiu-ə-jint¹; sēp'tū-a-ġint² [Gr. version of the Old Testament].
sepulcher, sepulchre (n. & v.): sep'ul-kār¹; sēp'ul-eer². Formerly, both the noun and the verb were stressed also on the penultimate.

The accent of this [sepulchre, substantive] was shifted to the antepenult before that of the verb. Fairfax has used it both ways [1600];

As if his work should his sepulcher be.

Tasso 1, st. 25.

The sacred armies, and the godly knight

Who the great sepulcher of Christ did free.

Tasso st. 1.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 363. [London, 1784.]

In using the verb Shakespeare and Milton employed the stress on the penult:

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her's thence,

Or, at the least, in her's sepulchre thine.

SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2. [1591.]

And so sepulcher'd in such pomp dost lie,

That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

MILTON *Verses on Shakespeare*.

But Ben Jonson (1616) used the same accentuation as we do to-day:

I am glad to see that time survive,

When merit is not sepulcher'd alive.

Epigrammes lxi.

By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) the noun was stressed *sepulchre*, but by the rest of the earlier lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster (1828), the stress was indicated *sepulcher*. Walker (1809) in his treatment of the word as a noun claimed that "Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable," and to prove it cited quotations in which the word was used as a verb. See above.

The verb was stressed on the first syllable by Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1773), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828), but on the second by Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791 & 1809), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [*I. n. A burial-place. II. v. To place in a grave; bury.*]

sepulture: sep'al-chur¹ or -tiur¹; sēp'ul-chur² or -tūr² [The act of putting the dead body of a person in the grave].

sequel: sī'kwel¹; sē'kwēl² [That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened]. Compare SEQUELA.

sequela [L.]: si-kwē'la¹; se-kwē'la² [One who or that which follows]. Compare SEQUEL.—**sequelae:** si-kwē'li¹; se-kwē'lē² [Pl. of SEQUELA].

sequester: si-kwes'trēt¹; se-kwēs'trāt²; not sek'wis-trēt¹ [To confiscate].

sequestration: sek'wes-trē'shān¹; sēk'wēs-trā'shōn², *Standard, C., & St.; E. & M.* si-kwes-trē'shān¹; *I.* sek-wes-trē'shān¹; *W.* si'kwes-trē'shān¹; *Wr.* sek-wis-trē'shān¹ [The act of confiscating property].

sequestrator: sek'wes-trē'tor¹; sēk'wēs-trā'tōr². *M.* si'kwes-trē'tor¹. By Perry (1777) and Webster (1828) si-kwes-trē'tor¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) the stress was put on the first syllable; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the third [One who confiscates].

sequin: sī'kwīn¹; sē'kwīn² [Venetian coin].

Sequola: si-kwēi'ā¹; se-kwōi'ā² [A genus of giant trees of the pine family].

ser-. A trigraph which in English is pronounced in several ways when forming a separate syllable: (1) ser¹, sēr², as in "seraph"; (2) sār¹, sār², as in "sergeant"; (3) sūr¹, sēr², as in "sermon," "serpent," "service." See these words.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

seraglio: sē-rā'lyo¹ or se-ra'l'yo¹; sē-rā'lyo² or sē-rāl'yo² [A harem].

Serah: sī'rū¹; sē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seraiah:** sī-rē'yū¹ or sī-rai'ū¹; se-rā'yā² or se-rī'ā² [Bible].

Serajevo: sē'ra-ye'vo¹; sē'rā-ye'vo² [Bosnian district and capital].

seraph: ser'af¹; sēr'af² [One of the highest orders of angels].—**seraphic:** sī-raf'ik¹; se-rā'fic² [Pert. to the seraphim].—**seraphim:** ser'ə-fim¹; sēr'a-fim² [Plural of SERAPH].

Serapis: sī-rē'pis¹; se-rā'pis² [Egypt. god of the lower world].

seraskier: ser'as-kīr¹; sēr'as-kēr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ser-as-kīr¹; *E., I., & St.* se-ras'kīr¹; *Wr.* sī-ras'kīr¹ [The Turkish minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army].

Serebia: ser'ī-bai'ā¹; sēr'e-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Sered:** sī'red¹; sēr'ed² [Bible].—**Seredites:** sī'rī-dait¹; sēr'e-dīt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sereser:** sī-rī'ser¹; se-rē'ser² [Douai Bible].

sergeant¹: sūr'jənt¹; sār'gant². The pronunciation sūr'jənt¹ noted by *C. & W.* as in use is now seldom if ever heard, but was preferred by Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849). This word is spelt also *serjeant*, but pronounced the same way. See BEACLERK, CLERK, DERBY, MERCHANT [1. A non-commissioned military officer. 2. A police officer ranking next below a lieutenant. 3. Formerly, in Eng., a barrister of the highest rank].

Sergeant²: sūr'jənt¹; sār'jant² [Am. family name].

Sergius: sūr'ji-us¹; sēr'gi-ūs² [Bible].

series: sī'rīz¹; sēr'ēs². *M., St., & W.* sī'rī-īz¹, which is noted as alternative also by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* [A number of things arranged in a stated or given order; also, the order itself].

Seringapatam: se-rīŋ'gə-pə-tam¹; sē-rīŋ'gə-pa-tām² [City in Brit. India].

serjeant: sūr'jənt¹; sār'jant² [See SERGEANT].

sermon: sūr'mən¹; sēr'mon². A word formerly (1225) spelt *sarmun*, the form *sarman* being in use as late as 1765, to which perhaps the pronunciation sār'mun¹, once in fashionable use and looked upon by Walker as "a mark of the lowest vulgarity," may be traced. See CLERK.

Seron: sī'ron¹; sēr'ōn² [Apocrypha].

serpent: sūr'pent¹; sēr'pēnt². Compare SERMON [A scaly limbless reptile].

serpentine: sūr'pen-tān¹ or -tīn¹; sēr'pēn-tīn² or -tīn² [Pert. to a serpent; also, winding, sinuous; as, a *serpentine* dance in which wavy effects are obtained by the use of a long flowing skirt under colored lights].

Serug: sī'rug¹; sēr'ūg² [Bible].

servant: sūr'vənt¹; sēr'vant². See quotation.

As late as his own day Walker [1732-1807] had to admit that "even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir your sarvant*, though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity" [1791].

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 96. [E. '04.]

Servetus: sēr-vī'tus¹; ser-vē'tūs² [Span. theologian (1511-53)].

service: sūr'vis¹; sēr'viç². Formerly pronounced sūr'vis¹, an idiosyncrasy with people of fashion who aped the pronunciation of the street. Compare SERVANT [Any work done for the benefit of another].

2: wəf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bāt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; hut, bŭrn;

serviette: sŭr'vī-et¹ or ser'vyet¹; sēr'vī-ēt² or sēr'vyēt² [Fr., a table-napkin].

servile: sŭr'vil¹, *Standard, C., W., & W.*, or sŭr'vail¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; sēr'vil² or sēr'vil². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain, which for nearly a century (1777 to 1855) favored the *i* short [Pert. to a servant or a slave; held in subjection].

servitude: sŭr'vī-tiūd¹; sēr'vī-tūd² [A state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand].

Sesai: sī'soi¹ or sī'si-oi¹; sē'sī² or sē'sa-i² [Douai Bible].

sesame: ses'a-mī¹; sēs'a-me². Formerly ses'am¹ (Webster, 1828) and sī'sem¹ (Reid, 1844) [1. An East-Indian herb. 2. One of two passwords, "Open sesame," used to gain admission to the robbers' den in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"].

Sesis: sī'sis¹; sēs'sis² [Apocrypha].

Sesostris: si-ses'tris¹; se-sōs'tris² [Legendary Egypt. king].

sesquipedal: ses'kwī-ped'al¹, *Standard & C.*, or ses-kwip'ī-dal¹, *E., M., W., & W.*; sēs'kwī-pēd'al² or sēs-kwip'e-dal²; *I. & Buchanan* (1757) ses'kwip-i-dal¹; *St. ses'kwī-pī-dal¹*. By Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) ses-kwip'ī-dal¹; Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ses'kwip'ī-dal¹. Dr. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable, Ash (1775) placed it on the third [Sesquipedalian].—**sesquipedalian:** ses'kwī-pī-dē'l-an¹; sēs'kwī-pe-dē'lī-an².

A *Sesquipedalian*, one that is a foot and a half high. *Sesquipedalian* words used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words: words that are very long, consisting of many syllables.

BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [1656.]

sessile: ses'il¹; sēs'il² [Not supported by a stalk or stem: said of certain flowers].

sesterce: ses'tŭrs¹; sēs'tērc². Same as SESTERTIUS.

sestertius: ses-tŭr'shī-us¹; sēs-tēr'shī-ŭs² [Roman coin].

Sesthel: ses'thel¹; sēs'thēl² [Apocrypha].

sestina: ses-tī'nā¹; sēs-tī'nā² [A form of Romance verse].

sestine: ses'tin¹ or -tain¹; sēs'tin² or -tin² [Same as SESTINA].

Seth: sefh¹; sēth² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Sethur:** sī'thur¹; sē'thŭr² [Bible].

Seti: sē'tī¹; se'tī² [One of the several Pharaohs who ruled Egypt].

setireme: sī'tī-rīm¹; sē'tī-rēm². *Wr.* set'ī-rīm¹, so also Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) [An oar-like limb of an aquatic insect].

Seton: sī'tōn¹; sē'tōn² [1. Am. philanthropist (1774-1821), founder of the Sisters of Charity in America. 2. Eng.-Am. naturalist (1860-)].

Setrai: set'rī-oi¹; sēt'ra-ī² [Douai Bible].

set-to: set'tŭ¹; sēt'tō² [A bout at fighting].

Sevastopol: si-vas'to-pōl¹ or sev'as-tō'pōl¹; se-vās'to-pōl² or sēv'as-tō'pōl²
Same as SEBASTOPOL.

Seveneh: si-ven'ā¹; se-vēn'e² [Bible (R. V.)].

[NIGHT].

sevensight: sen'nait¹ or sen'it¹; sēn'nit² or sēn'it² [Obsolete form of SEN-

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

several: sev'ər-əl¹; sēv'ər-əl². A word frequently slurred sev'rəl¹, but one of which every syllable should be pronounced [Being of an indefinite number].—**severe:** si-vēr¹; se-vēr² [Unsparing in the treatment of others].—**severity:** si-ver'i-ti¹; se-vēr'i-ty².

Severus: si-vī'rus¹; se-vē'rūs² [Two Rom. emperors: (1) 146-211; (2) 205-235].

Séviné (de): də sē"vi"nyē¹; de se"vi"nyē² [Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Fr. letter-writer (1626-96)].

Seville: sev'il¹ or si-vīl¹ or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē¹; sēv'il² or se-vīl² or (Sp.) se-vīl'yē² [Sp. province and its capital].

Sèvres: sā'vr¹; sē'vr² [Fr. porcelain-manufacturing town].

sew: sō¹; sō². If judged by analogy this is an abnormal pronunciation in English, where *ew* in *dew*, *few*, *hew*, *new*, is pronounced as in "feud." Dr Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," s.v.) points out that in the 17th century *sew* was sometimes rimed with *clue* and *new*. In Scotland the word is pronounced shū¹ [To fasten together or work upon with needle and thread].

sewage: siū'ij¹; sū'ag² [Waste-matter carried off by drainage-water].

sewer¹: sō'ar¹; sō'er² [One who sews with a needle and thread]. [table]

sewer²: siū'ar¹; sū'er² [One who formerly provided service or served at

sewer³: siū'ar¹; sū'er². This word is recorded by Cowell (1607) and Coles (1676). The latter noted that it was corruptly called *shore*. Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1809) all indicated sūr¹ as preferred; Smart (1840), who also noted sūr¹, added, "vulgarly pronounced shōr¹." Enfield (1807) and Wright (1855) recorded siū'er¹; Knowles (1835) sū'er¹; but shōr¹ was supported by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844). The corrupt pronunciation was current in England as late as 1833, and it is condemned by Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 46 [A conduit for sewage].

sewerage: siū'ar-ij¹; sū'er-ag² [Sewage or a system of sewers].

sexagenary: seks-aj'1-nē-rī¹; sēks-āg'e-nā-ry². Webster (1828) and Wright (1855) sēks'a-je-ner-ī¹ [One who is sixty years old; also, something composed of 60 parts]. [fore Lent].

Sexagesima: seks"ə-jes'1-mā¹; sēks"a-gēs'i-mā² [The second Sunday be-

sextile: seks'til¹ or seks'tail¹; sēks'til² or sēks'til². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Measured by a distance of 60 degrees].

Seychelles: sē"shel¹; se"chēl² [Islands in Indian Ocean].

Seymour: sī'mōr¹; se'mōr² [Eng. family name].

sforzando: sfer-tsān'do¹; sfōr-tsān'do² [It., sounded with sudden explosive force: a direction in music].

sh. This digraph, assumed from the common spelling, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *wish*, opening in *she*. In Key 1 it is indicated by the symbol sh, and in Key 2 by sh. See KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION, p. xxxvi. It is represented in the common spelling by:

(1) *sh*, as in *show*, *shadow*, *wash*, etc.; (2) *si*, *ssi*, *s(e)*, *sc(i)*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *pension*, *passion*, *Asia*, *nauseate*, *conscience*, so in *sugar*, *issue*, etc.; (3) *ti*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, etc.; (4) *c(i)*, *ce*, *che*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *provincial*, *ancient*, *vicious*, etc., *ocean*, etc., *luncheon*, etc. If *sh* sounds of this sort occur in two successive syllables, the former is often sounded *s*, as in *pronunciation* (pro-nun'si-ē'shən); (5) *ch* after *l*, *r*, final, as in *filch*, *pinch*, pro-

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

nounced *ch* by British authorities, and in many strange words mainly from French, as *champagne*, *charade*, *chevalier*, etc., *capuchin*, *nuchine*, etc. Compare *ch*.

FRANCIS A. MARCH, SR. in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 2197. [1903.]

Shaalabbin: *shē'ə-lāb'in*¹; *shā'a-lāb'in*² [Bible. Same as SHAALBIN].—**Shaalbim**: *shī'al'bim*¹; *shā'āl'bim*² [Bible].—**Shaalbonite**: *shē'al'bo-nait*¹ or *shī'al'bo-nait*²; *shā'al'bo-nit*² or *shā'al'bo-nit*² [Bible].—**Shaalim**: *shē'a-lim*¹; *shā'a-lim*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaaph**: *shē'af*¹; *shā'āf*² [Bible].—**Shaaraim**: *shē'a-rē'im*¹; *shā'a-rā'im*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaashgaz**: *shē-ash'gaz*¹; *shā-ash'gāz*² [Bible].—**Shab-bethai**: *shab'i-thai*¹; *shāb'e-thi*² [Bible].—**Shachia**: *shē-kar'ō*¹ or *shak'i-ō*¹; *shā-cī'a*² or *shā-cī'a*² [Bible].—**Shaddai**: *shad'i-ai*¹ or *shad'ai*¹; *shād'a-i*² or *shād'i*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shadrach**: *shē'drak*¹; *shā'drāc*² [Bible].

shaft: *shēft*¹; *shāft*² [1. An excavation, as in a mine. 2. That part of a column between the capital and the base]. See *ASK*.

Shage: *shē'gī*¹; *shā'gē*² [Bible].—**Shaharaim**: *shē'hā-rē'im*¹; *shā'ha-rā'im*² [Bible].—**Shahazimah**: *shē'hā-zai'mā*¹ or *shē-haz'i-mā*¹; *shā'ha-zī'mā*² or *shā-hāz'i-mā*² [Bible].—**Shahazumah**: *shē'hā-zū'mā*¹ or *shē-haz'u-mā*¹; *shā'ha-zū'mā*² or *shā-hāz'u-mā*² [Bible (R. V.)].

shake: *shēk*¹; *shūk*² [To move up and down or to and fro].

shako: *shak'ō*¹; *shāk'ō*². [A military hat of box or bear-skin type].

While the *shako* was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation was *shak'ō* among the officers, but *shā-kū*¹ in the ranks.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 606. [Oxford, 1910.]

Shalem: *shē'lem*¹; *shā'lē*² [Bible].—**Shalim**: *shē'lim*¹; *shā'lim*² [Bible].—**Shalisha**: *shē-lai'sha*¹ or *shāl'i-sha*¹; *shā-lī'sha*² or *shāl'i-sha*² [Bible].—**Shali-shah**: *shē-lai'shā*¹ or *shāl'i-shā*¹; *shā-lī'shā*² or *shāl'i-shā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shallecheth**: *shāl'i-kefth*¹; *shāl'e-cēth*² [Bible].

shallot: *shā-let*¹; *shā-lōt*² [A kitchen vegetable allied to garlic].

Shallum: *shal'um*¹; *shāl'ū*² [Bible].—**Shallun**: *shal'um*¹; *shāl'ū*² [Bible].—**Shalmāi**: *shal'mai*¹ or *shal'mi-ai*¹; *shāl'mi*² or *shāl'ma-i*² [Bible].—**Shalman**: *shal'man*¹; *shāl'man*² [Bible].—**Shalmaneser**: *shal'man-i-zēr*¹; *shāl'man-ē'ger*² [Bible].—**Shama**: *shē'mā*¹; *shā'mā*² [Bible].

shaman: *shū'man*¹, *Standard, M., & W., or sham'an*¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; *shā'man*² or *shām'an*²; *Wr. shē'man*¹ [A medicine-man or priest-doctor among Siberian tribes].

Shamariah: *sham'ə-rai'ā*¹ or *shē-mār'yā*¹; *shām'a-rī'ā*² or *shā-mār'yā*² [Bible].—**Shamed**: *shē'med*¹; *shā'mēd*² [Bible].—**Shamer**: *shē'mar*¹; *shā'mer*² [Bible].—**Shamgar**: *sham'gar*¹; *shām'gār*² [Bible].—**Shamhuth**: *sham'huth*¹; *shām'hūth*² [Bible].—**Shamir**: *shē'mer*¹; *shā'mir*² [Bible].—**Shamma**: *sham'ā*¹; *shām'a*² [Bible].—**Shammah**: *sham'ā*¹; *shām'a*² [Bible].—**Shammāi**: *sham'i-ai*¹ or *shām'ai*¹; *shām'a-i*² or *shām'i*² [Bible].—**Shammoth**: *sham'eth*¹ or *shām'ōth*¹; *shām'ōth*² or *shām'ōth*² [Bible].—**Shammua**: *shā-miū'ā*¹; *shā-mū'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shammuah**: *shā-miū'ā*¹; *shā-mū'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].

[thoroughly].

shampoo: *shām-pū*¹; *shām-pōō*² [To lather, rub, and wash (the head)]

Shamshera: *sham'shi-rai*¹ or *shām'shi-rē'ai*¹; *shām'she-rī*² or *shām'she-rā*² [Bible].

Shanghai¹: *shan'hai*¹ or *shūn-hā'i*¹; *shāng'hi*² or *shāng-hā'i*² [Chin. sp.].

shanghai²: *shan'hai*¹; *shāng'hi*² [A former breed of domestic fowls].

sha'n't, shān't: *shant*¹; *shānt*² [Shall not].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Shapham: shə'fām¹; shā'fām² [Bible].—**Shaphan:** shē'fān¹; shā'fān² [Bible].—**Shaphat:** shə'fat¹; shā'fat² [Bible].—**Shapher:** shə'fər¹; shā'fər² [Bible].—**Sharai:** shā-rē'āi¹ or shē'rai¹; shā-rā'f² or shā'ri² [Bible].—**Sharaim:** shā-rē'im¹; shā-rā'im² [Bible].—**Sharar:** shē'rər¹; shā'rar² [Bible].—**Sharezer:** shā-rī'zer¹; shā-rē'zer² [Bible].—**Sharon:** shar'ən¹; shār'on² [Bible].—**Sharonite:** shar'an-ūt¹; shār'on-ūt² [Bible].—**Sharuhen:** shā-rū'hēn¹; shā-rū'hēn² [Bible].—**Shashai:** shē'shai¹; shā'shā² [Bible].—**Shashak:** shē'shak¹; shā'shāk² [Bible].—**Shaul:** shē'ul¹; shā'ul² [Bible].—**Shaulites:** shē'ul-ūts¹; shā'ul-ūts² [Bible].—**Shaveh:** shē've¹; shā'vē² [Bible].—**Shaveh-Kiriathaim:** shē've-kir'ī-a-thē'im¹; shā'vē-kir'ī-a-thū'im² [Bible].—**Shavsha:** shav'shə¹; shāv'shā² [Bible].

sheaf: shif¹; shēf². Compare SHEATH [A quantity of stalks of cut grain bound together].

Sheal: shī'al¹; shē'al² [Bible].—**Shealtiel:** shī-al'ti-el¹; shē-āl'ti-ēl² [Bible].

shear: shīr¹; shēr². Compare SHEER [To clip close with shears or scissors].—**shears:** shīrz¹; shērs² [A two-bladed cutting instrument].

Sheariah: shī'a-rai'ā¹ or shī-ār'yā¹; shē'a-rī'ā² or shē-ār'yā² [Bible].—**Shear-jashub:** shī'ar-jē'shub¹ or shī'ar-jāsh'ub¹; shē'ar-jā'shub² or shē'ar-jāsh'ub² [Bible].

Shearman: shūr'mən¹; shēr'man² [Eng. & Am. family name].

sheath: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATH [A close-fitting protective case or envelop].

sheathe: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATH [To place in a sheath].

sheaths: shīthz¹; shēths² [Plural of SHEATH].

sheave: shiv¹; shēv² [To gather so as to make a sheaf or sheaves]. Compare SHEAF.

Sheba: shī'bā¹; shē'ba² [Bible].—**Shebah:** shī'bā¹; shē'bā² [Bible].—**Shebam:** shī'bām¹; shē'bām² [Bible].—**Shebaniah:** shēb'a-nai'ā¹; shēb'a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Shebarim:** shēb'a-rim¹ or shī-bē'rim¹; shēb'a-rīm² or shē-bū'rim² [Bible].—**Shebat:** shī'bat¹; shē'bat². Same as SEBAT.—**Sheber:** shī'ber¹; shē'ber² [Bible].—**Shebna:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible].—**Shebnah:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sheboygan: shī-bei'gan¹; shē-bōy'gan² [County and town in Wis.].

Shebuel: shī-biū'el¹ or shēb'yū-el¹; shē-bū'ēl² or shēb'yū-ēl² [Bible].—**Shecaniah:** shēk'a-nai'ā¹ or shī-kan'yā¹; shēk'a-nī'ā² or shē-cān'yā² [Bible].—**Shechem:** shī'kem¹; shē'ēm² [Bible].—**Shechemites:** shī'kem-ūts¹; shē'ēm-ūts² [Bible].

Shechinah: shī-kai'nā¹; shē-ēi'nā² [Same as SHEKINAH].

Shedeur: shēd'ī-ur¹ or shī'di-ur¹; shēd'e-ūr² or shē'de-ūr² [Bible].

Sheelah: shī'lā¹; shē'lā² [An Ir. feminine personal name].

sheep, sheer, sheet. These words are all pronounced as one syllable. shīp¹, shēp²; shīr¹, shēr²; shīt¹, shēt².

Sheerah: shī'ī-rā¹; shē'e-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sheariah:** shī'hā-rai'ā¹; shē'ha-rī'ā² [Bible].

sheik, sheikh: shīk¹ or shēk¹; shēk² or shēk². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England as indicated by Murray's "New English Dictionary" [In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia and Egypt, an old or a venerable man; also, the leader of a religious organization].

Sheila: shī'lā¹; shē'lā² [Variant form of SHEELAH].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gēt*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

shekel: *shek'el*¹; *shēk'el*². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827) *sh'kl*¹ [One of several ancient Hebrew coins of gold, silver, or bronze].

Shekinah: *shi-kai'na*¹; *she-ki'na*²; *Wr. shek'i-nū*¹ [In Jewish theology, a glory or refulgent light symbolic of the Divine Presence].

Shelah: *shī'lā*¹; *shē'lā*² [Bible]. Compare SHEELAH.—**Shelanites**: *shī'-lan-aits*¹; *shē'-lan-its*² [Bible].—**Shelemiah**: *shel'i-mai'ā*¹ or *shi-lem'ya*¹; *shē'l'e-mi'ā*² or *she-lēm'ya*² [Bible].—**Sheleph**: *shī'lef*¹; *shē'lēf*² [Bible].—**Shelesh**: *shī'lesh*¹; *shē'lēsh*² [Bible].

shellac: *she-lak'*¹ or *shel'ak'*¹; *shē-lāc'*² or *shē'l'āc'*². In Great Britain the stress is put upon the first syllable; in the United States, upon the last [A resinous substance used for varnish].

Shelomi: *shi-lō'mai*¹ or *shel'o-mai*¹; *she-lō'mi*² or *shē'l'o-mi*² [Bible].—**Shelomith**: *shi-lō'mith*¹ or *shel'o-mith*¹; *she-lō'mith*² or *shē'l'o-mith*² [Bible].—**Shelomoth**: *shi-lō'mōth*¹ or *mōth*¹; *she-lō'mōth*² or *mōth*² [Bible].—**Shelumiel**: *shi-lū'mi-el*¹; *she-lū'mi-el*² [Bible].—**Shem**: *shem*¹; *shēm*² [Bible].—**Shema**: *shī'-ma*¹; *shē'mā*² [Bible].—**Shemaah**: *shi-mē'ā*¹ or *shem'i-ā*¹; *she-mā'ā*² or *shēm'a-ā*² [Bible].—**Shemaiah**: *shi-mē'yā*¹ or *shi-mai'yā*¹; *she-mā'yā*² or *she-mi'yā*² [Bible].—**Shemariah**: *shem'a-rai'ā*¹ or *shi-mār'yā*¹; *shēm'a-rā'ā*² or *she-mār'yā*² [Bible].—**Shemeber**: *shem-i-bar*¹; *shēm-ē'bēr*² [Bible].—**Shemed**: *shī'med*¹; *shē'mēd*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shemer**: *shī'mar*¹; *shē'mer*² [Bible].—**Shemida**: *shi-mai'dā*¹; *she-mi'dā*² [Bible].—**Shemidah**: *shi-mai'dā*¹; *she-mi'dā*² [Bible. Same as SHEMIDA].—**Shemidaites**: *shi-mai'da-aits*¹; *she-mi'da-its*² [Bible].—**Sheminith**: *shem'i-niḥ*¹; *shēm'i-niḥ*² [Bible].—**Shemiramoth**: *shi-mir'a-mōth*¹ or *shi-mai'rē-mōth*¹; *she-mir'a-mōth*² or *she-mi'rā-mōth*² [Bible].—**Shemuel**: *shi-mū'el*¹ or *shem'yū-el*¹; *she-mū'el*² or *shēm'yū-el*² [Bible].—**Shen**: *shen*¹; *shēn*² [Bible]. [town in Va.]

Shenandoah: *shen'an-dō'ā*¹; *shēn'an-dō'ā*² [Valley, river, county, and [New Testament].

Shenazar: *shi-nē'zar*¹; *she-nā'zar*² [Bible].—**Shenir**: *shī'nēr*¹; *shē'nir*² [Bible].—**Sheol**: *shī'ol*¹; *shē'ol*² [Hebrew, Hell (*Prov.* xxvii, 20), the Hades of the [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shepher**: *shī'fer*¹; *shē'fer*² [Bible (R. V.)].

shepherd: *shep'erd*¹; *shēp'erd*²; not *shep'hard*¹. Compare COWHERD.

If we examine H in middle syllables, we shall find it silent in *shepherd*, but not so in other words of a similar form.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

Shephi: *shī'fai*¹; *shē'fi*² [Bible].—**Shepho**: *shī'fo*¹; *shē'fo*² [Bible. Same as SHEPHI].—**Shephupham**: *shi-fiū'fām*¹; *she-fū'fām*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shephuphan**: *shi-fiū'fān*¹; *she-fū'fān*² [Bible].—**Sherah**: *shī'rā*¹; *shē'rā*² [Bible].

Sheraton: *sher'a-tan*¹; *shēr'a-ton*² [Eng. furniture-designer and cabinet-maker (1751-1806)].

sherbet: *shūr'bet*¹; *shēr'bēt*². Formerly *shar-bet*¹ and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [An Oriental drink consisting of fruit-juice diluted with water sweetened and served cold; also, an effervescent compound made in imitation of it].

Sherebiah: *sher'i-bai'ā*¹ or *shi-reb'yā*¹; *shēr'e-bi'ā*² or *she-rēb'yā*² [Bible].—**Sheresh**: *shī'resh*¹; *shē'rēsh*² [Bible].—**Sherezer**: *shi-rī'zer*¹; *she-rē'zer*² [Bible].—**Sheshack**: *shī'shak*¹; *shē'shāk*² [Bible].—**Sheshai**: *shī'shai*¹; *shē'shi*² [Bible].—

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Sheshan: shēʾshān¹; shēʾshan² [Bible].—**Sheshbazzar:** shesh-bazʾar¹; shēsh-būzʾar² [Bible].—**Sheth:** shēth¹; shēth² [Bible].—**Shethar:** shēʾthar¹; shēʾthār² [Bible].—**Shethar-boznai, Shethar Boznai:** shēʾthar-bezʾnai¹ or beʾzʾni-ai¹; shēʾthār-bōzʾnā² or bōzʾna-ī² [Bible (Apocrypha, R. V., margin)].—**Sheva:** shēʾva¹; shēʾva² [Bible].

shew: shō¹; shō² [Archaic form of show].—**shewn:** shōn¹; shōn² [Archaic form of shown].

Shiah: shēʾa¹; shēʾa². *I. & St. shaiʾa²* [Moham. sect].

shibboleth: shibʾo-leth¹; shībʾo-lēth² [Bible. The test word of the Gileadites. See *Judges* xii, 6].—**Shibmah:** shībʾmā¹; shībʾmā² [Bible].—**Shicron:** shikʾren¹; shēʾrōn² [Bible].—**Shiggaion:** shi-gēʾyēn¹ or shi-gaiʾen¹; shī-gāʾyōn² or shī-gāʾyōn² [Bible].—**Shigionoth:** shigʾi-ō-nōth¹ or -nōth¹; shīgʾi-ō-nōth² or -nōth² [Bible].—**Shihon:** shaiʾhen¹; shībʾhōn² [Bible].—**Shihor:** shaiʾher¹; shīʾhōr² [Bible].—**Shihor-libnath:** shaiʾber-libʾnath¹; shīʾhōr-libʾnath² [Bible].—**Shilhi:** shilʾhai¹; shīʾhā² [Bible].—**Shilhim:** shilʾhim¹; shīʾhīm² [Bible].—**Shilem:** shilʾem¹; shīʾēm² [Bible].—**Shillemites:** shilʾem-ait¹; shīʾēm-its² [Bible].—**Shiloah:** shi-lōʾa¹; shi-lōʾa² [Bible].—**Shiloh:** shaiʾlō¹; shīʾlō² [Bible].—**Shiloni:** shi-lōʾnai¹; shi-lōʾnā² [Bible].—**Shilonite:** shaiʾlo-nait¹; shīʾlo-nit² [Bible].—**Shilshah:** shilʾshā¹; shīʾshā² [Bible].—**Shimea:** shimʾa-a¹; shīmʾe-a² [Bible].—**Shimeah:** shimʾa-ā¹; shīmʾe-ā² [Bible].—**Shimeam:** shimʾi-am¹; shīmʾe-ām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeath:** shimʾi-ath¹; shīmʾe-āth² [Bible].—**Shimeathites:** shimʾi-ath-ait¹; shīmʾe-ath-its² [Bible].—**Shimeel:** shimʾi-ai¹; shīmʾe-ī² [Bible].—**Shimeites:** shimʾi-ait¹; shīmʾe-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeon:** shimʾi-on¹; shīmʾe-ōn² [Bible].—**Shimbi:** shimʾhai¹; shīmʾhā² [Bible].—**Shimi:** shimʾai¹; shīmʾtā² [Bible].—**Shimites:** shimʾait¹; shīmʾits² [Bible].—**Shimma:** shimʾai¹; shīmʾa² [Bible].—**Shimon:** shaiʾman¹; shīʾmon² [Bible].—**Shimrath:** shimʾrath¹; shīmʾrāth² [Bible].—**Shimri:** shimʾrai¹; shīmʾrā² [Bible].—**Shimrith:** shimʾrith¹; shīmʾrith² [Bible].—**Shimrom:** shimʾrem¹; shīmʾrom² [Bible].—**Shimron:** shimʾran¹; shīmʾron² [Bible].—**Shimronites:** shimʾren-ait¹; shīmʾron-its² [Bible].—**Shimron-meron:** shimʾren-mīʾran¹; shīmʾron-mēʾron² [Bible].—**Shimshai:** shimʾshai¹ or shimʾshui-ai¹; shīmʾshā² or shimʾsha-ī² [Bible].—**Shinab:** shaiʾnab¹; shīʾnāb² [Bible].—**Shinar:** shaiʾner¹; shīʾnar² [Bible].

shine: shain¹; shīn² [To emit light and brilliancy].

Shiph: shaiʾfai¹; shīʾfī² [Bible].—**Shiphmite:** shifʾmait¹; shīʾmīt² [Bible].—**Shiphrah:** shifʾrā¹; shīʾrā² [Bible].—**Shiptan:** shifʾtan¹; shīʾtan² [Bible].

Shiraz: shī-rāzʾ¹; shī-rāzʾ². *Wr. shi-razʾ¹* [Per. city or a wine from there].

shire: shair¹ or shīr¹; shīr² or shir². Both forms of pronunciation had their supporters among the earlier lexicographers. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1844), and Wright (1855) favored the first, while Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) preferred the second. This word, when applied by inhabitants of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex to the other counties of England whose names terminate in -shire—the shires—is pronounced shair¹, shīr¹; when it stands as a suffix, it is pronounced shīr¹, shēr², or sometimes in rapid speech shēr¹, shēr².

Even *shire*, once regularly *sheer*, has had its ancient vowel sound replaced, save in compounds, by that which the English have accustomed themselves to give to *i*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 178. [R. '04.]

Shisha: shaiʾshā¹; shīʾshā² [Bible].—**Shishak:** shaiʾshak¹; shīʾshāk² [Bible].—**Shitrai:** shītʾrai¹, shītʾrēʾai¹, or shītʾrī-ai¹; shītʾrī², shītʾrāʾī², or shītʾra-ī² [Bible].—**Shittim:** shītʾim¹; shītʾim² [Bible].

Shiza: shaiʾzā¹; shīʾzā² [Bible].—**Shoa:** shōʾa¹; shōʾa² [Bible].—**Shoah:** shōʾā¹; shōʾā² [Bible].—**Shobab:** shōʾbab¹; shōʾbāb² [Bible].—**Shobach:** shōʾbak¹; shōʾbā² [Bible].—**Shobai:** shōʾbai¹, shōʾbēʾai¹, or shōʾbi-ai¹; shōʾbī², shōʾbāʾī², or shōʾbaʾī² [Bible].—**Shobal:** shōʾbal¹; shōʾbal² [Bible].—**Shobek:** shōʾbek¹; shōʾbēk² [Bible].—**Shobi:** shōʾbai¹; shōʾbī² [Bible].—**Shocho:** shōʾko¹; shōʾeo² [Bible].—**Shoco:** shōʾko¹; shōʾeo² [Bible. Same as Shocho].

ʔ: wolf; dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; øil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

shogun [Jap.]: shō'gūn¹; shō'gūn²; but frequently Anglicized shō'gun¹ [The hereditary commander-in-chief of the army]. [Bible].

Shoham: shō'ham¹; shō'hām² [Bible].—**Shomer**: shō'mər¹; shō'mər²

shone: shōn¹, *Standard, C., & W., or shon¹, E., I., M., St., & W.*; shōn² or shōn³. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers only Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) noted shōn¹ [Imperfect and past participle of SHINE].

shook: shuk¹; shōok². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) shūk¹ [Past participle and imperfect tense of SHAKE].

shoot: shūt¹; shōot² [1. A young branch of a plant. 2. A narrow natural or artificial passage; an inclined plane or trough].

Shophach: shō'fak¹; shō'fāc² [Bible].—**Shopban**: shō'fan¹; shō'fan² [Bible].

shore: shēr¹; shōr²; not shōr¹. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [The coast or land adjacent to an ocean, sea, or large river].

shorn: shērn¹; shōrn²; not shōrn¹. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [Past participle of SHEAR]. [but a short time].

short-lived: shōrt'='laidv¹; shōrt'='līvd²; not shōrt'='līvd¹ [Living or lasting

Shoshannim: shō-shan'im¹; shō-shān'im² [Bible].—**Shoshannim-eduth**: shō-shan'im'='duth¹; shō-shān'im'='dūth² [Bible].

Shoshone: shō-shō'n¹; shō-shō'ne² [Amerind stock of North America].

should: shud¹; shud² [Imperfect of shall].

show: shō¹; shō²; not shau¹. Compare BOW; OU, OW [A public spectacle or

shrew: shrū¹; shrū². Pronounced shrō¹ when spelt *shrow*, as by Shakespeare (1596):

Hortensio: Now goe thy wayes, thou hast tam'd a curst shrow.

Lucutio: 'Tis a wonder, by your leave, she will be tam'd so.

Taming of the Shrew act v, sc. ii. [First Folio ed. 1623.]

Shrewsbury: shrōz'ber-¹; shrōs'bēr-y², but shrūz'ber-¹ is now frequently heard. Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. cathedral city].

shriek: shri¹; shrēk² [A piercing cry].

shrievalty: shrīv'al-ti¹; shrēv'al-ty² [The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff].

Shropshire: shrep'shīr¹; shrōp'shīr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Shua: shū'a¹; shū'a² [Bible].—**Shual**: shū'al¹; shū'al² [Bible].—**Shubael**: shū'bi-el¹ or shū-bē-el¹; shū'ba-el² or shū-bā-el² [Bible].—**Shubah**: shū'hā¹; shū'hā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shubam**: shū'ham¹; shū'hām² [Bible].—**Shubamites**: shū'ham-aits¹; shū'ham-its² [Bible].—**Shuhite**: shū'hait¹; shū'hīt² [Bible].—**Shulamite**, **Shulamite**: shū'lām-aits¹; shū'lām-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

shumac, **shumach**: shū'mak¹; shū'māc² [A shrub, the sumac].

Shumathites: shū'māth-aits¹; shū'math-its² [Bible].—**Shunammite**: shū'na-mait¹; shū'na-mīt² [Bible].—**Snunem**: shū'nem¹; shū'nēm² [Bible].—**Shuni**: shū'nai¹; shū'nī² [Bible].—**Shunites**: shū'nait¹; shū'nits² [Bible].—**Shupham**: shū'fam¹; shū'fām² [Bible].—**Shuphamites**: shū'fām-aits¹; shū'fam-its² [Bible].—**Shupham**: shū'fam¹; shū'fām² [Bible].—**Shur**: shūr¹; shūr² [Bible].—**Shushan**: shū'shan¹; shū'shān² [Bible].—**Shushan-eduth**: shū'shan'='duth¹; shū'shān'='dūth² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: a = final; h = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Shuthalhites: shu-thal'haits¹ or shū-thāl-haits¹; shu-thāl'hīts² or shū-thāl-hīts² [Bible].—**Shuthelah:** shū-thī'lā¹ or shū-thu-lā¹; shu-thē'lā² or shū-thē-lā² [Bible].—**Shuthilaites:** shu-thī'la-its¹; shū-thē'la-its² [Douai Bible].—**Sia:** sai'a¹; si'a² [Bible].—**Siaa:** sai'a-a¹; si'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Siaha:** sai'a-ha¹; si'a-ha² [Bible. Same as Sia].

Siam: sai-am¹; si-ām² [Asiatic country and gulf].

siamang: si'a-man¹ or syā-man¹; si'a-māng² or syū-māng² [An ape of Malakka and Sumatra].

Siba: sai'ba¹; si'ba² [Bible].—**Sibbecai, Sibbechai:** sib'i-kai¹ or sib'i-kē'ai¹; sib'e-cē² or sib'e-cā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**sibboleth:** sib'o-leth¹; sib'o-lēth² [Bible. Same as SHIBBOLETH].

siberite: sai-bī'rait¹; si-bē'rīt². Wr. si-bī'rait¹. By Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) sib'i-rait¹ [A violet-red mineral from Siberia].

Sibmah: sib'mā¹; sib'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sibraim:** sib-rē'im¹ or sib'-ri-im¹; sib-rū'im² or sib'ra-īm² [Bible].

Sibyl: sib'il¹; sib'yī² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. [s-] In ancient mythology, one of several women prophetesses]. D. **Sibylla:** si-bil'a¹; si-byl'a²; F. **Sibylle:** si'bīl¹; si'bīl²; G. **Sibylle:** si-bīl'a¹; si-byl'e².

sibylline: sib'i-lin¹ or sib'i-lain¹; sib'y-lin² or sib'y-lin²; not si-bī-lin¹ [Pert. to the sibyls; prophetic].

Sicuth: sik'uth¹; siē'ūth² [Bible (R. V.)].

sice: sais¹; siē² [1. Same as SAICE. 2. Obsolete form of the number six at [dice].

Siceleg: sis'i-leg¹; siē'e-lēg² [Douai Bible].

Sichæus: si-kī'us¹; si-eē'ūs² [In Rom. myth, the husband of Dido, queen of Carthage].

Sichem: sai'kem¹; si'eēm² [Bible].—**Sicyon:** siśh'i-en¹; siśh'y-ōn² [Apoc- [rypha].

Siddhartha: si-dār'ta¹; si-dār'ta² [Buddha].

Siddim: sid'im¹; sid'im² [Bible].—**Side:** sai'dī¹; si'dē² [Apocrypha].

Sidebotham: said'bet-am¹; si'd'bōt-am² [Eng. family name].

sideral: sid'ar-al¹ or sai'dar-al¹; sid'er-al² or si'der-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to the stars; starry].

siderite: sid'ar-ait¹; sid'er-it²; E. sai-dir'ait¹; Smart si-dī'rait¹ [A mineral].

sideromancy: sid'ar-o-man'si¹; sid'er-o-mān'cy² [Divination by figures made by straw burnt on red-hot iron].

sideroscope: sid'ar-o-skōp¹; sid'er-o-seōp². E. sai-dir'o-skōp¹; Wr. sid'i-ro-skōp¹; Knowles (1835) sid-i-res'kōp¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) si-dī-ro-skōp¹ [An instrument for detecting degrees of magnetism].

Sidon: sai'den¹; si'dōn² [Bible].

Siegfried: siē'frīd¹ or (Ger.) zīn'frīt¹; sēē'frēd² or (Ger.) sēn'frēt² [In Ger. myth, the hero of the "Nibelungenlied"].

Stenkiewicz: shen-kyē'vich¹; shēn-kyē'vich² [Polish novelist (1846-1916)].

Sierra Leone: si-er'a lē-ō-nē¹; si-ēr'a lē-ō-ne² [Brit. colony in W. Africa].

Sièyès: syē'yās¹; syē'yēs² [Fr. consul (1748-1836)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inĭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

sigh: *sai*¹; *si*². Buchanan (1766), who recommended *sai*¹, indicated *saith*¹, which Walker (1791) noted as "a very extraordinary pronunciation" prevailing in London, which Townsend Young described as "nothing but a sheer vulgarity." Sheridan (1780) recorded *sai*¹. The digraph *gh* is silent. See *GH*. [with the eyes].

sight: *sait*¹; *sit*²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See *GH* [The faculty of seeing]

Sigionoth: *sig*¹-i-ō-neth¹; *sig*¹-i-ō-nōth² [Apocrypha].

Sigismund: *sij*¹-is-mund¹; *sig*¹-is-münd² [A masculine personal name]. D.

Sigismundus: *si*¹-gis-mun¹-dus¹; *si*¹-gis-mün¹-dūs²; F. **Sigismond**: *si*¹-gis-mōn¹; *si*¹-zhis-mōn²; G. **Sigismund**: *zi*¹-gis-munt¹; *si*¹-gis-munt²; **Sigmund**: *zig*¹-munt¹; *sig*¹-munt²; It. **Sigismundo**: *si*¹-gis-mōn¹-do¹; *si*¹-gis-mōn²-do²; L. **Sigismundus**: *sij*¹-is-mun¹-dus¹; *sig*¹-is-mün¹-dūs²; Pg. **Sigismundo**: *si*¹-gis-mūn¹-do¹; *si*¹-zhis-mun²-do²; Sp. **Sigismundo**: *si*¹-his-mūn¹-do¹; *si*¹-his-mun²-do²; Sw. **Sigismund**: *sig*¹-is-münd¹; *sig*¹-is-münd².

signior: *si*¹-nyar¹; *si*¹-nyor². Same as **SIGNOR**.

Othello: Most Potent, Graue, and Reueren'd *Signiors*, my very Noble, and approu'd good Masters. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act 1, sc. 3. [1604.]

signiory: *si*¹-nyar-¹; *si*¹-nyor-y² [Obs. form of **SEIGNIORY**].

signor: *si*¹-nyer¹; *si*¹-nyör² [Anglicized form of the It. *signore*].

signora [It.]: *si*¹-nyō-ra¹; *si*¹-nyō-rā² [Madam; Mrs.: a title of respectful address to a married lady].

signorina [It.]: *si*¹-nyo-rī-na¹; *si*¹-nyo-rī-nā² [Miss: a title of respectful ad-
[dress to an unmarried lady].

Sigourney: *sig*¹-er-ni¹; *sig*¹-or-ny² [Am. author (1791-1865)].

Sigurd: *si*¹-gurd¹; *si*¹-gurd² [A hero in Norse mythology].

Sihon: *sai*¹-hen¹; *si*¹-hōn² [Bible].—**Sihor**: *sai*¹-hēr¹; *si*¹-hōr² [Bible].

Sikh: *sik*¹; *sik*² [A member of a 16th cent. Indian sect of the Punjab].

Silas: *sai*¹-lēs¹; *si*¹-las² [Bible].

[teacher of Dionysos].

Silenus: *sai*¹-li-nūs¹; *si*¹-lē-nūs² [In Gr. myth, the oldest of the satyrs,

Silesia: *si*¹-lī-shi-ā¹ or *si*¹-lī-shā¹; *si*¹-lē-shi-a² or *si*¹-lē-shā² [1. Austr. crown-land. 2. Prus. province].

silhouette [Fr.]: *sil*¹-u-et¹; *sil*¹-u-ēt²—the *h* is silent [A profile portrait or drawing having its outline usually filled in with black].

sillique: *sil*¹-lik¹; *sil*¹-lik². *St.* *sil*¹-ik¹ [A narrow two-valved pod produced by plants of the mustard family].

Silla: *sil*¹-ā¹; *sil*¹-ā² [Bible].—**Silloah**: *sai*¹-lō-ā¹ or *si*¹-lō-ā¹; *si*¹-lō-ā² or *si*¹-lō-ā²

[Bible. Same as **SILLOAM**].—**Silloom**: *sai*¹-lō-am¹ or *si*¹-lō-am¹; *si*¹-lō-ām² or *si*¹-lō-ām²

[Bible].—**Siloe**: *si*¹-lō-ā¹; *si*¹-lō-ā² [Bible].—**Siloni**: *si*¹-lō-ni¹ or *si*¹-lō-ni¹; *si*¹-lō-ni² or

*si*¹-lō-ni² [Douai Bible].—**Silonite**: *si*¹-lō-nit¹ or *si*¹-lō-nit¹; *si*¹-lō-nit² or *si*¹-lō-nit²

[Douai Bible].—**Silvanus**: *sil*¹-vā-nūs¹; *sil*¹-vā-nūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. G. **Silvanus**: *sil*¹-vā-nūs¹; *sil*¹-vā-nūs²; F. **Silvain**: *sil*¹-vā-ni¹; *sil*¹-vā-ni²;

Silvie: *sil*¹-vi¹; *sil*¹-vē²; It. Sp. **Silvano**: *sil*¹-vā-no¹; *sil*¹-vā-no²; **Silvio**: *sil*¹-vi-o¹;

*sil*¹-vi-o².

Silvester: *sil*¹-ves-tar¹; *sil*¹-vēs-ter² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Sil-**

vestre: *sil*¹-ves-tri¹; *sil*¹-vēs-tri²; G. **Silvester**: *sil*¹-ves-tari¹; *sil*¹-vēs-ter²; It. **Silvestro**:

*sil*¹-ves-troi¹; *sil*¹-vēs-troi²; Pg. **Sylvestre**: *sil*¹-ves-trē¹; *syl*¹-vēs-trē². Compare **Syl-**

vester. [sim'e-12 [Apocrypha].

Simalcue: *sai*¹-māl-kiū¹; *si*¹-māl-eū² [Apocrypha].—**Simeī**: *sim*¹-i-oi¹;

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Simeon: sim'ī-ən¹; sim'e-on² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Siméon:** si'mē'ōn¹; si'mē'ōn²; **Simon:** si'mōn¹; si'mōn²; **G. Simeon:** si'mē-ōn¹; si'mē-ōn²; **G. Sw. Simon:** si'mōn¹; si'mōn²; **Hung. Simon:** shi'mōn¹; shi'mōn²; **It. Simone:** si-mō'nē¹; si-mō'nē²; **Pg. Simão:** si'ma-ōn¹; si'ma-ōn²; **Simão:** si-ma-ōn¹; si-ma-ōn²; **Sp. Simaon:** si'ma-ōn¹; si'ma-ōn²; **Simon:** si-mōn¹; si-mōn². **Simeon Stylites (Saint):** sēnt sim'ī-ən stai-lai'tiz¹; sānt sim'e-on sty-lī-tēs² [Syrian ascetic (390?-460)]. [anything is illustrated].

simile: sim'ī-lī¹; sim'ī-lē². Colloquially sim'ī-lī¹ [A comparison by which]. **Simmaa:** sim'ī-ə¹; sim'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Simon: sai'mən¹; si'mon² [Bible and masculine personal name].

simony: sim'o-nī¹; sim'o-ny². Kenrick (1773) sai'mo-nī¹ [Traffic in sacred things].

simoom: si-mūm¹; si-mōom² [A hot dry wind of the African or Arabian desert].—**simoon:** si-mūn¹; si-mōon² [Variant form of simoom].

Simplon: sim'plen¹ or (Fr.) sañ'plēn¹; sim'plōn² or (Fr.) sǎn'plōn² [Swiss mountain pass and tunnel].

Simri: sim'ruī¹; sim'ri² [Bible].

[The quality of being simultaneous].

simultaneity: sai'mul-[or sim'ul]-tā-nī'ī-tī¹; si'mul-[or sim'ul]-tā-nē'ī-ty²

simultaneous: sai'mul-tē-nī-us¹, *Standard & W.*, or sim'ul-tē-nī-us¹, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; si'mul-tā-ne-ūs² or sim'ul-tā-ne-ūs². *Wr.* sai-mal-tē-nī-us¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sai-mul-tē-nī-us¹; Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sim-ul-tē-nī-us¹. The first pronunciation indicated above presents American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Occurring, done, or existing at the same time].

Sin: sin¹; sīn² [1. Bible. 2. The Assyrian moon-god].

Sina: sai'na¹; si'na² [Apocrypha].—**Sinaī:** sai'nai¹ or sai'nai¹; si'nī² or si'na-ī² [Ar. mountain where the commandments and the law were given to Moses].—

Sinaitic: sai'nai-īk¹; si'na-īk² [Pert. to Sinai mountain or peninsula].

Sinapis: si-nē'pis¹; si-nā'pis² [A genus of herbs, the mustards].

sinapism: sin'ə-pizm¹; sīn'a-pīsm² [A mustard plaster].

sincere: sin-sīr¹; sīn-sēr² [Honest; genuine].

sincerity: sin-ser'ī-tī¹; sīn-çēr'ī-ty² [The quality of being sincere].

sine: sain¹; sīn² [One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions].

sinecure: sai'nī-kiūr¹; si'ne-eūr². Frequently mispronounced sin'ī-kiūr¹ [A position in which the emoluments are large and the duties few].

sine die [L.]: sai'nī dai'ī¹; si'nē di'ē² [Without day; finally: applied to adjournments, as of legislative bodies].

sine qua non [L.]: sai'nī kwē nōn¹; si'nē kwā nōn² [Literally, "without which not"; something that is indispensable]. [of Asia inhabited by them].

Sinesian: si-nī'zī-ən¹; si-nē'zhi-ən² [Pert. to the Chinese races or to parts]

sineu: sin'yū¹; sīn'yū²; not si-niū¹ [A tendon or other fibrous cord].

Singapore: siŋ'gə-pōr¹; siŋ'gə-pōr² [Brit. island near Malay peninsula, or its capital].

singeing: sinj'ing¹; sīŋ'ing² [The act of burning slightly or superficially].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ō, ōem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

singer¹: *sin'ar*¹; *sin'er*² [One who gives voice to a song with skill].

singer²: *sin'ar*¹; *sin'er*² [One who burns slightly or superficially].

Singhalese: *sin'ga-lis' or -liz*¹; *sin'ga-lēs' or -lēz*² [Pert. to the people of Ceylon].

singing: *sin'in*¹; *sin'ing*²; *not sin'in*¹ as frequently heard. This vulgar clipping of the final *g* may be traced to Walker, who, in his "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), ruled that two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a verb ends in *-ing*, the *g* of the prest. participle should not be heard. According to him, one should say *bring-in*, *ring-in*, *sing-in* in defiance of the teaching that in these words the full ringing sound should be given to the final syllable. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of giving voice to song].

singular: *sin'giu-lar*¹; *sin'gū-lar*²; *not sin'glar*¹ [1. Consisting of only one part. 2. Standing by itself; not in accordance with custom or expectation, peculiar].

sinical: *sin'ī-kal*¹; *sin'ī-eal*² [Relating to a sine].

Sinim: *sai'num*¹; *si'nim*² [Bible].

sinister: *sin'is-ter*¹; *sin'is-ter*². By Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1833) this word was indicated *si-nis'ter*¹.

This word [*sinister*], though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791.]

Sinister seems, says Johnson, to be accented on the penult, when used in the literal sense of left:

In his *sinis'ter* hand, instead of ball,
[He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.]

DRYDEN *MacFlecknoe* l. 120, [1682.]

and on the antepenult, when used in the figurative sense of *bad*, *corrupt*, etc.: but he gives no authority for the latter accent. . . . Garth ("Verses to Lord Godolphin") has accented it on the middle syllable, in the figurative sense.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. II, ch. vii, p. 180. [London, 1784.]

But Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable without regard to meaning. Dr. Craigie makes the following comment:

The stressing shown by examples in verse down to the time of Pope is *sinis'ter* [*sinis'ter*]. Johnson (ed. 4, 1773) gives *sin'ister* [*sin'ister*], but adds "it seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense," and this distinction is retained by Smart (1836), though previously rejected by Walker.

New English Dictionary vol. ix, p. 87. [Oxford, 1911.]

[1. Situated on the left side of the body. 2. Boding ill or evil.]

sinistra mano [It.]: *si-nis'tru mā'no*¹; *si-nis'trā mā'no*² [With the left hand: a direction in music].

Sinite: *sai'nait*¹; *si'nit*² [Bible].

Sinolog, Sinologue: *sin'o-log*¹; *sin'o-lōg*² [One who is versed in Chinese].

Sinology: *si-nel'o-jī*¹; *si-nōl'o-gy*² [The study of the Chinese language].

Sinope: *si-nō'pī*¹; *si-nō'pē*² [A spt. town in Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Diogenes].

sinus [L.]: *sai'nus*¹; *si'nūs*² [A recess, opening, or cavity].

Sion: *sai'en*¹; *si'ōn*² [Bible].

Sioux: *sū*¹; *sy*² [An Amerind stock of North America].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Siphmoth: si'fəth¹ or -mōth¹; si'fəth² or -mōth² [Bible].

siphon: sai'fən¹; si'fon²; *not* si'fəñ¹, which is French [A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquids; also, a bottle fitted with such a pipe or tube].

Sippai: sip'ai¹ or si-pē'ai¹; sip'ī² or si-pā'ī² [Bible].—**Sirach:** sai'rak¹; si'rāe² [Apocrypha].—**Sirah:** sai'rā¹; si'rā² [Bible].—**Sirion:** sir'i-ən¹; sir'i-on² [Bible].

Sirius: sir'i-us¹; sir'i-ūs² [In astronomy, the dog-star].

sirloin: sūr'loin¹; sir'lōin². Rees (1826) and Jameson (1827) sir-lein¹ [A loin of beef, especially the upper portion].

sirrah: sir'ə¹; sir'a². *M.* sir'a¹; *Wr.* sar'əh¹. By Johnston (1764), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated ser'a¹; Buchanan (1766) sur'ra¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sar'ra¹; Elphinston (1786) and Enfield (1807) sūr'a¹; Webster (1828) sir'a¹ [Fellow; sir: used in anger or contempt].

sirup, syrup: sir'up¹; sir'ūp². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sur'rap¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827) ser'rap¹ [A thick sweet liquid].

Sisai: sis'i-ai¹; sis'a-i² [Douai Bible].

sisal: sis'al¹ or si-sāl¹; sis'al² or si-sāl². Altho sai'sal¹ is occasionally heard it is not noted by the dictionaries [The fiber of several plants of Yucatan and Mexico].

Sisamai: sis'ə-moi¹; sis'a-mi² [Bible].—**Sisamoi:** si-sam'o-ai¹; si-sām'o-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sisara:** sis'a-ra¹; sis'a-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Sisera:** sis'er-a¹; sis'er-a² [Bible].—**Sisinnos:** si-sin'iz¹; si-sin'ēs² [Apocrypha].

Sismondi: sis-men'di¹ or (*Fr.*) sis'mēn'di¹; sis-mōn'di² or (*Fr.*) sis'mōn'-di² [Swiss historian and economist (1773-1842)].

Sistine: sis'tin¹ or -tin¹; sis'tin² or -tin² [Pert. to any one of five popes named Sixtus (*It. Sisto*), especially to Sixtus IV., who built the *Sistine* Chapel (decorated by Michelangelo) in the Vatican, Rome].

Sisyphus: sis'i-fus¹; sis'y-fūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Æolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth].

sit: sit¹; sit² [To rest, as upon a chair].

site: sait¹; sit² [Local position as regards surroundings: applied to land].

Sitnah: sit'nā¹; sit'nā² [Bible].

[locate].

situate: sit'yu-ēt¹; sit'yu-āt²; *not* sich'u-ēt¹ [To give a specific position to];

situation: sit'yu-ē'shən¹; sit'yu-ā'shōn²; *not* sich'u-ē'shən¹ [Position].

Siva: si'və¹; si'va² [A god, one of the Hindu trinity].

Sivan: si'vūn¹; si-vān², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* siv'an¹; *E., I., & St.* sai'van¹ [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

[Nor. and Den.].

Skagerrack: skag'er-rak¹; skāg'er-rāk² [Arm of the North Sea between

Skaneateles: skan'e-at'les¹; skān'e-āt'lēs² [A lake and village, N. Y.].

skat: skūt¹; skāt²; *not* skat¹ [A card-game].

skate¹: skēt¹; skāt²; *not* skait¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [1. A steel or wooden device with steel blade attached to a shoe and used for gliding over ice. 2. One of several flat fishes].

[of Bele].

Skate²: skā'tə¹; skā'te² [In the Icelandic sagas, the king of Sogn and father

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Skeat: skīt¹; skēt² [Eng. philologist and lexicographer (1835-1912)].

skein: skēn¹; skēn² [A fixed quantity of yarn, wool, etc., wound, doubled and knotted].

skeptic: skep'tik¹; skēp'tie². This word is spelt **skeptic** by *Standard, C., & W.*, and **septic** by *E., I., M., St., & W.* Derived from the Gr. σκεπτικός (*skep-tikos*), reflective, the word was spelt with initial *sc* by Blount (1656), Phillips (1658), Coles (1676), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), Martin (1740), Dyche & Pardon (1749), a form which was preferred also by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Maunders (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855), but Johnson (1755) introduced *skeptic* and was followed by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), who recorded it, but preferred *septic*, Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Browne (1806), Jameson (1827), Richardson (1837), and Webster (1841). The spelling does not seem to have materially affected the pronunciation, which was indicated by Enfield (1807) as sep'tik¹, perhaps by analogy with Eng. *scepter, sceptre*: sep'tar¹; sep'ter² [One who doubts any particular statement, or who habitually assumes a critical or incredulous attitude].

ski [Dan.]: skī¹; skī²; *not* skai¹. In Norwegian and Swedish *sk* before *e, i, and y* is pronounced as Eng. *sh* in *ship*; hence, *ski* is invariably pronounced shī¹ by Scandinavians [A snow- or ice-shoe used for sliding].

skiagram: skai'a-gram¹; skī'a-gram² [A skiagraph].—**skiagraph:** skai'a-graf¹; skī'a-grāf² [A shadow picture produced by Roentgen rays].—**skiagraphy:** skai-ag'ra-fi¹; skī-ūg'ra-fy² [Photography by means of Roentgen rays]. [warfare].

skiamachy: skai-am'a-ki¹; skī-ām'a-ey² [Fighting a shadow; visionary

skiapodes: skai-ap'o-diz¹; skī-āp'o-dēs² [In Classic myth, a Libyan people having feet so large that they used them as sunshades]. [by Roentgen rays].

skiascope: skai'a-skōp¹; skī'a-seōp² [A device for observing shadows cast

skiascopy: skai-as'ko-pi¹; skī-ās'eo-py² [The observing of shadows cast by Roentgen rays; also, the testing of the refracting action of the eye by the use of a tilting mirror].

skiff, skill, skim, skimp, skin, skip. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit." skif¹, skif²; skil¹, skil²; skim¹, skim²; skimp¹, skimp²; skin¹, skin²; skip¹, skip². See 1.

skirret: skir'et¹; skīr'ēt². *M.* skir'it¹; *St.* sker'et¹; *Wr.* skir'it¹ [An Old World herb prized for its white tubers]. [from the waist].

skirt: skūrt¹; skīrt² [That part of a dress, or other garment, that hangs

skive: skaiv¹; skiv² [To shave or pare, as leather].—**skiver:** skiv'ar¹; skiv'er².

skool: skōl¹; skōl² [Hail: a customary salutation when drinking a health in Scandinavian countries].

Skrine: skrin¹; skrin² [Eng. family name]. [Suburb of Constantinople].

Skutari: skū'ta-rī¹; skū'tā-rī² [1. Albanian vilayet and its capital. 2.

sky: skoi¹; skī². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated skoi¹, and Walker (1791) and Knowles (1835) skoi¹. Compare CARD, GARDEN, KIND [The upper regions of the atmosphere; the blue vault that forms the heavens].

slabber: slab'er¹; slāb'er² [One who or that which makes the first cuts into a log so as to square it for sawing into planks].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

slabber²: slab'ər¹; slāb'er² [Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth].
The verb is pronounced in the same way. Spelt also SLOBBER, which see.

slack: slak¹; slāk² [To cause to disintegrate by the action of water, as lime].
This form, in this specific application, dates from about 1700. For the earlier form see SLAKE.

Slaithwaite: slau'it¹; slou'it² [Town in Yorkshire, Eng.]. Compare
BEAUCHAMP.

slake: slēk¹; slāk² [To disintegrate, moisten, wet, or soak, as lime].

Slake is an older spelling than *slack* (verb), of which it is a doublet.

WALTER W. SKEAT *Etymological Dict.* p. 568. [Oxford, 1910.]

Did not make use of their lime at the same time it was *slakt*.

SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER *Concerning Principles of Building* p. 20. [1662.]

slander: slan'dər¹; slān'der². See ASK [A false report designed to injure the reputation of some person].

slant: slant¹; slānt². See ASK [Inclination from a direct line or level].

slaughter: slē'tər¹; slā'ter². See GH [Wanton or savage killing; massacre].

Slav: slāv¹; slāv². See ASK [One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryan peoples]. **Slav**; **Slave**; **Slave**.

slave: slēv¹; slāv² [1. One whose person is held as property. 2. One who is addicted to some habit or influence]. [of a slave].

slavery: slēv'ər¹; slāv'er-y²; *not* slēv'r¹ as Webster (1828) [The condition

Slavonic: slā-vən'ik¹; slā-vōn'ie² [Pert. to the Slavs or their languages].

slazy: slī'zi¹; slē'zy². C. slē'zi¹ [Wanting in firmness of texture; thin].

sleigh: slē¹; slē² [A light vehicle on runners used on snow and ice].

sleight: slait¹; slīt² [Dexterity in manipulation; as, *sleight* of hand].
Compare SLIGHT.

sleuth: slūth¹; sluth² [To follow as a detective].

slight: slait¹; slīt² [I. a. Slender or thin in build or construction. II. n. Failure in courtesy or respect toward another. III. v. To treat with neglect or lack of courtesy]. Compare SLEIGHT. [wood; a splinter].

sliver¹: sliv'ər¹; sliv'er². E. slai'ər¹; W. slai'ər¹ [A slender piece of

sliver²: slai'ər¹ or sliv'ər¹; sliv'er² or sliv'er² [The side of a small fish sliced off in one piece and used for bait].

The *slivers* (pronounced *slivers*) are salted and packed in barrels.

GEORGE B. GOODE *American Fishes: History of the Menhaden* p. 201. [1880.]

Sloane: slōn¹; slōn² [Am. and Ir. family name].

slobber: slēb'ər¹; slōb'er² [Liquid spilled as from the mouth]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. Compare SLABBER.

sloth: slōth¹; slōth²—a pronunciation recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) slēth¹ [Disinclination to labor or exertion; indolence]. So also with its relatives **slothful**, **-ly**, **-ness**.

slough¹: sluf¹; slūf² [Dead tissue or skin that is shed].

slough²: slau¹; slou². By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) sluf¹ [A place deep with mud or mire; bog].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inĭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hlt, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

slough²: slū¹; slu² [A depression in a prairie; also, a stagnant swamp].

Slough¹: slau¹; slou² [Eng. town].

sloven: slōv'n¹; slōv'n², *Standard, C., & W.; E. slōv'm¹; I. & St. slōv'en¹; M. sluv'n²; W. sluv'm¹* [One negligent in dress or careless of personal appearance].

slue: slū¹; slu². *I. & W. slū¹* [To swing around]. Spelt **slew** in Great Britain, but pronounced the same way.

sluice: slūs¹; slu²; *not* slūs¹, slūsh¹, or slūsh¹. The last two have been traced to the lingo of the mining-camp [An artificial channel or device for conducting water from one place to another].

The sound of oo long [as in *boot*] is heard in *bruise, cruise, fruit, juice, recruit, sluice*.

NARES *Elements of Orthocopy* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 57. [London, 1784.]

Sluis, Sluys: sleis¹; slōis² [A town in the Netherlands].

smallpox: smōl'pōks¹; smāl'pōks². The chief stress was indicated on the last syllable by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Worcester (1859) [A highly infectious skin-disease].

Smijth: smai¹; smī²; *not* smī¹ [Eng. family name].

Smillie: smai¹; smī²; *not* smī¹ [Scot. and Am. family name].

smithy: smī¹ or smī¹; smī² or smī². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain as recorded by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), the Encyclopædic (1877), and Murray (1912) [A blacksmith or his forge].

Smolensk: smo-lensk¹; smo-lēnsk²; *not* smel'ensk¹ [Russ. city].

smooth: smū¹; smō²; *not* smū¹ [Having an even surface]. So also the verb.

smoothed: smū¹; smō²; *not* smū¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Made smooth].

smother: smū¹; smō²; *not* smū¹. Compare OTHER.

smouch: smaū¹; smouch². Webster (1828) smū¹ [Kiss].

Smyrna: smūr'nā¹; smūr'nā² [A seaport on the Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the Aegean Sea west of Smyrna].

Smyth: smī¹ or smai¹; smī² or smī² [Am. and Eng. family name].

Smythe: smai¹; smī² [Am. and Eng. family name].

snail: snē¹; snāl²; *not* snail¹. Compare NAIL [An animal that creeps over plants and plant-leaves, especially one that bears a shell on its back].

snead: snī¹; snē² [The shaft or pole of a scythe].

sneak: snī¹; snē² [One who robs or steals by entering premises clandestinely for the purpose].

snip: snī¹; snī² [A small cut made by a pair of scissors].

snipe (*n.*): snī¹; snī² [A shore-bird esteemed as a game-bird].

snipe (*v.*): snī¹; snī² [To fire at (men) one at a time from cover and at long range so as to kill or wound].

snood, snook, snoop. Pronounce the oo in these words as in "loot" (lūt¹), not as in "foot" (fūt¹): snūd¹, snōd²; snūk¹, snōk²; snūp¹, snōp².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øi; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

snore: snør¹; snôr²; *not* snōr¹. See quotation under O [To breathe through the nose and mouth in sleep].

snout: snout¹; snout². Vulgarly snūt¹ [The projecting part of the head of an animal including the nose and mouth; as the *snout* of a pig].

snow: snō¹; snō². See O (18) [Minute ice-crystals]

So: sō¹; sō² [Bible].

soak: sōk¹; sōk² [To wet thoroughly].

soap: sōp¹; sōp² [A cleansing compound].

soar: sēr¹; sôr²; *not* sōr¹. See O [To float aloft through the air].

Sobai: sēb'i-ai¹; sēb'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sobbochaj:** sēb'o-kaj¹; sēb'o-cāj² [Douai Bible].

Sobieski: sō'bī-es'ki¹; sō'bī-ēs'ki² [John III., king of Poland (1624-96)].

Soboba: so-bō'bā¹; so-bō'ba² [Douai Bible].—**Sobochai:** sēb'o-kai¹ *or* sēb'o-kē'ai¹; sēb'o-ēi² *or* sēb'o-cā'i² [Douai Bible]. [teristic; nickname].

sobriquet: sō'bri'kē¹; sō'bri'kē² [A name descriptive of some character].

soccer: sek'ər¹; sō'er² [Variant form of *socker*, which see].

Socho: sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sochoh, Socoh:** sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible].—**Sochoth-benoth:** sō'keth-[*or* -kōth-]bī'nōth¹; sō'cōth-[*or* -cōth-]bē'nōth² [Douai Bible].

sociable: sō'shā-bl¹; sō'sha-bl², *Standard, M., St., & W.; C., E., & W.* sō'shiā-bl¹; *I. sō'shi-a-bl¹*. The first pronunciation indicated above is preferred by sixteen of the twenty-five members of "New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Board of Disputed Pronunciations," and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855).

Buchanan (1766) recorded sō'shi-bl¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sō'shi-a-bl¹ [Disposed to associate with others; agreeable in company]. So also with its relatives sō'cia-bl¹i-ty, sō'cia-ble-ness, sō'cia-bly.

social: sō'shāl¹; sō'shal² [Pert. to society; also, disposed to friendly inter-
[course with others].

Socialism: sō'shāl-izm¹; sō'shal-izm² [A policy of collective ownership of labor, the means of production, as mills, mines, etc., capital, land, property, transportation, communication, by the community as a whole, to be administered and distributed in the interests of all].

sociality: sō'shi-āl'i-ti¹; sō'shi-āl'i-ty² [The condition of being social].

sociétaire [Fr.]: sō'sī'ē'tār¹; sō'qī'ē'tār² [A member of a theatrical company who is a partner in the management].

[persons of a community].

society: so-sai'i-ti¹; so-qī'e-ty² [The cultured, leisured, or fashionable

Socinian: so-sin'i-an¹; so-qīn'i-an² [Pert to Socinius].

Socinus: so-sai'nus¹; so-qī'nūs² [It. theologians (1525-1604)].

sociology: sō'shu-el'o-jī¹; sō'shi-ōl'o-gy²; *not* sō'su-el'o-jī¹ [The science that treats of society, its origin, development, and history].

[Association].

socket: sek'ər¹; sō'er² [Football as played under the rules of the Football

socle: sō'kl¹; sō'el², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M., W., & W.* sek'l¹, so also by Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840-57), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) sō'kl¹ [A plain, square, unmolded block supporting a statue or the like].

2: wōlf, dǫ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rǫle, cūre, būt, būrn; øil, bōy; ǫo, ǫem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Soco: *sō'ko*¹; *sō'eo*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Socoh:** *sō'ko*¹; *sō'eo*² [Bible].

Socrates: *sek'ra-tiz*¹; *sōe'ra-tēs*² [Athenian philosopher (469-399 B. C.)]. So also its relatives **Soc'ra-tism**, **Soc'ra-tist**, **Soc'ra-tize**.—**Socratic:** *so-krat'ik*¹; *so-crat'ic*² [Pert. to Socrates]. So also its relatives **So-crat'ic-cal**, **So-crat'ic-cal-ly**, **So-crat'ic-ism**.

sod: *sed*¹; *söd*². Compare God [Grassy surface-soil].

soder: *sed'ar*¹; *söd'er*² [Archaic form of **SOLDER**].

Sodi: *sō'dai*¹; *sō'di*² [Bible].—**Sodom:** *sed'am*¹; *söd'om*² [Bible].—**Sodoma:** *sō'do-ma*¹; *sō'do-mā*² [Bible, same as **Sodom**].—**Sodomites:** *sed'am-its*¹; *söd'om-its*² [Bible].

Sodor: *sō'dar*¹; *sō'dor*² [Medieval diocese (in full *Sodor and Man*) comprising the Hebrides and Isle of Man].

sofa: *sō'fā*¹; *sō'fa*²; *not sō'fē*¹, *sō'fī*¹, or *so-fūr*¹.

You will . . . hear a gentle hostess, solicitous for your comfort, tell you that if you wish to lie down there is a *sofa-r* in your room.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 23. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Sofla: *so-fī'a*¹; *so-fī'ā*². Sometimes heard, as if Anglicized, *so-fai'a*¹ [Capital city of Bulgaria].

soft: *sōft*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or seft*¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; *sōft*² or *sōft*². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835) *sōft*¹, the Scottish and Irish pronunciation which prevails to-day in the United States as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*, but one of which Walker (1791) said: "When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *saft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity." Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted *seft*¹, the pronunciation that prevails in Great Britain [Easily molded or bent; pliable; yielding; also, smooth, gentle].

soften: *sōf'n*¹ or *sef'n*¹; *sōf'n*² or *sōf'n*². Note that the *t* is silent. Compare **OFTEN** and see **SOFT** [To make soft].

softly: *sōft'h*¹ or *seft'h*¹; *sōft'ly*² or *sōft'ly*² [In a soft or gentle manner].

softness: *sōft'nes*¹ or *seft'nes*¹; *sōft'nēs*² or *sōft'nēs*² [The quality of being soft]. Compare **SOFT**.

Sohoria: *sō'ho-rai'a*¹; *sō'ho-rī'a*² [Douai Bible].

[pretense or deception].

sol-disant [Fr.]: *swā'di-zūn*¹; *swā'di-šān*² [Self-styled: implying false

Soignies: *swā'nyī*¹; *swā'nyē*² [Belg. town].

soll: *seil*¹; *söl*²; *not sail*¹. Compare **BOIL** [The surface of the earth; the ground, especially as regards its fertility].

solrée [Fr.]: *swā'rē*¹; *swā're*² [An evening reception].

Solssons: *swā'sōn*¹; *swā'sōn*² [Fr. city].

sojourn (*n.* & *v.*): *sō'jūrn*¹ or *so-jūrn*¹; *sō'jūrn*² or *so-jūrn*². The first is indicated uniformly by American, English and Scottish dictionaries—*Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* Dr. Murray indicates *soj'arn*¹, *soj'arn*¹, or *sō'jarn*¹ as reflecting usage in Great Britain in the order here noted. Worcester recorded *sō'jarn*¹, stressing the first syllable, as did also Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Buchanan (1757) the stress was

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

placed on the ultima, *sojourn'*, and he was followed by Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but in 1766 Buchanan indicated *sō'jurn'*. Ash (1775) preferred *soj'urn'*. Shakespeare accented the verb both ways:

My heart to her, but as guest-wife *sojourn'd*
And now to Helen it is home return'd.

A Midsummer Night's Dream act III, sc. 2, l. 171. [1595.]

I have this present evening from my sister
Beene well inform'd of them, and with such cautions,
That if they come to *so'journe* at my house
He not be there.

King Lear act II, sc. 1. [1605.]

By Milton the noun was stressed also on the first and on the last syllable:

Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing,
Escap't the Stygian Pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn'*.

Paradise Lost bk. III, l. 15. [1667.]

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home, scarce view'd the Galilean Towns,
And once a year Jerusalem, few days
Short *so'journ*; and what thence could'st thou observe?

Paradise Regained bk. III, l. 235. [1671.]

Altho modern dictionaries stress the first syllable of this word, they uniformly stress *ad'journ* upon the last.

sojourner: *sō'jurn-ər'* or *so-jurn'ər'*; *sō'jurn-er'* or *so-jurn'er'*. Dr. Murray indicates *soj'urn-ər'*, *soj'urn-er'*, or *sō'jurn-er'*, as reflecting British usage. Compare *SOJOURN* [One who is a temporary resident].

sol: *sel*¹; *sōl*², *E., M., St., & W.*; *Standard, C., I., & W.* *sōl*¹. A word that has been traced as in the language since the year 1325 may be considered as fully Anglicized; hence, the pronunciation first noted above is preferred. It was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849).

The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists neglected this word, which, altho noted in Phillips's "New World of English Words," as edited by Kersey (1706), and by Bailey (1724-32), is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), Blount (1656), Kersey (1708), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757-66), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others too numerous to mention [The note G in music].

Sol² [L.]: *sel*¹; *sōl*² [The sun].

sol²: *sōl*¹ or *sel*¹; *sōl*² or *sōl*² [A chemical mixture].

sol⁴: *sōl*¹; *sōl*² [Fr. and Peruv. coin].

solace: *sel'is*¹; *sōl'aq*² [Comfort in sorrow or trouble].

Solanaceæ: *sel'a-nē'si-i'*; *sōl'a-nā'ce-ē'* [A family of poisonous plants, the nightshades] — **solanaceous:** *sel'a-nē'shus*¹; *sōl'a-nā'shūs*².

Solanum: *so-lē'num*¹; *so-lā'nūm*² [A genus of poisonous plants typifying the nightshades].

Soldau: *zōl'dau*¹; *sōl'dow*² [Prus. town and river].

solder: *sōd'ər*¹ or *sel'dər*¹; *sōd'er*² or *sōl'der*². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the present usage of Great Britain. Murray gives *sōd'ər*¹ as alternative. The word has been spelt variously and the spellings probably reflect the several pronunciations that have come down to us. From *soudur* in 1374 it became *souder* in 1485 (a form that was used as late as 1603), to change to *sawdyer* (1540), *sawder* (1566, used also as late as 1667), *soder* (1582, used also in 1733), *sodder* (1677-1750), and *solder* (1724 to the present time). The form *soder* was indicated pronounced *sōd'ər*¹ by Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777), but Nares, who favored this form, noted that it was sometimes pronounced *sōd'ər*¹, but more frequently like

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

söd'är—the pronunciation recorded by Knowles (1835), Smart (1836-40), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and still in use in Ireland to-day. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) this spelling was indicated *söd'är*.

The form **solder** was indicated as having a long *o* by Perry (1777), *söld'er*, but by Sheridan (1780) as *söd'er*, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *söld'er*. Fulton & Knight (1802) noted *söld'er* [A fusible alloy used for joining metals].

soldier: *söl'jär*¹; *söl'jer*². In this word *d* is softened to *j*. See Introduction, page xxix (2) [One who is engaged in military service].

sole: *söl*¹; *söl*² [1. The under surface of the foot. 2. A flatfish].

solecism: *sel'i-sizm*¹; *söl'e-çizm*²; *not söl'li-sizm*¹ [An impropriety in speech, or a violation of the rules of concord in grammar or syntax].

solemn: *sel'em*¹; *söl'čm*²—the *n* is silent. See N [Marked by gravity, reverence, or formality].

solenoid: *söl'li-neid*¹; *söl'e-nöid*², *Standard, E., I., W., & W.*; *C. so-li'-neid*¹; *M. so-lin'eid*¹; *St. söl'en-eid*¹ [A simple ideal form of electrical magnet].

Solent (The): *söl'lent*¹; *söl'lent*² [A strait between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, Eng.].

solera [Sp.]: *so-lär'a*¹; *so-ler'a*² [1. A wine-cask. 2. A blend of sherry wine].

sol-fa: *sol'fä*¹; *söl'fä*², *M., St., & W.*, also Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). *Standard & W. sol'fä*¹; *C. & I. sol'fä*¹; Webster (1828) *söl-fä*¹ [In music, the set of syllables (*do, re, mi, fa, sol*, etc.) that are sung to the respective notes which form the major scale].

NOTE: This word has been traced as first used in English literature in 1548 and steadily through the centuries to the present time, hence the Anglicized pronunciation of *sol* indicated above. See *sol*.

solfatara [It.]: *söl'fa-tä'ra*¹; *söl'fä-tä'rä*² [A volcanic fissure through which sulfur, steam, and smoke are discharged].

solfeggio [It.]: *sol-fej'o*¹; *sol-fäg'o*². In *It. g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* are sounded as *j* [In music, a singing exercise of runs on one note or on several].

solferino¹: *sel'fi-ri'no*¹; *söl'fe-ri'no*² [A bright purplish-red color].

Solferino²: *söl'fē-ri'no*¹; *söl'fē-ri'no*² [It. village, scene of Austrian defeat June 24, 1859].

solicitude: *so-lis'i-tiüd*¹; *so-līç'i-tūd*²; *not so-lis'i-tūd*¹ [Concern or uneasiness of mind caused by anxiety, etc.].

solidary: *sel'i-dē-ri*¹; *söl'i-dä-ry*². *M. sel'i-dē-ri*¹ [In civil law, joint and [several].

solitaire [Fr.]: *sel'i-tär*¹; *söl'i-tär*² [1. A precious stone, as a diamond, set by itself. 2. One who lives by himself; a hermit].

solleret: *sel'är-et*¹; *söl'er-ēt*², *Standard*; *C. & W. sel'ür-et*¹; *E. sel-ür-et*¹; *I. sel'ür-et*¹; *M. sel'är-et*¹ [A steel shoe forming a part of the armor of a mounted man in medieval times].

Solomon: *sel'o-män*¹; *söl'o-mon*² [Bible and masculine personal name].

D. G. Salomo: *säl'o-mön*¹; *säl'o-mön*²; *F. Salomon*: *sal'lö'mön*¹; *säl'lö'mön*²; *Hung. Salamon*: *shel'e-mön*¹; *shäl'a-mön*²; *It. Salomone*: *säl'o-mön*¹; *säl'o-mön*²; *L. Salomon*: *sal'o-män*¹; *säl'o-mon*²; *Pol. Salomon*: *sa-lö'mön*¹; *säl'lö'mön*²; *Pg. Salomão*: *säl'o-maun*¹; *säl'lo-moun*²; *Sp. Salomon*: *säl'o-mön*¹; *säl'lo-mön*².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

solstice: səl'stɪs¹; səl'stɪç² [The time of the year when the sun (see SOL) is at its greatest declination].—**solstitial:** səl'stɪʃ¹; səl'stɪʃ¹al² [Pert. to the solstice].

solution: so-lū'shən¹; so-lū'shon²; not so-lū'shən¹ [1. The act of dissolving a solid into a liquid; the substance so dissolved. 2. The act of explaining or of clearing up a problem or difficulty].

Somali: so-mā'li¹; so-mā'li² [1. A member of an East-Afr. tribe. 2. The language of the Somalis]—**Somaliland:** so-mā'li-land¹; so-mā'li-lānd² Note that in this word the *a* of the suffix *land* is not obscured as it is in "England" [Br. & It. protectorates in N. E. Africa].

sombrero [Sp.]: sɒm-brē'ro¹; sɒm-brə'ro². A word which has held its own place in English literature more than three centuries. Dr. Craigie cites the following in the "New English Dictionary," vol. ix, p. 410:

With a great *Sombrero* . . . ouer their heads . . . as broad as a great curt wheele.

HARLETT *Voyages* ii, 238. [1598.]

some: sum¹; sɒm² [A certain undetermined quantity or part].

Someis: so-mi'is¹; so-mē'is² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Somers: sum'ərz¹; sɒm'ərs² [Eng. navigator (1554-1610) who landed first settlers in Bermuda in 1609].

Somerset: sum'ər-set¹; sɒm'ər-sēt² [Eng. family and geographical name and Am. geographical name].

Somersetshire: sum'ər-set-shīr¹; sɒm'ər-sēt-shēr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Somerton: sum'ər-tən¹; sɒm'ər-ton² [One of several parishes in England].

Somervell: sum'ər-vel¹; sɒm'ər-vəl² [Eng. family name].

somewhat: sum'hwet¹; sɒm'hwæt². Note that when *w* occurs before *h* it is pronounced as if it were after it. Compare *wh* [In some degree; to some extent].

somewhen: sum'hwen¹; sɒm'hwēn². See SOMEWHAT [At some time or other].

somewhere: sum'hwār¹; sɒm'hwēr². See SOMEWHAT [In or to some place].

What has become of the principle of taste . . . when the *s*, too, breaks in, or breaks out, all unchecked and unchided, in such forms of impunity as *Somewheres*-else and "No-wheres-else"? . . . Vulgarisms with which a great deal of general credit for what we good-naturedly call "refinement" appears so able to coexist.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

somewhile: sum'hwaɪl¹; sɒm'hwɪl². See SOMEWHAT [For a time, or at some time].

somewhither: sum'hwɪθ¹; sɒm'hwɪθ¹cr². See SOMEWHAT [In some direction; to some indefinite place].

somewhy: sum'hwaɪ¹; sɒm'hwaɪ² [For some reason or reasons].

A buxom, shrill, mean, troublesome woman; yet somehow and *somewhy* not utterly detestable. *The Athenæum*, London, May 1, 1858, p. 555.

somnambulism: sɒm-nam'biu-lizm¹; sɒm-nām'bū-lizm². By careless speakers frequently mispronounced sɒm-am'biu-lizm¹. So also with its relatives **som-nam'bu-list**, **som-nam'bu-lize**, etc. [The act of walking in one's sleep].

sommiferous: sɒm-nɪf'ər-us¹; sɒm-nɪf'ər-ūs². By Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sɒm-nɪf'e-rus¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) sɒm-nɪf'er-us¹; Scott (1798) sɒm-nɪf'er-us¹ [Tending to induce sleep].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

somnolent: sem'no-lent¹; sōm'no-lēnt²; *not* sem-nō'lent² [Sleepy].

Somnus: sem'nus¹; sōm'nūs² [In Roman myth, the god of sleep and twin brother of Death].

Sonorias: sem'o-rai'as¹; sōm'o-rī'as² [Douai Bible]. [either parent].

son: sun¹; sōn². See O [A male child or adult considered in relation to

sonant: sō'nant¹; sō'nant² [Capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch, as a letter].

sonata [It.]: so-na'ta¹; so-nā'ta². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), so-nē'tar¹. Nares so-na'ta (see ask) [A musical composition].

song: seŋ: *Standard* (1894-1912), *E., I., M., St., & W.*, or sēŋ¹, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; sōng² or sōng² [A composition in which words are set to music].

sonorous: so-nō'rus¹; so-nō'rūs². Modern English usage is indicated by *E. & M. so-nēr'as*: Scottish usage was noted by Buchanan (1766) sō'ne-rus¹, but *I. & St.* now give it so-nō'rus¹. Compare CANOROUS; DECOROUS [Productive of sound-vibrations; full-sounding; resonant; loud].

Sontag: sen'tag¹ or (Ger.) zōn'tan¹; sōn'tāg² or (Ger.) sōn'tān² [Ger. op-eratic singer (1806-54)].

Soochow: sū-chau¹; sōo-chow² [Chin. treaty-port].

soon: sūn¹; sōōn². Compare O [At a future time not long distant].

soot: sut¹; sut², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.; I. & W.* sūt¹, which *Standard, C., & W.* give as secondary. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) sut¹—a pronunciation condemned by Smart (1836) as no longer used by the best speakers; Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) sūt¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1836) sut¹ [A soft black substance, consisting of carbon, obtained from the smoke of coal or wood].

sooth: sūth¹; sōōth² [Truth: especially in phrases; as, "sooth to say"; "in full, good, or very sooth"].

soothe: sūth¹; sōōth² [To bring to a quiet or normal state; calm; as, to soothe the nerves].—**soother:** sūth'ar¹; sōōth'er².

soothsayer: sūth'sē'ar¹; sōōth'sā'er². Compare SOOTH [Formerly, a truthful person; now, one who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight].

Sopater: sō'pā-tar¹ or sēp'a-tar¹; sō'pā-ter² or sēp'a-ter² [Bible].—**Sophai:** sō'fai¹ or sō'fi-ai¹; sō'fi² or sō'fa-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sopheret:** so'fī'ret¹; so'fē'rēt² [Douai Bible].—**Sophereth:** so'fī'reth¹ or sēf'i-reth¹; so'fē'rēth² or sōf'e-rēth² [Bible]. [of the Universe].

Sophia¹: sef'i-a¹; sōf'i-a² [In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy, the Wisdom

Sophia²: so-fai'ā¹; so-fi'ā² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Sophie:** so-fī'ā¹; so-fī'e²; F. **Sophie:** sō'fī¹; sō'fē²; G. It. Sp. Sw. **Sofia:** so-fī'ā¹; so-fī'ā²; Rus. **Sofia:** sō'fī-ai¹; sō'fī-ā².

sophism: sef'izm¹; sōf'izm² [A false argument known to be such by one who uses it to display ingenuity in reasoning]. [dom]. See SOPHIA¹.

sophist: sef'ist¹; sōf'ist² [In Gr. philosophy, a professed teacher of wis-

Sophocles: sef'o-kliz¹; sōf'o-elēs² [Athenian tragic poet (495-406 B. C.)].

Sophonias: sef'o-nai'as¹; sōf'o-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Sophronia: so-frō'mi-a¹; so-frō'ni-a² [A feminine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wəp, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

sophrosyne: so-fres'ī-nī¹; so-frōs'y-nē² [Soundness of mind; common sense].

soporific: sō"po-rif'ik¹; sō"po-rif'ie², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sō-po-rif'ik¹; *E.* sō-pūr-if'ik¹; *I. & M.* sō"po-rif'ik¹; *Wr.* sōp-o-rif'ik¹. By Buchanan (1766) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Nares (1784) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sōp-o-rif'ik¹ [A medicine that induces sleep].

soprano [It.]: so-prā'no¹; so-prā'no²; *not* so-pran'o¹ *nor* so-prē'no¹ [A woman's or boy's voice having a high range—from middle C to two octaves above it].

sorbet [Fr.]: sēr'bet¹; sōr'bēt². Note that the *t* should be sounded [1. A water-ice flavored with fruit-juices. 2. Sherbet].

Sorbonne (La): la sēr'ben¹; lā sōr'bōn² [An educational institution in Paris, France].

sord: sōrd¹; sōrd². Webster (1828) sōrd¹, but he condemned the word, "sord for sword is now vulgar." See quotation under O [Obsolete or dialectal form of SWORD].

sordamente [It.]: sōr'da-men'tē¹; sōr'dā-mēn'tē² [In a muffled manner; gently: a direction in music].

Sordello: ser-del'o¹; sūr-dēl'o² [In Dante's "Il Purgatorio," a 13th-century troubadour who accompanies Dante and Vergil. The hero of Browning's poem of the same name].

sordine: sēr'din¹; sōr'din², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* ser'din¹; *St.* sēr'din¹; *Wr.* ser'din¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). By Smart (1840) sēr'din¹; Cull (1864) sēr'din¹ [A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument].

Sorek: sō'rek¹; sō'rēk² [Bible].

Sorel¹: sō'rel¹; sō'rēl² [Fr. family name of (1) Agnes Sorel (1409-50), mistress of Charles VII of France; (2) Albert Sorel, historian (1842-1906)].

sorel²: ser'el¹; sōr'ēl². By Sheridan (1780) sō'rel¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sō'rīl¹ [A sorrel].

sororicide: so-rer'i-said¹ *or* so-rēr'i-said¹; so-rōr'i-cīd² *or* so-rōr'ī-cīd². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who kills his or her sister].

Sorosis: so-rō'sis¹; so-rō'sis² [1. [s-] A compound fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of numerous parts, as the pineapple. 2. [U. S.] A women's society].

sorrel: ser'el¹; sōr'el². See SOREL [A buck in its third year].

sorry: ser'ī¹; sōr'y²; *not* ser'ē¹, an absurd affectation [Moved by sorrow; grieved or pained: used also in apology or to indicate sympathy].

sort: sōrt¹; sōrt²; *not* sōrt¹. This pronunciation was condemned by Walker (1791), who said: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers. It may be observed that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*."

The affectation did "descend to their inferiors," and is now recorded as standard. See FORCE, FORT, and quotation under O [A kind, species, or variety of persons or things]. In using the colloquialism *sort of* (meaning, to some extent; somewhat) pronounce the last word clearly; it is commonly slurred sōrt'ar¹.

sortie [Fr.]: sōr'tī¹, *Standard* (1894-1912), *C., M., St., & W.*, *or* sēr'tī¹, *E. & I.*; sōr'tī² *or* sōr'tī². *Standard* (1913) sēr'tī¹; *Wr.* sēr-tī¹ [A sally or dash by besieged troops to attack the investing force].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gem: ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *polire*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Sosigenes: so-sij'1-niz¹; so-sig'e-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (1st cent.) employed by Julius Cæsar to reform the calendar].

Sosipater: so-sip'a-tar¹; so-sip'a-ter² [Apocrypha].—**Sosthenes**: ses'-thi-niz¹; sōs'thē-nēs² [Bible].—**Sostratus**: ses'trā-tus¹; sōs'tra-tūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sotai**: sō'tai¹ or sō'ti-ai¹; sō'ti² or sō'ta-² [Bible].

Sotheby: suth'1-bi¹; sōth'e-by² [Eng. family name].

Sothorn: suth'arn¹; sōth'ern² [1. Eng. comedian (1826-81). 2. His son, an Am. classic actor (1859-)].

Sothic: sō'fhik¹ or sōth'ik¹; sō'thiē² or sōth'ie². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pertaining to the dog-star 'Latin, *Sirius*; Gr., *Σοθις* (*Sothis*)]. [tone].

sotto voce [It.]: set'to vō'chē¹; sōt'to vō'chē² [In a low voice or an under-

souari: sū-ā-ri¹; sū-ā-ri² [A timber-tree of Guiana that yields edible nuts].

soubrette: sū'bret'¹; sū'bret'² [An actress who plays or sings a bright light comedy part; formerly, a coquettish and intriguing lady's maid].

souchong: sū-shen'¹; sū-chōng'². Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) sau-chen'¹ [A Chinese variety of black tea].

Soudan: sū-dan'¹; sū-dān'²; not sau-dan'¹ [Same as **SUDAN**].

soufflé, soufflée [Fr.]: sū'flē'¹; sū'flē'², *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St.* sū'flē'¹; *I. & W.* sūf-lē'¹ [A dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs and other ingredients, and so cooked as to puff up and retain its light, fluffy condition].

Soufrière: sū'fri'ār'¹; sū'fri'ēr'² [Volcano in British West Indies].

sough: sau¹; sou², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & W.* suf¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). By Perry (1777), Smart (1836), and Ogilvie (1850) sof¹. The Scottish pronunciation to-day is sūh. So also the verb [A murmuring, as of the wind when blowing through tree-tops].

November chill blows loud wī' angry *sugh*.

BURNS *The Cotter's Saturday Night* st. II [1785].

sough²: sau¹ or suf¹; sou² or suf². *M.* indicates suf¹ only [1. A swampy place. 2. A gutter, drain, or trench]. [principle in man and animals].

soul: sōl¹; sōl²; not saul¹. Compare ou [The vital, sensitive, and rational

Soulanges: sū'lāng'¹; sū'lānz'² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Soulouque: sū'lūk'¹; sū'luk'² [A negro president and emperor of Haiti (1785?-1867)].

Soult: sūlt¹; sult² [Marshal of France under Napoleon (1769-1851)].

sou marquee: sū mār'ki'¹; sū mār'kē'² [A trifle; a localism]. [quantity].

soupçon [Fr.]: sūp'sēn'¹; sūp'cōn'² [A suspicion; hence, a very small

source: sōrs¹; sōrē². Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sūrs¹ [The place from which something is derived, as the fountain-head of a stream]. [the rising sun].

south: sauth¹; south² [The direction on the right hand of one who faces

Southampton: sauth-amp'tan¹; south-amp'ton² [Eng. seaport].

southeast: sauth'ist¹; south'ēst²; nautically sau-ist¹ [That part of the horizon midway between south and east].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

southerly: suth'ər-lɪ¹; suth'er-ly²; *not* sauth'ər-lɪ¹, as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1795), and Smart (1840) as alternative [Situating near the south].

southern: suth'ər-nɪ¹; suth'ern². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sauth'ər-nɪ¹ [Pert. to or coming from the south].

southernwood: suth'ər-n-wud¹; suth'ern-wōd² [A European shrub].

Southey: sauth'ɪ¹ or suth'ɪ¹; south'y² or suth'y² [Eng. poet laureate (1774-1843)].

southing: sauth'ɪŋ¹; south'ing². *E. & I.* sauth'ɪŋ¹, so also indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Difference in latitude caused by moving southward].

southern: suth'ər-nɪ¹; suth'ron²; *not* sauth'ər-nɪ¹ [One who lives in the south; specif. [S-], an Englishman: so used by the Scots].

southward: sauth'wərd¹ or (*nautically*) suth'ərd¹; south'ward² or (*nautically*) suth'ərd². The latter was indicated as standard by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1795), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) [Toward the south].

Southwark: sauth'wərk¹ or suth'ərk¹; south'wark² or suth'ark² [A borough on the south of the Thames, in London, Eng.]. [Eng. poet (1562-95)].

Southwell: sauth'wel¹ or suth'l¹; south'wēl² or suth'l² [1. Eng. town. 2.

southwest: sauth'west¹; south'wēst²; nautically sau-west¹ [That part of the horizon between the south and the west].

Southwold: suth'əld¹; suth'old² [Eng. seaport].

Southworth: sauth'wərfh¹; south'worth² [Am. novelist (1819-99)].

souvenir: sū'vi-nīr¹ or sū'vi-nīr¹; sū've-nīr² or sū've-nīr². *M.* sū'vi-nīr¹; *St. & Wr.* sū'vīr¹ [A token of remembrance].

sovereign: sev'ər-in¹; sōv'er-in². Note that the *g* is silent. *C. & Wr.* sūv'ər-in¹; *M.* sev'ər-in¹. The pronunciation sūv'ər-in¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), but is now seldom heard. Compare *cn* [1. The supreme ruler of a people. 2. A British gold coin].

A similar blunder of belief has given the corrupt form *sovereign* (Old French *soverain* from Middle Latin *super-anus*) in place of the correct *soveran*, because its last syllable was supposed to be somehow connected with *reign*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. 1, p. 77. [H. '08.]

sow¹: sau¹; sou² [A female hog].

sow²: sō¹; sō². So also its relative *sow'er* [To plant with seed, as by scattering over land].

Soyer: swā'ɪ'yē¹; swā'ɪ'yē² [Fr. chef and author (1809-58)].

spa: spā¹; spā², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* spā¹, also indicated by Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1863). The word was spelt *spaw* from the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century [A locality possessing a mineral spring or springs].

spaghetti [It.]: spə-get'ɪ¹; spa-gēt'ɪ² [A cord-like paste].

[Algeria].

spahi, spahee: spā'hɪ¹; spā'hɪ² [One of a native corps of cavalry from

Spain: spēn¹; spān²; *not* spain¹ as sometimes heard in England [A country of southwest Europe].

[(1729-99)].

Spallanzani: spāl'lan-dzā'nɪ¹; spāl'lan-dzā'nɪ² [It. naturalist and traveler

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɒ, ɒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

spaniel: span'vel¹; spän'yél². The 16th-century form *span'el*, still indicated as a colloquial pronunciation of *spaniel*, is provincial, and also noted by Perry (1777), the better form *span'yl* was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [One of a variety of long-haired hunting-dog used in starting or retrieving game].

sparoid: spē'reid¹; spā'rōid². *E.* & *M.* spar'oid—the pronunciation peculiar to England [A fish, the sea-bream].

sparrow: spar'o¹; spār'o²; *not* spar'a¹ [A small brownish-gray bird of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in the United States and Canada].

spasm: spazm¹; spāsm² [A sudden convulsive action of the body].

spatha: spē'thā¹; spā'thā² [A double-edged broadsword used by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans].

spathe: spēth¹; spāth² [A leaf-envelop sheathing a flower-cluster].

spatial: spē'shāl¹; spū'shal² [Pert. to space].

special: spesh'al¹; spēsh'al² [Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose].

speciality: spesh'i-al'i-ti¹; spēsh'i-āl'i-ty² [A distinguishing characteristic]. Compare SPECIALTY.

specialty: spesh'al-ti¹; spēsh'al-ty² [A particular line of work, study, or employment; also, a distinctive article dealt in to the exclusion of others].

species: spī'shiz¹ or spī'shi-iz¹; spē'shēs² or spē'shi-ēs² [A classified group of animals or plants].

specious: spī'shus¹; spē'shūs² [Apparently sound and convincing: said of arguments, reasonings, etc., that are really delusive].

spectroscope: spek'tro-skōp¹; spēe'tro-seōp² [An instrument for analyzing images formed by rays of light].

spectroscopist: spek-tres'ko-pist¹; spēe-trōs'eo-pist², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* spek'tro-skōp-pist¹; *I.* spek'trō-skōp'ist¹; *W.* spek'tre-skō-pist¹ [One skilled in the use of the spectroscope].

spectroscopy: spek-tres'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., W., & W.*, or spek'tro-skō'pi¹, *C. & I.*; spēe-trōs'eo-py² or spēe'tro-seō'py² [The branch of science that treats of the use of the spectroscope and the phenomena observed with it].

Speke: spik¹; spēk² [Eng. explorer (1827-64); discovered source of the Nile].

spermaceti: spūr'ma-si'ti¹; spēr'ma-çē'ti², *Standard & W.*; *C.* spūr-ma-set'i¹; *E. & I.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹; *M.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹; *St.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹; *W.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹. By Buchanan (1766) spūr'ma-set-i; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) spūr-ma-si'ti¹ [A white fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale].

spermatocele: spūr'ma-to-sil¹; spēr'ma-to-çēl². By Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) spūr-mat'o-sil¹ [A collection of serous fluid containing spermatoc elements].

Speyer: spai'ar¹; spÿ'er² [Ger. city].

Spezia: spē'dzi-a¹; spē'dzi-ä² [It. naval seaport]. Compare SPEZZIA.

Spezzia: spēt'si-a¹; spē'tsi-ä² [Gr. island]. See the preceding.

sphenoid: sfī'neid¹; sfē'nōid²; *not* sfen'eid¹ [A bone wedged in between other bones at the base of the skull].

sphere: sfīr¹; sfēr² [1. A globe; ball. 2. A field of action].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fër, hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wôn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

spherical: sfer'ɪ-kəl¹; sfēr'i-eal² [Shaped like a sphere; round].

spherograph: sfī'ro-graf¹; sfēr'o-grāf², *Standard, C., & M.; E. sfīr'ə-graf¹; I. sfīrō-graf¹; St. sfer'ō-graf¹; W. sfīr'ō-graf¹; Wr. sfer'ə-graf¹* [A device used to calculate problems in spherical geometry and navigation].

spheroid: sfī'reid¹; sfēr'roid², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M. sfīr'-oid¹; St. sfer-oid¹*. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757) sphe'roid¹; Ash (1775) sphe-roid¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) sfī'reid¹; Smart (1857) sfer-oid¹ [A body having nearly the form of a sphere].

spherule: sfer'ul¹; sfēr'ul², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & M. sfer'yul¹; I. & Buchanan sfīr'yul¹; St. sfer'yul¹* [A minute sphere; globule].

spherulite: sfer'u-lait¹; sfēr'u-lit², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M. sfer'yulait¹; I. sfer'yū-lait¹; St. sfīr'iū-lait¹; Wr. sfer'ə-lait¹* [A radiating spherical group of crystals found in certain rocks].

sphincter: sfɪŋk'tər¹; sfɪn'e'tər² [A muscle that serves to close a tube].

sphygmo-: sfɪg'mo-¹; sfyǵ'mo-² [A combining form from the Gr. σφύγμος (*sphygmos*), pulse; used especially in technical words. See below].—**sphygmogram:** sfɪg'mo-grəm¹; sfyǵ'mo-grām² [A record of pulsations].—**sphygmograph:** sfɪg'mo-graf¹; sfyǵ'mo-grāf². See ASK [An instrument for recording pulsations of the heart or arteries].

Spica: spai'kə¹; spī'ea² [A spike or ear of grain].

spicule: spik'yul¹; spī'e'yul²; *not* spai'kiul¹. So also with its relatives spīc'u-la, spīc'u-lar, spīc'u-late, spīc'u-lif'er-ous, spīc'u-li-form [A sharp-pointed body]. [flowers].

Spigelia: spai-jī'l-a¹; spī-gē'li-a² [A genus of American herbs with showy

spikenard: spaik'nərd¹; spīk'nard². Elphinston (1786), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) spīk'nard¹. Ash (1775), while he stressed spī'ked and spī'kedness as here shown, marked this word spīk'enard.

Spickenard is a medicinall herbe. . . . The fruit or eare of this (for it bringeth forth an eare like Lavender) is a drugge garbeable.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

spinach, spinage: spin'ɪj¹ or spin'ɪch¹; spin'ag² or spin'ach²; *not* spin'ej¹ [An edible plant of the goosefoot family used as a vegetable]

spinal: spai'nəl¹; spī'nəl² [Of or pertaining to the spine or backbone].

spinel: spin'el¹; spīn'el². *I. spin-el¹; Wr. spai'nəl¹*, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cull (1864) [A red or scarlet gem or precious stone resembling the ruby].

spinet: spin'et¹; spīn'et². By Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spi-net¹. The word was spelt also *spinnet* (Swift, Galt), *spinnette* (Pepys, Jefferson) [A small keyboard instrument used from the 16th to the 18th century].

spinnerule: spin'ər-ul¹; spīn'er-ul², *Standard, C., & W.; E. spin'ūr-yul¹; I., M., & Wr. spin'ər-yul¹* [A tubule that forms the organ used by a spider in spinning].

spinode: spai'nōd¹; spī'nōd² [A fixed point on a curve]. [1630].

Spinola: spī'nō-lā¹; spī'nō-lā² [It. general in the Spanish service (1570-

spinose: spai'nōs¹ or spai-nōs¹; spī'nōs² or spī-nōs² [Having spines].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Spinoza: spi-nō'zā¹; spi-nō'zā² [Dutch Jew. philosopher (1632-77)].

Spinozism: spi-nō'zizm¹; spi-nō'zizm². *E.*, Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) spai'no-zizm¹; *I.* & *St.* spoi-nō'zizm¹; *M.* & *W.* spi-nō'ziz'm¹; *Wr.* spin'a-zizm¹ [A philosophical system developed by Spinoza].

spiracle: spir'a-kl¹, *Standard, C.*, & *Wr.*, or spair'a-kl¹, *I.* & *St.*; spīr'a-el² or spīr'a-el². *M.* spai'ra-k'l¹; *W.* spīr'a-k'l¹. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spai'ra-kl¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) spīr'a-kl¹ [An air-hole].

spirit: spir'it¹; spir'it²; *not* sper'at¹. By Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) sper'it¹. Nares commented on this pronunciation as follows:

The *i*, like the other vowels, is not always constant to its own sound; it assumes the sound of . . . *e* short in *girl*, *runse*; and formerly in *cistern*, *miracle*, *spirit*, which are now perhaps more frequently pronounced with the proper short sound of *i*.

Elements of Orthoepey pt. I, ch. iii, p. 26. [London, 1784.]

[The vital principle in man; the breath of life].

spleen: splīn¹; splēn² [An abdominal organ of mammals].

splenetic: spli-net'ik¹; sple-nēt'ie². *Wr.* splen'i-tik¹, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, C.*, *E.*, & *W.* Dr. Craigie says ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. ix, p. 640, Oxford, 1914): "Metrical examples show that down to the beginning of the 19th cent. the stress was on the first syllable." It was so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). But by Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) sple-net'ik¹ [Ill-tempered; peevish].

[ing the spleen].

splenic: splen'ik¹; splēn'ie². *Buchanan & E.* splīn'ik¹ [Pert. to or supply-].

Spohr: spōr¹; spōr² [Ger. composer (1784-1859)].

spoil: speil¹; spōil². Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN [To impair or destroy the value or beauty of].

When we set out to represent illiterate pronunciation of certain common words, we write *bile* for *boil*, *brile* for *broul*, *fine* for *join*, *ile* for *oil*, *pint* for *point*, *pison* for *poison*, *spile* for *spoil*. There was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 98. [H. '04.]

Spokane: spo-kan¹; spo-kān² [City in Wash.].

sponge: spun¹; spōng² [An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles; specif., the remains of the animal after the living matter has been removed].

[a sponge].

spongiform: spun'ji-fērm¹; spōn'gi-fōrm². *C.* spen'ji-fērm¹ [Formed like

spongoid: spen'geid¹; spōn'gōid². *Wr.* spun'geid¹ [Resembling a sponge].

spontaneity: spen'ta-ni'it¹; spōn'ta-nē'it².

[pulse].

spontaneous: spen-tē'ni-us¹; spōn-tā-ne-ūs² [Done from one's own im-

spoon: spūn¹; spōon². An affected pronunciation spun¹ is sometimes heard and should be discouraged [A shallow ovoid bowl and a handle].

Sporades: sper'a-diz¹; spōr'a-dēs² [Turk. and Gr. island groups].

sporule: sper'ul¹; spōr'ul², *Standard, C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *M.* sper'yul¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* sper'yul¹ [A minute organism].

spouse: spouz¹; spous²; *not* spaus¹ [A married woman in relation to her husband or a married man in relation to his wife].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Spree: sprē¹ or sprī¹; spre² or sprē². Both pronunciations are used by Germans [A river in Germany].

spright: sprait¹; sprīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [A spirit; also (pl.) spirits]. Come, Sisters, cheer we up his *sprights*,
And shew the best of our delights.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1. [1605.]

spring: sprɪŋ¹; sprɪŋɡ² [1. A device that yields under stress and returns to its normal state when the stress is removed. 2. A source or natural issue of water from the earth]. Compare RING, SING, SINGING.

springe (n. & v.): sprɪŋj¹; sprɪŋɡj² [Trap; snare].

springing: sprɪŋɪŋ¹; sprɪŋɡɪŋɡ² [The act of moving like a spring, with a sudden jerk or bound]. Compare SINGING.

springy: sprɪŋɪ¹; sprɪŋɡɪ². Sheridan (1780) sprɪŋj¹, a pronunciation perhaps due to confusion with SPRINGE, trap, snare [Having elasticity; also, abounding with springs of water].

Springy, coming from *spring*, should have the guttural sound *spring-y*: if it come from *springe*, it should be spoken *spring-gy*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 115. [London, 1784.]

spumose: spiu-mōs¹; spū-mōs² [Frothy; foamy].

spumous: spiū-mūs¹; spū-mūs² [Same as SPTUMOSE].

Spuyten Duyvil: spai'ten dai'vil¹; spɪ'tɛn dɪ'vil² [A location and creek within the limits of N. Y. City].

squadron: skwəd'rən¹; skwəd'ron². By Buchanan (1766) skwūd'rən¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) skwəd'rən¹ [1. An assemblage of warships or military aeroplanes. 2. A body of cavalry; also, a company of soldiers].

squalid¹: skwel'id¹; skwal'id²; *not* skwē'id¹. Nares (1784) *squā'id* [skwa'id¹]. Enfield (1807) skwal'id¹ [Repulsively dirty; foul through uncleanness].

squalid²: skwē'id¹; skwā'id² [One of the SQUALIDÆ].

Squalidæ: skwal'i-dī¹; skwal'i-dē² [A family of sharks].

squalor: skwel'ər¹; skwal'or², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Wr.* skwē'lōr¹, a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840), and also given, but as secondary, by *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.* Dr. Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) stressed *squalor* and *squamous* alike, on the *a*; Ash (1775) gave *squa'lor* and *squam'ous* [The state or condition of being squalid].

squamose: skwē'mōs¹; skwā'mōs². *I.* skwa-mōs¹; *M. & Wr.* skwē-mōs¹ [Furnished with scales].

squamous: skwē'mūs¹; skwā'mūs² [Same as SQUAMOSE]. See SQUALOR.

square: skwār¹; skwār² [Having four equal sides and four right angles].

squarrose: skwar'ōs¹; skwār'ōs², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* skwār'rōs¹; *I.* skwār'ōs¹; *St.* skwer'rōs¹; *Wr.* skwē-rōs¹ [Covered with scales].

squash: skwesh¹; skwash²; *not* skwash¹ [The fleshy edible fruit of a trailing plant allied to the pumpkin].

squeak, squeal. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skwīk¹, skwēk²; skwīl¹, skwēl².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

squirrel: *skwur'el*¹ or *skwir'el*¹; *skwür'äl*² or *skwír'äl*². The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Worcester indicated *skwir'äl*¹. By Buchanan (1766) *skwir'äl*¹; Kenrick (1773), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Reid (1844) *skwur'äl*¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) *skwer'äl*¹ [A graceful, agile rodent with furry coat and bushy tail].

Stabat Mater: *stē'bat mē'ter*¹ or *stū'bat mū'ter*¹; *stā'bāt mā'ter*² or *stā'bāt mā'ter*² ["The Mother was standing," the two opening words of a Latin sequence, commemorating the sorrows of the Virgin Mary; also, its musical setting].

staccato [It.]: *stā-kā'to*¹ or (*It.*) *stak-kā'to*¹; *stā-eā'to*² or (*It.*) *stāe-eā'to*² [Played or to be played in an abrupt, detached manner: a direction in music].

Stachys: *stē'kis*¹; *stā'eyz*² [Bible].

stadium [L.]: *stē'di-um*¹; *stā'di-um*² [A foot-race course, as at Olympia, or one made in imitation of it]. [or climbing].

staff: *staf*¹; *stāf*². See **ASK** [A stick carried in the hand to aid in walking]

Staffordshire: *staf'örd-shīr*¹; *stāf'örd-shīr*². See **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

Stageira, Stagira: *stā-jai'ra*¹; *stā-gī'ra*² [Macedonian city].

Stagirite: *staj'i-rai*¹; *stāg'i-rit*². Spelt also **Stagyrite** but erroneously [A native or inhabitant of Stageira; specifically, Aristotle, who was born there].

And one wild Shakespeare, following Nature's lights,
Is worth whole planets filled with *Stagyrites*. THOS. MOORE *The Sceptic*.

staid, stain. These words should be pronounced as one syllable: *stēd*¹, *stād*²; *stēn*¹, *stān*².

stair: *stār*¹; *stār*² [A step or series of steps]. Compare **STARE**.

stake: *stēk*¹; *stāk*² [A sharpened stick or post for driving into the ground]. Compare **STEAK**.

stalactite: *stā-lak'tait*¹; *stā-lā'e'tīt*². *E. & M.* *stal'ak-tait*¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in England. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) *stalaci'tes* [A pendulous icicle-like formation, as from the roof of a cave, produced by dripping water].

stalagmite: *stā-lag'mait*¹; *stā-lāg'mīt*². *E. & M.* *stal'ag-mait*¹. By Johnson (1755) *stalagmi'tes*; Buchanan (1766) and Ash (1775) *stalag'mites* [An incrustation or deposit on the floor of a cave formed from dropping water and resembling an inverted stalactite].

Stalbridge: *stēl'brij*¹; *stāl'brīg*²; *not* *stal'brij*¹ [Eng. market town, which gives its name to a baronage].

stale: *stāl*¹; *stāl*² [Having lost its freshness; also, worn out by repetition].

stalk: *stēk*¹; *stāk*²—note that the *l* is silent. See **L** [The stem of a plant].

stalwart: *stāl'wert*¹; *stāl'wart*², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *E. & I.* *stal'wert*¹ [Of sturdy frame and disposition].

Stamboul: *stām-būl*¹; *stām-būl*² [French form of Turkish name (*Istambul*) for Constantinople]. [pare **STAMINA**].

stamen: *stē'men*¹; *stā'mēn*² [The pollen-bearing organ of a flower. Com-

stamina: *stām'i-nā*¹; *stām'i-nā*² [Supporting vitality or staying power. Originally the plural of **STAMEN**. See quotation].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*, *hit*, *lee*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = ~~ch~~; chin, this.

When something is said of a man's *stamina*, how small is the number of those to whom it occurs that *stamina* is a plural. . . . Yet to use it as the subject of a plural verb would jar now upon the linguistic sense of even the classically educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. v, p. 156. [E. '08.]

stanch (*a.*, *n.* & *v.*): *stanch*¹; *stanch*². See p. xxvi (3) and compare *STANCH* [I. *a.* Firm in principle; faithful. II. *n.* A lock, dam, or flood-gate to back up the water of a river. III. *v.* To check the flow of, as blood from a wound].

Stanislas Leszczynski: *stan*'is-lās *lesh*-chīn'ski¹; *stān*'is-lās *lēsh*-chyn'ski² King of Poland (1677-1766)].

Stanton¹: *stūn*'tən¹; *stān*'tən² [Eng. family name].

Stanton²: *stan*'tən¹; *stān*'tən² [Am. statesman; Secretary of War (1862-1867)].

Stapley: *stēp*'h¹; *stāp*'ly² [Eng. family name].

starboard: *stūr*'bōrd¹ or (*Naut.*) *stār*'bōrd¹; *stār*'bōrd² or (*Naut.*) *stār*'bōrd². See O [That side of a ship situated on the right hand of a person who faces the bow].

starch: *stūr*ch¹; *stār*ch² [A white or yellowish-white powder].

stare: *stār*¹; *stār*². Compare *STAIR* [A fixed gaze with the eyes wide open].

stasis: *stē*'sis¹; *stā*'sis², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* *stas*'is¹ [Stagnation of the blood in its circulation].

Staten: *stat*'en¹; *stāt*'ēn²; *not* *stē*'tən¹ [An island at the entrance of New York harbor].

stater: *stē*'tar¹; *stā*'ter² [Any one of several ancient gold and silver coins, [as of Persia and Greece].

static: *stat*'ik¹; *stāt*'ie²; *not* *stē*'tik¹ [Pert. to or designating bodies at rest].

station: *stē*'shən¹; *stā*'shon²; *not* *stai*'shun¹ as sometimes heard in England [An established place or building serving as a starting-point; also, the headquarters of some body of men].

stationary: *stē*'shən-ē-ri¹; *stā*'shon-ā-ry². *M.* *stē*'shən-ēr-ī¹ [Remaining in one place or position; fixed]. Distinguish from *STATIONERY*.

stationery: *stē*'shən-ēr-ī¹; *stā*'shon-ēr-y². *M.* *stē*'shən-ēr-ī¹ [Writing-material in general].

statistician: *stat*'is-tish'an¹; *stāt*'is-tish'an² [One skilled in collecting and [tabulating statistics].

statistics: *stā*-tis'tiks¹; *sta*-tīs'ties² [The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of facts concerning a large body of people or their activities].

statuesque: *stat*'yu-esk'¹ or *stā*ch'u-esk'¹; *stāt*'yu-esk'² or *stā*ch'u-esk'²; *Wr.* *stat*'yu-esk'¹ [Having the grace or pose of a statue].

status: *stē*'tus¹; *stā*'tūs²; *not* *stat*'us¹ [Relative position or rank; standing].

staunch: *stān*ch¹; *stān*ch². See p. xxvi (3). *M.* *stēn*ch¹ [Standing firm in principle or true to purpose].

The spelling *staunch* and the associated pronunciation are in British use much the more common for the adj., while for the related verb the form *STANCH* (*stān*sh¹) is preferred.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. ix, p. 869, col. 2. [Oxford, 1915.]

Stavanger: *stā*'vaŋ-ər¹; *stā*'vāŋ-er² [Norw. amt and city].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

staves: stēvz¹; stāvz². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1766) indicated stāvz¹, which was preferred by Worcester (1859). The remainder, from Perry (1777) to Wright (1855), indicated stēvz¹ [Plural of STAFF].

stead: sted¹; stēd²; erroneously stīd¹ [Place or room once occupied by another person or thing]. [firmly supported; stable].

steady: sted¹; stēd² [Constant in mind and conduct; unwavering; also,

steak: stēk¹; stāk². Compare STAKE [A slice of meat].

steal: stil¹; stēl² [To take away from another without right or permission].

stearin, stearine: stī'a-rin¹; stē'a-rin² [A white pearly crystalline chemical compound]. —**stearic:** stī-ar'ik¹; stē-ar'ic² [Relating to or containing stearin].

steatomatous: stī'a-tēm'a-tus¹; stē'a-tōm'a-tūs². *St.* stī'a-tō'mā-tus¹. *E., I., & W.* indicate only one stress and that on the antepenult [Resembling a fatty tumor].

steelyard: stil'yārd¹; stēl'yārd². By Buchanan (1766) stil'yārd¹; Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) stil'yārd¹, a pronunciation still recorded as colloquial by *Standard, C., W., & W.* and also by Smart (1857) [A device for weighing consisting of a scale-beam and hook on which the article to be weighed is hung].

Steen: stēn¹; stēn²; *not* stīn¹ [Dutch painter (1626-79)]. [can antelope].

steenbok: stīn'bēk¹ or stēn'bōk²; stēn'bōk² or stēn'bōk² [A small Afri-

stein: stān¹ or (*Ger.*) shtān¹; stīn² or (*Ger.*) shtīn² [A stone beer-mug].

Steinitz: shtai'nits¹; shtī'nīts²; *not* stai'nits¹ as frequently heard [Boh. chess expert (1838-1900)].

stèle [Gr.]: stī'lī¹; stē'lē². *M.* stil¹ [A stone tablet bearing inscriptions, as of laws, decrees, etc., or designs].

stèle: stil¹; stēl² [1. The shaft of an arrow. 2. A stalk].

Stella: stel'ə¹; stēl'a² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Estelle:* es'tel¹; ēs'tēl²; *Sp. Estella:* es-tel'ya¹; ēs-tēl'yā².

stellion: stel'yān¹ or stel'i-ēn¹; stēl'yōn² or stēl'y-ōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [An Old World lizard of the northern Mediterranean region].

stent. See STINT.

Stephanas: stēf'a-nās¹; stēf'a-nas² [Bible].

Stéphanie: stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē² [Feminine personal name]. See STEPHEN.

Stephano: stēf'a-nō¹; stēf'a-nō² [A character in Shakespeare's "The Tempest"]. Compare STEPHEN.

Stephen: stī'ven¹; stē'ven² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. G. Stephan:* stē'fan¹; stē'fān²; *D. Steven:* stē'vān¹; stē'ven²; *Stephanus:* stē'fa-nūs¹; stē'fā-nūs²; *F. Étienne:* ē'ti'en¹; ē'tū'en²; *Stéphanie* (fem.): stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē²; *G. Stephanie* (fem.): stē-fā'nī¹; stē-fā'nē²; *Gr. Stephanos:* stē'fa-nēs¹; stē'fā-nōs²; *Hung. Istvan:* ist-vān¹; ist-vān²; *It. Stefano:* stē'fa-nō¹; stē'fā-nō²; *L. Stephanus:* stē'fa-nūs¹; stē'fā-nūs²; *Pg. Estevão:* es'tē-vau¹; ēs'tē-vau²; *Rus. Stepan:* stē-pān¹; stē-pān²; *Sp. Esteban:* es-tē-ban¹; ēs-tē-bān²; *Sw. Stefan:* stē'fan¹; stē'fān².

Stephens: stī'venz¹; stē'venz² [Eng. and Am. family name]. [(1781-1848)].

Stephenson: stī'ven-sən¹; stē'ven-son² [Eng. inventor of the locomotive

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i*=ē; *i*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

steppe: step¹; stēp² [A vast level plain, as of Russia or Siberia].

stere: stīr¹; stēr² [A cubic unit of metric measure equal to one cubic meter].

stereochromy: ster¹-i-o-krō¹mi¹; stēr²-e-o-erō²my², *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr.; E., I., & Wr.* ster-i-ek¹ro-mi¹ [The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass].

stereopticon: ster¹-i-op¹ti-ken¹; stēr²-e-ōp²ti-eōn², *Standard; C., E., & Wr.* ster-i-op¹ti-ken¹; *I.* ster-i-op¹ti-ken¹ [A double magic lantern]

stereoscope: ster¹-i-o-skōp¹ or stīr¹-i-o-skōp¹; stēr²-e-o-seōp² or stēr²-e-o-seōp² [An optical instrument for blending two pictures into one].

stereoscopy: ster¹-i-es¹ko-pi¹; stēr²-e-ōs²eo-py², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C.* ster¹-i-o-skō¹pi¹; *St.* ster²-e-ōs²kō²pi¹ [The art of making or using stereoscopes].

stereotype: ster¹-i-o-taip¹; stēr²-e-o-typ², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* stīr¹-e-o-taip¹; *I.* ster¹-i-o-taip¹; *M. & St.* ster²-e-o-taip¹. By Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) ster¹-i-o-taip¹; Walker (1809), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stīr¹-i-o-taip¹ [A plate made from an alloy resembling type-metal but containing more lead].

sterile: ster¹il¹ or ster¹ail¹; stēr²il² or stēr²il². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Steryll, barayne, or fruiteles, sterillis.

RICHARD HULOET *Abeedarium Anglico-Latinum, pro Tyranculis s. v.* [1552.]

stethoscope: stēth¹-o-skōp¹; stēth¹-o-seōp²; *not* stēth¹-ō-skōp¹ [An instrument used in examining the chest, the sounds of the heart, the lungs, etc.].

Stettin: stet¹in¹ or (*Ger.*) shte-tin¹; stēt²in² or (*Ger.*) shtē-tin² [Prus. seaport] [general (1730-94)].

Steuben¹: stū¹ben¹ or (*Ger.*) shtēi¹ben¹; stū¹bēn² or (*Ger.*) shtōi¹bēn² [Prus.

Steuben²: stiu¹ben¹; stū¹bēn² [A county of Indiana or New York].

steward: stiū¹ard¹; stū¹ard²; *not* stū¹ard¹ [One who is entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own]. [Free State (1896-1900)].

Steyn: stain¹; styn² [Boer statesman (1857-1916), president of the Orange

Steyne: stūn¹; stēn² [A roué in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"].

Stharbazanal: shār¹bu-zan¹-i-ai¹; sthār¹bu-zān¹-a-i² [Douai Bible].

sthenia: shti-nai¹-a¹ or sthī¹m-a¹; sthe-ni¹-a² or sthē¹ni¹-a² [Unusual energy; applied to certain diseases].

stich: stik¹; stīe²; *not* stich¹ [A line of the Bible or verse of poetry].

Stilicho: stil¹-i-kō¹; stil¹-i-eō² [Roman general (359-408)].

stint: stint¹; stīnt². Written also *stent* and so pronounced in northeastern Scotland, and in Northumberland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, East Anglia, Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex, and, locally, in the United States [An allotted portion of work; a fixed task].

The only way I ever knowed I'd done my *stent* fur's father was concerned, was that he didn't say nothin'.

Westcott *David Harum* ch. xix p. 172. [1898.] [A. 1900.]

stipellate: stai¹pe-lēt¹; stī¹pē-lāt², *Standard & C.; W.* stai¹pel¹ēt¹; *Wr.* stī¹pel¹ēt¹ [Having leaf-like appendages at the bases of certain leaves].

stipend: stai¹pend¹; stī¹pēnd² [A definite sum of money paid at certain intervals as an allowance or for service].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

stipendiary: stai-pen'di-ē-rī¹; stī-pēn'di-ā-ry². *E.* & *St.* stai-pen'di-ē-rī¹; *I.* stai-pen'di-a-rī¹. By Buchanan (1766) stai-pend'yār-i¹; Perry (1777) stai-pend-i-a-ry¹; Sheridan (1780) stai-pen'jer-i¹; Walker (1791) stai-pen'di-ē-rī¹; Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stai-pen'di-ē-rī¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) stai-pen'dyar-i¹ [One who receives a stipend, as certain magistrates in England].

stirrup: stir'up¹; stīr'ūp². *I.* stūr'up¹. Buchanan (1766) stur'ip¹; Perry (1777), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stir'up¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) stur'up¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ster'up¹. In some parts of Eng. the pronunciation sti-rup¹ is heard. Compare *SQUIRREL* [A metal piece like an inverted U suspended by a strap from the side of a saddle].

stithy: stīth'y¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *Wr.*, or stīth'y¹, *W.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; stīth'y² or stīth'y² [A blacksmith's shop or anvil].

And my Imaginations are as foule
As Vulcan's *Stythe*. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2. [1602.]

stiver: stai'vər¹; stī'vər² [A small coin of the Netherlands and Dutch colonies].

stoa [Gr.]: stō'ā¹; stō'ā² [A covered colonnade or portico].

stoat: stōt¹; stōt²—one syllable [The ermine or weasel].

stogie, stogy: stō'gī¹; stō'gīy² [A coarse or roughly made cigar].

Stoic: stō'īk¹; stō'īē² [One belonging to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C.].—**stoicism:** stō'ī-sīzm¹; stō'ī-çīm² [1. The principles of the Stoics. 2. Indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude].—**Stoics, Stoicks:** stō'īks¹; stō'īēs² [Bible (R. V.)].

Stoke Poges: stōk pō'jīs¹; stōk pō'gis² [Eng. village; churchyard is said to have been scene of Gray's famous *Elegy*].

stolid: stel'id¹; stōl'id² [Indicating or expressing no power of feeling].

stollist: stōl'ist¹; stōl'ist² [A priest among the ancient Egyptians].

stomach: stum'āk¹; stōm'ae². Note that in this word the *o* is sounded like *u* in "but." So also with its relatives **stom'ach-al**, **stom'ach-er**, **stom'ach-ful**, **stom'ach-less**, **stom'ach-y**. Compare *O* [An organ of digestion].

stomachic: sto-mak'īk¹; sto-māē'ie² [Pert. to the stomach].

stomapod: stō'mā-ped¹; stō'mā-pōd². *E.* & *Wr.* stem'ā-ped¹ [One of an order of crustacea, the squills].

stone: stōn¹; stōn². The pronunciation stun¹ is also heard in some parts of New England and generally in England, especially when referring to weight, or when used as a suffix in proper names as in *Gladstone*, *Folkestone*, *Maidstone*, but not when a prefix as *Stoneham*, *Stonehenge*, *Stonewall*, etc.

stook: stuk¹; stōok². In Scotland spelt also **stouck**, hence Jamieson (1827), a pronunciation noted also by Knowles (1835) stūk¹ [A collection of sheaves in a field with several placed over them as a thatch].

stoppage: step'ij¹; stōp'āg² [Cessation from progress or operation].

storage: stōr'ij¹; stōr'āg² [The keeping or placing of articles in a warehouse or other place of safe-keeping].

store (*n.* & *v.*): stēr¹; stōr²; *not* stōr¹, a dictionary pronunciation now commonly accepted as a provincialism. See quotation under *O* [Supply; stock].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əɪsle; əu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; ɔ; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

storge: stōr'jī¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or stōr'gī¹, C., E., & I.; stōr'gē² or stōr'gē².* By Maunder (1830) and Knowles (1835) stōrjī¹ [Natural love, as of parents for their children].

storm: stōrm¹; stōrm². Sheridan (1780) stō'rm¹. Many natives of Ireland pronounce final *rm* so distinctly as to form a separate syllable. In English the sound given to *orm* varies. Compare *worm* [A violent disturbance, as of the atmosphere].

Storthing: stōr'tɪŋ¹; stōr'tɪŋ², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C. stōr'tɪŋ¹; E. & I. stōr'tɪŋ¹; St. stōr'tɪŋ¹* [The Norwegian parliament]. [name].

Stoughton¹: stō'tən¹ or stau'tən¹; stō'ton² or stou'ton² [Eng. family name]

Stoughton²: stō'tən¹; stō'ton² [A town in Wisconsin or in Massachusetts].

Stourton: stur'tən¹; stūr'tōn² [Eng. family name].

strabismus: strə-bis'mus¹, *Standard, C., I., & Wr., or strə-biz'mus¹, E., St., & W.;* strə-bis'mūs² or strə-bis'mūs² [Lack of parallelism in the visual axes; squinting]. [A. D.].

Strabo: strē'bo¹; strā'bo² [Gr. geographer and historian (63? B. C.—24?]

Strachan, Strahan: strēn¹; strən² [Scot. family name].

straight: strēt¹; strāt²—*gh* silent (see *GH*); *not* strait¹ as sometimes heard in the vicinity of London, England [Having no curves or angles].

strain: strēn¹; strān²; *not* strain¹ as sometimes heard in England. See STRAIGHT [The effect of or injury caused by excessive tension].

strait: strēt¹; strāt²; *not* strait¹. See STRAIGHT [A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water]. [extending from stem to str¹].

strake: strēk¹; strāk² [In shipbuilding, a breadth of planking or plating]

Strasburg, Strassburg: stras'būrg¹ or (*Ger.*) shtrās'burh¹; strās'būrg² or (*Ger.*) shtrās'burh² [Ger. city].

strata: strē'tā¹; strā'tā²; erroneously strā'tā¹ [Plural of STRATUM].

strategic: strə-tej'ik¹; strə-tēg'ie², *Standard, E., & Wr.; C., I., & St. strə-tej'ik¹; W. strə-ti'jī¹* [Pert. to strategy].—**strategical:** strə-tej'ik-əl¹; strə-tēg'ie-əl²; *W. strə-ti'jī-kəl¹*. Compare STRATEGIC.—**strategist:** strət'i-jist¹; strāt'e-gist²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One versed in strategy].—**strategy:** strət'i-jī¹; strāt'e-gy²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The science of the handling of troops *not* under fire to secure military advantage, as of position. Distinguished from TACTICS].

Strathcona: strath-kō'nā¹; strāth-cō'na² [1. Can. district and city. 2. Lord S., Donald Alexander Smith (1820–1914), Canadian High Commissioner].

strathspey: strath'spē¹; strāth'spē². Sometimes heard strath'spē¹ [Scottish dance resembling a reel. So called from *Strath Spey*, the valley of the Spey in Scotland].

Straton, Stratton: strāt'an¹; strāt'on² [Eng. family name].

stratum: strē'tum¹; strā'tum²; erroneously strā'tum¹ [A bed of rock or earth; a natural or artificial layer].

streak, stream, street. These words are pronounced as one syllable: strik¹, strēk²; strīm¹, strēm²; strīt¹, strēt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɔ, ɟem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

strength: *streŋh*¹; *strēŋth*². Pronounce the *g*. So also with its relatives *strength'en*, *strength'en-er*, *strength'en-ing*, etc. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [Physical vigor; muscular force or ability to exert it].

strew: *strū*¹; *strū*², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.* By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) *strō* [To cover by scattering loosely].

This diphthong [ew] . . . is irregular in one or two instances, being pronounced like . . . *o* long, in *sew*, . . . and in *shew* and *strew*, which now generally are, and might more properly always be written *show* and *strow*; for though the sound of long *o* be not proper to *ow*, it is with more frequency, and less violence to analogy, assumed by that diphthong than it is by *ew*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 63. [London, 1784.]

stria: *strai'ə*¹; *strī'a*² [A narrow streak or stripe].—*striæ:* *strui'ī*¹; *strī'ē*² [Plural of STRIA].

striata: *strai-ē'tā*¹; *strī-ū'tā*² [A mass of cells at the base of the brain].

striate: *strai'ēt*¹; *strī'āt*² [Marked with streaks or stripes; grooved].

stricture: *stri'kchur*¹ or *-tiur*¹; *strī'e'chur*² or *-tūr*² [1. Severe criticism; censure. 2. A contracted condition].

stridulant: *strij'u-lənt*¹ or *strid'yu-lənt*¹; *strij'u-lant*² or *strīd'yu-lant*² [Given to stridulating, as locusts]. [make a shrill noise, as locusts].

stridulate: *strij'u-lēt*¹ or *strid'yu-lēt*¹; *strij'u-lāt*² or *strīd'yu-lāt*² [To strigil: *strij'il*¹; *strīg'il*²; *not* *stri-gil*¹ [A scraper or scratcher for the skin].

strike: *strai'k*¹; *stri'k*² [To deliver a blow with force; hit].—**striking:** *strai'k'ŋ*¹; *stri'k'ŋ*²; *not* *strai'k'm*¹—pronounce the *g*. See Introductory, pages xix-xx and compare -ING and NG [1. *a*. Presenting itself to the mind forcibly. II. *n*. The action of one who strikes].

strip: *stri'p*¹; *strī'p*². See I and compare STRIPE [A long, narrow piece].

stripe: *straip*¹; *strī'p*² [A line or band of different color from the adjacent surface].

striped (a.): *straip't*¹ or *straip'ed*¹; *strī'pt*² or *strī'p'ēd*². Compare BE-QUEATHED [Having stripes].

striped (pp.): *straip't*¹; *strī'pt*².

stripped: *stri'pt*¹; *strī'pt*² [Deprived of cover, as a man of his clothing or a [tree of its bark].

strobile: *streb'il*¹; *strōb'il*². *E.* *strō'bail*¹; *I.* *strō'bail*¹ [A cone-like fruit, as of the hop-plant].

strobograph: *streb'o-graf*¹; *strōb'o-grāf*². See ASK [A recording apparatus for the stroboscope].—**stroboscope:** *streb'o-skōp*¹; *strōb'o-seōp*² [An instrument for observing motion].—**stroboscopic:** *streb'o-skep'ik*¹; *strōb'o-seōp'ie*² [Pert. to the stroboscope]. [or conch].

stromb: *strem*¹; *ström*². Note that the *b* is silent. See B [A wing-shell

strong: *strōŋ*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or strōŋ*¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; *strōŋg*² or *strōŋg*². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Having bodily power].—**stronger:** *strōŋ'gar*¹; *strōŋ'ger*²—the *g* is pronounced hard and emphasized; *not* *strōŋ'ar*¹. See Introductory, pages xix-xx.

strongyle: *stren'jil*¹; *strōn'gyl*²; *not* *stren'guil*¹, *E.* [A worm that attacks the lungs in man and the kidneys in certain animals, as dogs].

Strophades: *stref'a-diz*¹; *strōf'a-dēs*²; *not* *strōf'ēdz*¹ [Anc. name of *Strivali*, group of islets in Ionian Sea].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

strophe: strō'fɪ¹; strō'fē². *St.* strēf'ɪ¹; *Wr.* strō'fɪ¹ [A group of lines in poetry; also, a division or verse-group, in an ode].—**strophic:** strēf'ɪk¹; strōf'ie². *E. & I.* strō'fɪk¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of a strophe].

strophiole: strōf'ɪ-ōl¹; strōf'ɪ-ōl². *E. & I.* strō'fɪ-ōl¹ [A growth at the base of certain seeds]. [related parts].

structure: struk'chur¹ or -tiur¹; strū'e'chur² or -tūr² [A combination of

strumose: strū'mōs¹; strū'mōs². *St.* strū'mōz¹; *Wr.* strū-mōs¹ [Having a cushion or swelling at the base, as certain mosses].

strychnin, strychnine: strik'nɪn¹; strī'e'nɪn². *E.* strik'nɪn¹; *I. & Wr.* strik'nɪn¹. In England the second spelling is preferred and the *i* of the final syllable is pronounced as *i* in "police" [A white, crystalline poisonous compound].

stubbed (a.): stub'ed¹; stüb'ed². *St.* stubd¹; *Wr.* stub'id¹. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Cut or broken short, as the stump of a tree].

stubbed (pp.): stubd¹; stübd² [1. Rooted out, as weeds. 2. Brought suddenly into contact with, as a foot against a tree-stump].

studding-sail: stüd'ɪŋ-səl¹ or (*naut.*) stün'sl¹; stüd'ing-säl² or (*naut.*) stün'sl² [An auxiliary sail set by an extensible yard and boom].

student: stiū'dent¹; stü'dent². Avoid stü'dent¹ as illiterate [One who applies his mind to learning].

studious: stiū'di-us¹; stü'di-üs². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stiū'di-us¹; Sheridan (1780) stiū'jus¹; Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835) stü'dyus² [Given to the acquisition of knowledge].

study, stuff, stuffing, stuffy, stultify, stum, stumble, stump, stun, stung, stunt. In all these words the *u* has the sound of *u* in "but," not that of *u* in "full," "rule," "burn," or "feud": stud'ɪ, stüd'y²; stufɪ, stüf²; stuf'ɪn, stüf'ing²; stuf'ɪ, stüf'y²; stuf'ti-fai, stül'ti-fy²; stum¹, stüm²; stum'bl¹, stüm'bl²; stump¹, stümp²; stun¹, stün²; stung¹, stüng²; stunt¹, stünt². See U.

Stundism: shtun'dizm¹; shtyn'dizm² [The doctrines of the Stundists].

Stundist: shtun'dist¹; shtyn'dist² [A member of a Russian Christian organization formed about 1860].

stupendous: stiū-pen'dus¹; stü-pën'düs². Avoid stü-pen'dus¹ as illiterate.

The pronunciation and use of some few words . . . are a little deformed by the Natives of London; . . . they are words of inheritance and . . . may admit of much vindication. . . . They say *stupendous* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendous* in Derham's Physico-Theology, edit. 9th, p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press.

SAMUEL PEGGE *Anecdotes of the English Language* p. 55. [London, 1814.]

The word was spelt *stupendous* by Elisha Coles (1676), Phillips (1706), Kersey (1708), Cocker (1715), and Bailey (1724-1732).

stupid: stiū'pid¹; stü'pid². Avoid stü'pid¹ as illiterate [Very slow of apprehension and understanding].

Sturdee: stūr'dɪ¹ or -dɪ¹; stūr'dē² or -de² [Br. rear-admiral (1859-1925): Sunk Ger. squadron off Falkland Islands 1914].

sturgeon: stur'jən¹; stūr'gon² [A large food-fish].

Sturm¹: stürm¹; stürm² [Swiss mathematician (1803-55)].

Sturm²: shtürm¹; shtürm² [Ger. educator (1507-89)].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, büt, būr; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ink; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Stuttgart: *stut'gürt*¹ or (*Ger.*) *shtut'gürt*¹; *stūt'gärt*² or (*Ger.*) *shtūt'gärt*² [Ger. city]. [or to the infernal regions].

Styglan: *stij'ī-an*¹; *styg'ī-an*²; *not stig'yān*¹ [Pertaining to the river Styx]

Styr: *stir*¹; *stȳr*² [A river in Austria-Hungary and Russia].

Styx: *stiks*¹; *stȳks*² [In myth: (1) The daughter of Oceanus. (2) A river of lower regions].

Sua: *siū'a*¹; *sū'a*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Suaa:** *siū'ī-a*¹; *sū'a-a*² [Douai Bible].—**Suah:** *siū'ā*¹; *sū'ā*² [Bible].

suasion: *swē'zān*¹; *swā'shon*²; *not sū-ē'zān*¹ [The act of influencing]. So also *sua'sive*, *sua'so-ry*.

suave: *swēv*¹; *swāv*². *St.* *swāv*¹, which is given also by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* as secondary, but the word dates from 1500 in English and is now completely Anglicized [Easy and agreeable; smooth].—**suavity:** *swav'ī-tī*¹; *swāv'ī-ty*²—a word now completely Anglicized, for Mr. C. T. Onions has traced the word back to 1450 ("New English Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1915) [Agreeable smoothness of manner].

Suba: *sū'ba*¹; *su'ba*² [Apocrypha].—**Subael:** *siū'bi-el*¹; *sū'ba-ēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Subai:** *siū'bi-ai*¹ or *siū'bai*¹; *sū'ba-ī*² or *sū'bi*² [Apocrypha].

subaltern: *sub-āl'tarn*¹, *Standard & W.,* or *sub'āl-tarn*¹, *C., E., M., St., & Wr.*; *sūb-āl'tern*² or *sūb'āl-tern*². *I.* *sub'āl-tūrn*¹. In the United States the stress is generally placed on the second syllable; in Great Britain, upon the first, but the former antedates the latter in English lexicography. By Bailey (1730), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), Knowles (1836), Richardson (1837), and Craig (1849) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, and by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1835), and Reid (1844) upon the first [*I. a.* Of inferior rank or position. *II. n.* A junior officer].

subaltern: *sub-āl'tarn*¹; *sūb-āl'tern*² [In logic, a specific class or nature as included under a general one].

subdue: *sub-diū*¹; *sūb-dū*². Avoid *sub-dū*¹ as illiterate [To overcome as by war and force, training or skill].

subito [*It.*]: *sū'bi-tō*¹; *su'bi-tō*² [Suddenly: a direction in music].

subject (*n.*): *sub'jekt*¹; *sūb'jēct*² [One who lives under the dominion of another; also, that on which any operation is performed]. Compare **ABSENT**.

subject (*v.*): *sub-jekt*¹; *sūb-jēct*² [To make submissive; bring under rule].

subjected: *sub-jekt'ed*¹; *sūb-jēct'ēd*² [Reduced to submission].

sublime: *sub-laim*¹; *sūb-līm*². But by poetic license *sub'laim*¹. [Awakening feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion].

Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend
The *sub'līme* notion, and high mystery,
That must be utter'd to unfold the sage
And serious doctrine of Virginitie.

MILTON *Comus* l. 784. [1634.]

sublunar: *sub-liū'nar*¹; *sūb-lū'nar*² [Situated beneath the moon].—**sub-lunary:** *sub'liū-nē-nī*¹; *sūb'lū-nā-ry*². *C. & W.* *sub'liū-nē-nī*¹. *E.* *sub'lu-nē-nī*¹; *I. & M.* *sub'liū-nē-nī*¹; *St.* *sub'lū-nē-nī*¹; *Wr.* *sub'lu-nē-nī*¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777), *sub-liū'nē-nī*¹ [Pert. to this world].

subpoena, subpoena: *sub-pī'nē*¹; *sūb-pē'nā*² [In law, a writ ordering the appearance of a person at a time and place specified].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

subside: sub-said¹; sūb-sīd² [To quiet down; cease from agitation].—**subsidence:** sub-sai'dens¹; sūb-sī'dēns². *M., E., I., & St.* sub-said'ens¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Sheridan (1780) *sub-si'dence*; Ash (1775) *sub'sidence* [The act or process of subsiding]. The so-called "British usage," sub-sid-ens¹, indicated by Phye, is to be found noted by Ash. As shown above the stress has been marked on the second syllable from 1732 in England, from 1766 in Scotland, and from 1780 in Ireland.

subsidiary: sub-sid'i-ē-rī¹; sūb-sīd'i-ā-ry². *E., M., & St.* sub-sid'i-ā-rī¹; *I.* sub-sid'i-a-ry¹. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sub-sid'yā-rī¹ [One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies].

subsist: sub-sist¹; sūb-sīst². Illiterately sub-zist¹ [1. To provide with food. 2. To remain in existence; continue].

substantial: sub-stan'shal¹; sūb-stān'shal² [Having solidity and strength].

substantiate: sub-stan'shi-ēt¹; sūb-stān'shi-āt² [To establish by proof or competent evidence].

substantial: sub'stān-tiv-al¹; sūb'stān-tiv-al², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* sub-stan-tai'val¹; *E.* sub'stan-tai-val¹; *I.* sub'stan-tai-val¹; *M.* sub'stan-tai-val¹; *W.* sub'stān-tai-val¹ [Relating to a substantive].—**substantive:** sub'stān-tiv¹; sūb'stān-tiv² [*I. a.* (1) Having substance. (2) Capable of being used as a noun. *II. n.* A word, verbal form, phrase, or clause used as a noun].

subsultory: sub-sul'to-rī¹; sūb-sūl'to-ry². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) the stress was placed on the first syllable [Moving jerkily].

subtile: sub'til¹ or sut¹; sūb'til² or sūt². *M.* sut'il¹. *C.* prefers the second, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*, but was the preference of Dyche (1710), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835). The first two syllables of its relatives **sub'tile-ly**, **sub'tile-ness**, **sub'til-ize**, and **sub'til'i-ty** are pronounced in the same way as the parent word [Delicately or daintily formed; also, refined; as, a *subtile* perfume]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

subtle: sut¹; sūt²—the *b* is silent; so also in its relatives **sub'tle-ness** and **sub'tle-ty**. See **B** [Characterized by acuteness of mind]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

Subuel: siū'biu-el¹; sū'bū-ēl² [Douai Bible].

suburb: sub'arb¹; sūb'urb² [An outlying district of a city].—**suburban:** sub-ūr'ban¹; sūb-ār'ban²; but more frequently heard sē-būr'ban¹, which should be avoided [Relating to a suburb].

successor: suk-ses'ar¹; sūc-ēs'or². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) the stress was indicated on the first syllable [One who or that which takes the place of another].

succinct: suk-sīkt¹; sūc-sīnet² [Reduced to narrow compass; terse].

Succoth: suk'ēth¹ or suk'ōth¹; sūc'ōth² or sūc'ōth² [The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles].

Succoth-benoth, Succoth Benoth: suk'ēth-bī'nōth¹ or -bī'nōth¹; sūc'ōth-bī'nōth² or -bī'nōth² [A Babylonian deity worshiped in Samaria].

Suchathites: siū'kaθ-aits¹; sū'ēāth-its² [Bible].

Suchet: sū'shē¹; sū'qhe² [Fr. marshal (1770-1826)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Sucré: *sū'krā¹*; *sū²erē²* [Bolivian statesman and President (1793-1830)].

Sud: *sud¹*; *sūd²* [Apocrypha].

Sudan: *sū-dan¹* or *sū-dān¹*; *sū-dān²* or *sū-dān²* [Africa].

Sudermann: *zū'dar-man¹*; *sū'der-mān²* [Ger. dramatic poet (1857-1928)].

Sudias: *sū'di-as¹*; *sū'di-as²* [Apocrypha].

suds: *sudz¹*; *sūds²* [Soapy water].

Sue: *sū¹*; *sū²* [French novelist (1804-57)]. See EUGENE.

suède: *swēd¹*; *swēd²* [Undressed kid-skin].

Suez: *sū-ez¹*; *sū-ēz²* [Egypt. seaport on a canal of the same name].

suffice: *sū-fais¹*; *sū-fic²*, *Standard*, *C., E., & M.*; *I. & St. sū-fais¹*, also noted by Knowles (1835); *W. sa-fais¹*; *W. sū-fais¹*—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To be sufficient for].

Suffolk: *suf'ak¹*; *suf'ok²*—note that the *l* is silent [Any one of three counties in (1) England, (2) Massachusetts, (3) New York].

suffuse: *sū-fiūz¹*; *sū-fūs²* [To overspread, as with a gleam of light].

sugar: *shug'ar¹*; *shūg'ar²*. In some of the northern districts of the English Midlands, as Derbyshire, the pronunciation *siug'ar¹* may still be heard [A sweet crystalline compound from the juice of the sugar-cane].

suggest: *sug-jest¹*; *sūg-gēst²*, *Standard*; *C., E., I., & M. sū-jest¹*; *St. & Knowles sū-jest¹*; *W. & W. sēg-jest¹*. By Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) *sud-jest¹*. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) *sug-jest¹* [To impart the idea of].

suggestion: *sug-jes'chən¹*; *sūg-gēs'chən²* [The act of imparting a notion or idea; also, the notion or idea so imparted].

sulcide: *siū'i-soid¹*; *sū'i-çid²*. Avoid *sū'i-said¹* and *shū'i-said¹* (Sheridan, 1780) as illiterate. Compare *SUPER-* and see *SURE* [Self-murder].

Suippes: *swip¹*; *swēp²* [Fr. town and river].

suit: *siūt¹*; *sūt²*; *not sūt¹*. Compare *soot* [1. A set of things constituting an outfit, as of clothes. 2. An action at law].

suite: *swīt¹*; *swēt²* [1. A train of attendants. 2. A number of connecting rooms used by one or more persons or a family].

Sukkim: *sūk'i-im¹*; *sūk'i-im²* [Bible].

sulfate, sulphate: *sul'fēt¹*; *sūl'fāt²* [A salt of sulfuric acid (sulfur trioxid

sulfid, sulphid; sulfide, sulphide: *sul'fid¹*, *sūl'fid²*; *sul'faid¹*, *sūl'fid²*.

The spelling *sulphide* is usual in Great Britain [A compound of sulfur with an element].

sulfonal, sulphonal: *sul'fo-nāl¹*; *sūl'fo-nāl²* [A crystalline compound used as an anesthetic].

sulfur, sulphur: *sul'fər¹*; *sūl'fur²* [A pale-yellow non-metallic element].

sulfurate, sulphurate: *sul'fiu-rēt¹*; *sūl'fū-rāt²* [To combine with sulfur; also, to bleach with the fumes of burning sulfur, as straw hats].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

sulfureous, sulphureous: sul-fiū'ri-us¹; sül-fū're-ūs² [Having the properties of sulfur]. Compare SULFUREOUS.

sulfuric, sulphuric: sul-fiū'rik¹; sül-fū'rie². Webster (1828) and Maunders (1830) sul'far-ik¹; Smart (1840) sal-fur'ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

sulfurous, sulphurous: sul'far-us¹; sül'fū-rūs². C. sul'fui-rus¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

Sully¹: sü'h¹; sü'y² [Fr. statesman (1560-1641)].

Sully²: sul'1; sül'y² [Am. painter born in England (1783-1872)].

Sulpician, Sulpitian: sul-pish'an¹; sül-pish'an² [A member of a priestly order founded in 1641].

sultan: sul'tan¹ or (Arabic) sul-tān'¹; sül'tan² or (Arabic) sul-tān'² [A Mohammedan sovereign ruler].

sultana: sul-tū'nai¹; sül-tā'na². Wr. sul-tē'nai—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863). By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) *sulta'na*; Johnson (1755) and Buchanan (1766) *sul'ta-na*; Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cull (1864), and modern dictionaries except Worcester's, *sul-tā'na* [The wife of a sultan; also, his daughter, sister, or mother].

sumac: siū'mak¹; sū'māc², C., E., I., St., & W. This pronunciation was indicated by Johnson (1755), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). Bailey (1732) *su-mach'* and *su-mack'*; Webster (1828) and Worcester (1859) *shiū'mak*¹. *Standard* (1893-1913) prefers *sū'mak*¹.

Sumack, Sumake, or Sumaque, a kind of hearb or shrub of a stinking smell, of black Berries, that curriers dress their leather with.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [London, 1656.]

Sumatra: sū-mā'tra¹; sū-mā'tra² [Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago].

Sumatran: su-mā'tran¹; sū-mā'tran². E. & I. sū-mē'tran¹ [Pert. to Sumatra].

summoned: sum'and¹; sūm'ond². This word is sometimes confused with the colloquialism *summonsed*, formed on the analogy of the noun *summons*, and mispronounced sum'enzd¹ [Commaned to appear].

sumptuary: sump'tiu-ē-ri¹ or -chu-ē-ri¹; sūmp'tū-ā-ry² or -chu-ā-ry². E. sump'tiu-ē-ri¹; I. sump'tiu-a-ri¹; St. sum'tiu-ē-ri¹; Wr. sumt'yu-ē-ri¹ [Pert. to expense].

sumptuous: sump'tiu-[or chu]-us¹; sūmp'tū-[or chu]-ūs². The second is common to Great Britain. Wr. sumt'yu-us¹ [Involving expenditure; hence, luxurious].

sundae: sun'dē¹; sūn'dā² [Ice-cream and crushed fruit].

Sunday: sun'di¹; sun'dy². Compare MONDAY [The first day of the week].

Sunni: sun'i¹; sun'i² [A Sunnite].—**Sunnite:** sun'ait¹; sun'it² [A Mohammedan that accepts Sunna (tradition) and the Koran as of equal authority].

sunshine: sun'shain¹; sūn'shīn² [The shining light and radiance of the sun].

Shakespeare has accented this word on the first syllable: but the more ancient accentuation of it on the last was not quite obsolete even when Milton wrote;

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator.

Paradise Lost bk. iii, l. 615.

From this accentuation it naturally followed that the derivative *sunshiny* should be accented on the middle syllable.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 365. [London, 1784.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey. *gō*; net, *ër*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

sunshiny: *sun'shain*¹; *sūn'shīn*² [Bright with the rays of the sun].

The blazing brightness of her beauties beame,
And glorious light of her *sunshy* ny face.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, canto xii, st. 23. [1590.]

supawn: *siu-pēn*¹; *sū-pān*², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & I.* *su-pēn*¹; *Wr.* *siū'pēn*¹ [Mush of Indian-corn meal].

super- (*prefix*): *siū'pər*¹; *sū'pər*². Sheridan, following the analogy of such words as *issue*, *surjar*, *sure*, indicated the pronunciation of all words beginning with this prefix *shū'pər*¹. See *SURE* [From the Latin, above in position or degree beyond]. [be surmounted or overcome].

superable: *siū'pər-a-bl*¹; *sū'pər-a-bl*². Sheridan *shū'pər-a-bl*¹ [That can be overcome].

supercilious: *siū'pər-sil'i-ūs*¹; *sū'pər-čil'i-ūs*². By Buchanan (1766) *siu-pir-sil'yus*¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) *siū-pər-sil'yas*¹; Sheridan (1780) *shū-pər-sil'yus*¹ [Overbearing; arrogant].

supererogate: *siū'pər-er'o-gēt*¹; *sū'pər-ēr'o-gāt*² [To do more than any obligation calls for].—**supererogation:** *siū'pər-er'o-gē'shən*¹; *sū'pər-ēr'o-gā'shən*² [The act of doing more than one's duty calls for].—**supererogatory:** *siū'pər-i-rēg'ē-to-rī*¹; *sū'pər-e-rōg'a-to-ry*² [Pert. to supererogation].

superficies: *siū'pər-fish'i-iz*¹; *sū'pər-fish'i-ēs*². 1. *siū'pər-fish'iz*¹ [1. A surface or its area. 2. A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent].

superfluity: *siū'pər-flū'i-ti*¹; *sū'pər-flū'i-ty*² [The condition of being superfluous]. [more than is needed].

superfluous: *siu-pūr-flū-ūs*¹; *sū-pēr-flū-ūs*²; *not* *siū'pər-flū-ūs*¹ [Being superfluous].

superstition: *siū'pər-stish'an*¹; *sū'pər-stish'on*². Sheridan (1780) *shū-pər-stish'un*¹. Compare *SUPER-* and see *SURE* [A belief founded on an irrational fear of the unknown].

Suph: *sūf*¹; *su*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Suphah:** *sū'fā*¹; *su'fā*² [Bible (R. V.)].

supine (a.): *siu-pain*¹; *sū-pīn*² [1. Lying on the back. 2. Having no interest or care; indifferent]. See the following word.

supine (n.): *siū'pain*¹; *sū'pīn*² [In Latin grammar, one of two parts of a verb generally regarded as verbal nouns]. Compare *SUPINE, a.* (above).

Suppé: *su'pē*¹; *su'pē*² [Aust. composer of Belgian descent (1820-95)].

suppose: *su-pōz*¹; *sū-pōs*². Vulgarly slurred *spōz*¹ [Think; imagine; believe]. [hypothesis].

supposition: *sup'o-zish'an*¹; *sūp'o-šish'on*² [The act of supposing; also, supposititious].

supposititious: *su-pez'i-tish'us*¹; *sū-pōs'i-tish'ūs*² [Not genuine; put in the place of another to deceive or defraud].

Sur: *sūr*¹; *sūr*² [Bible].

sura: *sū'ra*¹; *su'ra*² [A chapter or section of the Koran]. [garments].

surah: *sū'ra*¹; *su'ra*². *C.* *siū'ra*¹ [A soft, twilled silk fabric for women's wear].

surcease: *sūr-sis*¹; *sūr-çēs*² [Cessation; end].

sure: *shūr*¹; *shūr*². *E.* *shiūr*¹, so also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) [Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth; also, reliable; certain].—**surety:** *shūr'ti*¹; *shūr'ty*²; *not* *shūr'ti*¹.

There are a few words, for instance, in which *s* followed by *u* has the sound ordinarily denoted by *sh*. Sheridan extended this peculiarity to a number of others—in fact, to all

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

beginning with the prefix *super*. If this sound was heard in *sure* and *sugar* and *issue*, he seemed to see no reason why it should not be found in *suicide* and *superstition*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 1, p. 65. [H. '04.]

The system which Professor Lounsbury refers to was extended by Sheridan to *presume* and *resume*, but not to *assume*, *consume*, *pursue*, *suit*, or *suitable*.

Suriel: sū'ri-el¹; sū'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Surinam: sū'ri-nām¹; sū'ri-nām² [Dutch Guiana; also, a river there].

Surisaddai: siū'ri-sad'ī-ai¹; sū'ri-sād'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

surname (n.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [A name added to a given name to make it more specific; hence, a family name].

surname (v.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [To give a surname to].

surprize (n. & v.): sur-praiz¹; sūr-prīz²; *not* sə-praiz¹ [I. n. A sudden and unexpected event or fact. II. v. To shock by some unexpected act or event].

surtout: sur-tūt¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or sūr-tū¹, E., I., & St.; sūr-tūt² or sūr-tū². W. & Wr. sər-tūt¹* [A man's overcoat cut in the style of a frock coat].

surveillance: sūr-vē'ləns¹ or sur-vēl'yəns¹; sūr-vē'lanç² or sūr-vēl'yanç². *Wr.* sūr-vēl'yəns¹ [The act of watching or the state of being watched].

survey (n.): sūr-vē¹, *Standard, C., E., & Wr., or sūr-vē¹, I., St., & W.; sūr-vē² or sūr-vē²*. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Lowth (1764), Buchanan (1766), Enfield (1807), Walker (1809), and Knowles (1835) sūr-vē¹. This was the stress used by Milton, Denham, and Dryden; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sūr-vē¹ [A comprehensive and scrutinizing view; vision].

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* l. 25. [1643.]

survey (v.): sūr-vē¹; sūr-vē². Fenning (1760) *sur'vey* [To view in its entirety; examine with a view to position, condition, situation, value, etc.].

Susa: sū'sə¹; sū'sə² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia].—**Susagaz:** siū'sə-gaz¹; sū'sə-gāz² [Douai Bible].—**Susanchites:** siu-san'-kaits¹; sū-sān'-ēits² [Bible].—**Susanechites:** siu-san'-kaits¹; sū-sān'-ēits² [Douai Bible].

Susanna: siu-zan'ə¹; sū-šān'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Susannah**†. Dan. D. It. Sw. sū-zān'a¹; sū-šān'a²; F. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a¹; sū-šān'a²; G. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a¹; sū-šān'a²; Pg. Sp. **Susanna:** sū-sā'nai¹; sū-sā'nā².

susceptible: sū-sep'ti-bl¹; sū-çep'ti-bl². By Prior, as quoted by Johnson, stressed on the first syllable:

"Blow with empty words the *sus'ceptible* flame."

So indicated by Entick (1764), but by all other lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to our time, stressed on the antepenult [Capable of being influenced].

Susi: sū'soi¹; sū'sī² [Bible].—**Suthala:** sū'thə-lə¹; sū'tha-la² [Douai Bible].—**Suthalaites:** sū'thə-lī-āits¹; sū'tha-la-its² [Douai Bible].

Sutton: sūt'en¹; sūt'on² [1. A county in Texas. 2. Eng. town. 3. Town in Massachusetts or Nebraska].

suture: siū'chur¹ or siū'tiur¹; sū'chur² or sū'tūr². The first indicates American usage as recorded by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, the usage of Great Britain as noted by *E., I., & Š.* [The act or operation of uniting parts as by sewing together cleft edges].

Suwalki: su-vāl'ki¹; sū-vāl'ki² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo. ɡem: ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Suwanee: su-wā'm¹ or (*colloq.*) swā-nī'¹; su-wā'ne² or swā-nē'² [A river of Ga and Fla.].

suzerain: siū'zā-rēn¹ or siū'zā-rin¹; sū'ze-rān² or sū'ze-rin². 1. & St. sū'ze-rēn¹ [A state exercising control over another].

svelt, svelte: svelt¹; svēlt² [Slender, willowy; also, in art, bold].

Svendsen: sven'sen¹; svēn'sēn² [Norw. composer (1840-1911)]. ["Trilby"].

Svengali: sven-gū'li¹; svēn-gā'li² [A hypnotist musician in Du Maurier's

swab: swēb¹; swāb² [A mop-like utensil for cleaning].

[trict].

Swabia: swē'bi-a¹; swā'bi-a² [1. Ancient Ger. duchy. 2. Bavarian dis-

swallow, swamp, swan, swap. The *a* in all these words has the sound of *o* in "not" or *a* in "what": swēl'o¹, swāl'o²; swēmp¹, swāmp²; swēn¹, swān²; swēp¹, swāp².

swami, swamy [Hind.]: swā'mī¹; swā'mī² [Lord: a term of respectful address, as to a Brahman priest].

Swansea: swen'sī¹; swān'sē²; not swēn'zī¹ [1. Seaport in Wales. 2. Town in Mass.].

swarm: swērm¹; swārm² [A multitude of persons, animals, or things gathered together].

sward: swērd¹; swārd² [The coating of grass on land; turf].

swart: swērt¹; swārt² [Of a dark hue; swarthy].

swarthy: swērh¹; swārh² [Dark-hued; as, a *swarthy* complexion].

swash: swēsh¹; swāsh² [To dash or wash violently (against); splash water].

swastika: swas'ti-kā¹; swās'ti-kā² [An ornament having arms bent at right angles, in common use by the aborigines of America in pre-Columbian times].

swath: swēth¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*, or swēth¹, *St. & Wr.*; swāth² or swāth² [A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine used in cutting it].

swathe: swēth¹; swāth² [To bind as with a bandage].

sway: swē¹; swā² [To move from side to side].

swear: swār¹; swār² [To make solemn affirmation].

sweat: swēt¹; swēt² [Moisture exuded through pores; perspiration].

Swedenborg: swī'den-bērg¹; swē'dēn-bōrg² [Sw. mystic and philosopher (1688-1772)].—**Swedenborgian:** swī'den-bē'ji-en¹; swē'dēn-bōr'gi-an² [Pert. to Swedenborg or his doctrines].

sweep: swīp¹; swēp² [To collect or remove, as dust or dirt, with a broom].

sweet: swīt¹; swēt². Compare SUITE [Agreeable to the taste, as sugar].

swerve: swūr¹; swērv² [To turn aside from a prescribed or usual course].

Swetchine: svech-in¹; svēch-in² [Rus. writer (1782-1815)].

Sweyn: swēn¹; swēn² [Dan. king (—1014); father of Canute the Great].

swift, swig, swill, swim, swindle. The *i* in all these words is pronounced as *i* in "hit": swīft¹, swīft²; swīg¹, swīg²; swīl¹, swīl²; swīm¹, swīm²; swīn'dl¹, swīn'dl².

swine: swain¹; swīn² [A hog, of which the male is a *boar*, the female a *sow*].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Swiney: swin'ɪ; swīn'y² [Eng. family name].

swing: swin'ɪ; swīng². See -ING and compare BRING, SING [I. v. To move to and fro while suspended. II. n. A contrivance, as of ropes and a seat, on which a person may swing for a pastime].

swingel, swingle: swīn'gl¹; swīn'gl². Worcester (1859) pronounces the first swin'jel¹, and the second swīn'gl² [A wooden implement for beating fax].

swinging: swīn'ɪn¹; swīng'ing². See -ING and compare RINGING and SINGING [The act of moving to and fro, as on a swing].

swipe: swīp¹; swīp² [A hard blow: a colloquialism].

swirl: swūr¹; swūr² [A whirling along, as in an eddy of water].

swish, Swiss, switch, swivel. The i in all these words should be pronounced as i in "hit": swish¹, swīsh²; swis¹, swīs²; swich¹, swīch²; swiv¹¹, swīv¹².

swoon: swūn¹; swōōn². See SWORD [To sink in a fainting fit].

swoop: swūp¹; swōōp² [To descend and catch while on the wing].

sword: sōrd¹; sōrd²; not sōrd¹. See O. [A weapon with long steel blade]. Webster (1828-1863) alone indicated swōrd¹. Compare ANSWER.

W is lost in sword, but not properly in swoon, though some pronounce it so.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

sworn: swōrn¹; swōrn²; not swōrn¹. See O [Bound by oath].

Sybaris: sib'ə-ris¹; sīb'a-rīs² [Ancient Gr. city, destroyed by Crotona, 510 B. C.].—**sybarite:** sib'ə-raīt¹; sīb'a-rīt² [A luxurious person; epicure].

Sychar: sai'kar¹; sī'eār² [Bible].—**Sychem:** sai'kem¹; sī'eēm² [Bible].—**Sychemite:** sai'kem-aīt¹; sī'eēm-it² [Apocrypha].

symplicity: sik'o-fan-si¹; sī'e'o-fan-gy² [The practises of a sycophant].—**sycophant:** sik'o-fant¹; sī'e'o-fant² [A servile flatterer].

Sydenham: sid'en-am¹ or sid'nām¹; sīd'en-am² or sīd'nām² [1. Eng. physician (1624-89). 2. British geographical name].

Syelus: sai-i'lus¹; sī-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Syene: sai-i'nī¹; sī-ē'nē² [Bible].

syenite: sai-i-naīt¹; sī'e-nīt² [A variety of igneous rock].

syllabary: sil'a-bē-ri¹; sīl'a-bā-ry² [A list of characters representing syllables].

syllabic: si-lab'ik¹; sy-lāb'ie² [Pert. to or consisting of syllables].—**syllabication:** si-lab'i-ke'shen¹; sy-lāb'i-eā'shon² [The division of words into syllables].

sylogism: sil'o-jizm¹; sīl'o-ġizm² [An analysis of a formal argument].

sylogize: sil'o-jaiz¹; sīl'o-ġiz² [To reason by syllogism].

Sylvester: sil-ves'ter¹; sīl-vēs'ter² [A masculine personal name. See SIL-].

Sylvia: sil'vi-a¹; sīl'vi-a² [A masculine personal name. See SILVANUS].

Symeon: sim'i-an¹; sīm'e-on² [Bible (R. V.)].

Symmons, Symons: sim'en-z¹; sīm'ōnz² [Eng. family name].

Symonds: sim'andz¹; sīm'ondz² [Eng. family name].

symphony: sim'fo-ni¹; sīm'fo-ny² [A composition for orchestra or piano].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūl, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Symplegades: sim-pleg'a-diz¹; sŷm-plĕg'a-dĕz² [In Gr. myth, twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea]. [opinions on the same subject].

symposium: sim-pō'zi-um¹; sŷm-pō'gi-ŷm² [A collection of comments or

synæresis: si-ner'i-sis¹; sy-nĕr'e-sĭs² [Same as SYNERESIS].

synchronal: sin'kro-nal¹; sŷn'ero-nal² [Same as SYNCHRONOUS].

synchronism: sin'kro-nizm¹; sŷn'ero-nĭzm² [The state of being synchronous].

synchronous: sin'kro-nus¹; sŷn'ero-nŷs² [Occurring at the same time].

synclinal: sin-kloi'nal¹ or sin'kli-nal¹; sŷn-eli'nal² or sŷn'eli-nal² [Sloping downward on each side].

syncope: sin'ko-pi¹; sŷn'eo-pe² [1. The cutting out of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word. 2. A fit of fainting].

syneretic: sin-kret'ik¹; sŷn-erĕt'ie², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E. sin-kri'-tik¹; Wr. sin'kre-tik¹* [Blending or uniting divergent opinions]. [opinions].

syncretism: sin'kri-tizm¹; sŷn'ere-tĭzm² [An effort to reconcile divergent

syndrome: sin'dro-mĭ¹; sŷn'dro-mĕ². Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1805) sin'drōm¹ [A concurrence of anything].

syne [Sc.]: sain¹; sŷn² [Since; ago].

And there's a hand my trusty feir!

And gie's a hand o' thine!

And we'll tak' a right gude wille-waught

For auld lang syne.

BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* st. 4.

synechdoche: si-nek'do-ki¹; sy-nĕc'do-eĕ². Sheridan (1780) sai-nek'do-ki¹ [A figure of speech]. [syllables].

syneresis: sin-er'i-sis¹; sŷn-ĕr'e-sĭs² [The coalescence of two vowels or

synergist: sin'er-jist¹; sŷn'er-gĭst², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr. sin-ŷr'jist¹*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who holds that divine grace cooperates with human effort in the salvation of the soul].

Synge: sin¹; sŷng² [Ir. author and dramatist (1871-1909)].

synizesis: sin'i-zĕ-sis¹; sŷn'i-zĕ-sĭs² [Union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable].

synkatathesis: sin'ka-ta-thĭ-sis¹; syn'ka-tăth'e-sis² [Assent of the mind to the reality of sensible appearances].

synod: sin'əd¹; sŷn'od²; *not* si-ned'¹ [An ecclesiastical council].—**synodic:** si-ned'ik¹; sy-nōd'ie² [Pert. to a synod]. [similar to another].

synonym, synonyme: sin'o-nim¹; sŷn'o-nŷm² [A word having a meaning

Syntiche, Syntyche: sin'ti-ki¹; sŷn'ti-eĕ² [Bible].—**Syracusa:** sai'ra-kiŷ'sa¹; sŷ'ra-cŷ'sa² [Douai Bible]. [Sicily. 2. A city in N. Y. State].

Syracuse: sir'ə-kiŷs¹; sŷr'a-eŷs² [1. An ancient province and city of

Syria: sir'i-ə¹; sŷr'i-a² [A country in Asiatic Turkey].

Syriacism: sir'i-ə-sizm¹; sŷr'i-a-gĭzm². *Wr. si-rai'ə-sizm¹* [A peculiarity in structure or use of Syriac, the language of Syria].

l: ə = final; h = habit; əsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Syria=maachah, Syria Maachah: sir'ī-ə-mē'ə-kū¹; sŷr'ī-a-mā'a-ē² [Bible].

Syringa: si-riŋ'ga¹; sy-rīŋ'gā² [A genus of shrubs of the olive family].

syringe: sir'inj¹; sŷr'ing² [An instrument used to draw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more streams].

syringotome: si-riŋ'go-tom¹; sy-rīŋ'gō-tōm² [An instrument formerly used for cutting a fistula].

syringotomy: sir'in-got'o-m¹; sŷr'in-gōt'o-my² [Operation for the cure of fistula by cutting].

Syrion: sir'ī-ən¹; sŷr'ī-on² [Apocrypha].—**Syrophenician:** sai'ro-fi-nish'-ən¹; sŷ'ro-fe-nish'an² [Bible].—**Syrts:** sŷr'tis¹; sŷr'tis² [Bible (R. V.)].

systematize: sis'tem-ə-taiz¹; sŷs'tēm-a-tiz². Jones (1798) sis-tem-ə-taiz¹; Walker (1809) sis-tem'ə-taiz¹ [To arrange in an orderly manner].

systole: sis'to-li¹; sŷs'to-lē² [1. The shortening of a syllable that is naturally long. 2. The contraction of the heart that impels blood outward].

systyle: sis'tail¹; sŷs'tyl² [A temple or other building that has a row of columns set close together around it].

syzygy: siz'ī-jī¹; sŷz'y-gy² [The position of the moon or a planet when in conjunction with or opposition to the sun].

Szamos: se'mosh¹; sō'mosh² [A river in Transylvania and Hungary].

Széchenyi: sē'chē-nyē¹; se'che-nyē² [Hung. family name].

Szegedín: se'ge-dīn¹; sē'gē-dīn² [Hung. city].

Szegszárd: seg'sārd¹; sē'g'sārd² [Hung. city].

Szigligeti: sig'li-gē-ti¹; sŷg'li-gē-ti² [Hung. dramatist (1814-78)].

Szopin: shō'pīn¹; shō'pīn² [Same as CHOPIN].

Szymonowicz: si'mo-nō'vich¹; sŷ'mo-nō'vich² [Polish Latin poet (1553-1624)].

T

t: tī¹; tē². When followed by *l, m, n*, this letter is silent after *f* and *s* as in *often, castle, Christmas*. Properly *t* has a hard sound such as is heard in *take, tell, till, toll, tulle*; but in particular combinations with other letters its sounds vary. Thus it has the sound of *sh* (1) before *ia* as in *satiare*; (2) before *te*, as in *patience*; (3) before *io*, as in *nation*. See Introductory, p. xxix.

It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u* as in . . . *actuate* . . . *nature* . . . etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 131. [London, 1784.]

The letter *t* is indicated in common spelling (1) by *t*, as in *tale, hot*; (2) by *tt*, as in *tatters, butt*; (3) by *th* as in *Thomas, thyme*; (4) by *d* and *ed* final in preterits and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (fēst¹; fāct²), *asked* (askt¹; āskt²). See TH.

Taanach: tē'a-nak¹; tā'a-nāe² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Taanath=shiloh:** tē'a-nath-shai'lo¹; tā'a-nāth-shi'lo² [Bible].—**Tabaoth, Tabbaoth:** tab'a-ēth¹; tāb'a-ēth² [Bible].

tabard: tab'ard¹; tāb'ard² [The official costume of a herald, a sleeveless coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Tabbath: tab'əfh¹; tab'ath² [Bible].—**Tabaal:** tē'bi-al¹; tē'be-al² [Bible].
—**Tabee:** tē'bi-i¹; tē'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Tabeel:** tē'bi-el¹; tē'be-el² [Bible (R. V.)].
—**Tabelias:** tab'i-lai'ē¹; tē'b'e-l'as² [Douai Bible].—**Tabellius:** tā-bel'i-us¹; tā-bēl'i-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Taberah:** tab'i-rā¹; tē'b'e-rā² [Bible].

tabernacle: tab'ər-nakl¹; tēb'er-nā-el². *E.* tab'ər-nak-al¹; *I.* tab'ər-nā-kī¹; *St.* tab'ər-nak-l¹ [A house of worship, especially one of large size; formerly a portable tent-like structure as described in *Exodus* xxv-xxvii].

Tabitha: tab'i-tha¹; tēb'i-tha² [Bible and feminine personal name].

tablature: tab'la-tiur¹ or -chur¹; tēb'la-tūr² or -chur² [A painting or design on a tablet or tablet-like part of a wall].

table: tē'bl¹; tē'bl² [A flat surface, specif., such a surface of wood or metal, raised on supports, and put to various uses].

tableau: tab'lo¹; tēb'lo², *Standard & W.; C., I., & W.* tab-lō¹; *E. & M.* tā-blō¹ [A picture or picture-like scene].—**tableaux:** tab'loz¹; tēb'lōz² [Plural of TABLEAU].

table d'hôte [Fr.]: tā'bl dōt¹; tē'bl dōt²—the *h* is silent. See *H* [Literally, the host's table; by extension, the common table of a hotel at which a complete meal of several courses is regularly served; hence, such a meal served for a fixed charge to guests at separate tables in a public dining-room].

tablier [Fr.]: tā'blī-ē¹; tē'blī-ē² [An apron: sometimes applied to an apron-like part of a woman's dress].

Tabor: tē'bar¹; tē'bor² [1. Mountain in Galilee, Palestine. 2. [t-] A small drum].—**taboret:** tab'o-ret¹; tēb'o-rēt² [A small tabor].

tabouret: tab'u-ret¹; tēb'u-rēt² [A small, low stool].

Tabremun: tab'ri-mun¹; tēb're-mūn² [Douai Bible].—**Tabrimon, Tabrimmon:** tab'ri-men¹ or tab-rim'on¹; tēb'ri-mōn² or tēb-rim'on² [Bible].

Tabriz: tā-briz¹; tē-briz² [Per. city].

tabu: (*a., n., & v.*): tā'bū¹ or tā-bū¹; tē'bu² or tā-bu² [I. *a.* Marked with a tabu; excluded. II. *n.* A system of prohibition that is the basis of social community life in the South Seas. III. *v.* To place a tabu upon; forbid contact with].

tacet [L.]: tē'set¹; tē'çet² [Literally, "it is silent": a direction in music].

tache [Fr.]: tōsh¹ or (*Anglice*) tēch¹; tēch² or (*Anglice*) tēch² [A colored spot or stain; also, a blot or moral blemish].

Taché: tā'shē¹; tē'çhē² [Canadian prelate (1823-94)].

Tachmonite: tak'mo-nit¹; tē'mo-nīt² [Bible].

tacit: tas'it¹; tēç'it²; *not* tē'sit¹ [Understood as existing without being [openly expressed].

taciturn: tas'i-tūrn¹; tēç'i-tūrn² [Habitually silent].—**taciturnity:** tas'-i-tūr-ni-ti¹; tēç'i-tūr-ni-ty² [Disinclination to talk].

Tacoma: tā-kō-mā¹; tā-eō-mā² [City in Wash.].

tact: takt¹; tēt². Pronounce both *t*'s—*not* tak¹ [Intuitive appreciation of that which is fit, proper, or right].

tactile: tak'til¹ or -tail¹; tēç'til² or -til² [Pert. to the sense of touch].

Tadmor: tad'mēr¹; tēd'mōr² [Bible].

Tadousac: tā'dū-sāk¹; tē'dy-sāe² [Can. resort].

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = fewl; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

tael: tēl¹; tāl² [1. Chin. monetary unit. 2. An Oriental weight].

tafia: tā'fi-ə¹; tā'fi-a², *Standard, E., & I.; C., M., St., & W.* taf'i-ə¹; *Wr.* tā'fi-ā¹ [A rum-like spirituous liquor]. **taffia**†.

Taft: taft¹; tāft² [Am. statesman; 27th President of the United States].

Tagliacotian: tal'ya-kō'shən¹; tāl'ya-eō'shan², *Standard & W.; C.* tal'ya-kō'shən¹; *E.* tāl'i-a-kō'shi-ən¹; *I.* tal'i-a-kō'shi-ən¹; *M.* tal'i-a-kō'shən¹; *Wr.* tal'ya-kō'shən¹ [Same as TAGLIACOTIAN].

Tagliamento: tā'lya-men'to¹; tā'lyā-mēn'to² [River in Venetia, Italy].

Taglioni: ta-lyō'nī¹; tā-lyō'nī² [It. ballet-dancer (1804-84)].

Tagore (Rabindranath): rūb'in-drū'nāth ta-gōr'¹; rāb'in-drū'nāth tā-gōr'² [East-Indian poet, awarded Nobel prize for literature 1913].

Tagus: tē'gus¹; tā'gūs² [River in Spain and Portugal].

Tahan: tē'hən¹; tā'han² [Bible].—**Tahanites:** tē'hən-aits¹; tā'han-its² [Bible].—**Tahapanes:** tā-hap'a-niz¹; tā-hāp'a-nēs² [Bible].—**Tahash:** tē'hash¹; tā'hāsh² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Tahath:** tē'hath¹; tā'hāth² [Bible].—**Tahchemonite:** tā'-ka-mən-aīt¹; tā'-ee-mon-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

tahgook: tā'gūk¹; tā'gōōk² [A Korean symbol representing the twin principle of nature]. **tageuk**†. [ocean].

Tahiti: tā'hī-tī¹ or ta-hī'tī¹; tā'hī-tī² or tā-hī'tī² [An island of the S. Pacific].

Tahlequah: tā'h-kwā'¹; tā'le-kwā'² [City in Okla.]. [Nev. and Calif.].

Tahoe: tē'hō¹ or tā'hō¹; tā'hō² or tā'hō² [Lake in Sierra Nevada mountains,].

Tahpanhes: tā'pən-hīz¹ or ta-pan'hīz¹; tā'pan-hēs² or tā-pān'hēs² [Bible].—**Tahpenes:** tā'pi-nīz¹ or ta-pī'nīz¹; tā'pe-nēs² or tā-pē'nēs² [Bible].—**Tahrea:** tā'-ri-ə¹; tā're-a² [Bible].—**Tahtim-hodshi, Tahtim Hodshi:** tā'tim-hed'shni¹; tā'tim-hōd'shi² [Bible].

taikih [Chin.]: tai'ki¹; tī'ki² [A symbol in Chinese cosmogony consisting of a black and a white comma enclosed in a circle and representing the "first principle" and the "absolute"].

tall: tēl¹; tāl²; *not* tail¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity. Compare TALE [A slender prolongation of the body]. [or form].

taille [Fr.]: tā'ya¹ or (*Anglice*) tēl¹; tā'ye² or (*Anglice*) tāl² [Style of figure].

Taine: tēn¹; tāt² [Fr. philosopher and historian (1828-93)].

taint: tēnt¹; tānt² [To be or become infected or corrupted].

Tai-ping [Chin.]: tai'piŋ¹; tī'pīŋ² [Literally, "great peace": used to designate a follower of Teen Wang, the leader of the Chinese rebellion 1850-64].

Tait: tēt¹; tāt²; *not* tait¹ [Scot. family name].

tajaçu [Pg.]: tā-jas'u¹ or tā-žā'sū¹; tā-jāç'u² or tā-zhā'su² [The collared peccary, a hog-like mammal of South America].

Taj Mahal: tāj mā-hāl¹; tāj mā-hāl² [A white marble mausoleum, built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra, India]. [emergency].

tajo [Sp.]: tā'ho¹; tā'ho² [A cut; specif., a trench cut to hold water for an].

Takahira: tā'ka-hī'ra¹; tā'kā-hī'rā² [Jap. diplomat (1854-)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

talapoin: tal'a-pein¹; tāl'a-pōin² [A Buddhist priest].

talaria: tā-lē'rī-a¹; tā-lā'ri-a² [The winged sandals, or wings springing from the ankles, as attributes of Hermes (Mercury), etc.].

Talavera de la Reina: tā'la-vē'ra dē la rē'i-na¹; tā'lā-vē'rā dē lā rē'i-nā² [Sp. town where Eng. and Sp. defeated Fr., 1809].

Talbot: tal'bat¹; tāl'bot². See ASK [Eng. family name].

talbotype: tēl'bo-taip¹ or tal'bo-taip¹; tal'bo-tŭp² or tāl'bo-tŭp² [A photograph made by a process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-77)].

talc: talk¹; tālc² [A mineral composed chiefly of magnesia, silica, and water, which when powdered is used in making toilet-powder, etc.].

talcose: tal'kōs¹; tāl'ēōs², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E. talk'ōz*¹; *Wr. tal'kōs*¹ [Pert. to talc].

tale: tēl¹; tāl². Compare TAIL [A story or connected narrative].

talent: tal'ent¹; tāl'ēnt² [Marked mental ability].

tales: tē'liz¹; tā'lēs²; *not* tēlz¹. Compare TALESMAN [A writ for summoning additional jurymen].

talesman: tēlz'mən¹; tals'man² [One who is summoned as one of the tales].

Talfourd: tēl'fōrd¹; tal'ford² [Eng. lawyer and dramatist (1795-1854)].

Tallacotian: tal'yə-kō'shan¹; tāl'ya-ēō'shan² [Named for the Bolognese surgeon Tagliacozzi (1546-99)].

Taliaferro: tel'i-var¹; tal'i-ver² [Am. Confederate general (1822-98)].

tallan [Boh.]: tā'li-an¹; tā'li-ān² [An old Bohemian national dance].

tallon: tal'i-en¹; tāl'i-ōn² [Retaliation]. Compare TALIAN.

tallisman: tal'is-mən¹; tāl'is-man²; *E. & Wr. tal'iz-mən*¹, so also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [Any object supposed to work wonders; an amulet].

Talitha: tā-lī'tha¹; tā-lī'thā² [Bible].

talk (*n. & v.*): tēk¹; tak²—the *l* is silent, so also with all its relatives, talk'a-ble, talk'a-tive, talk'er, talk'ing. See *L.*

Talleyrand-Périgord: tā'lē'rān'pē'rī'gōr¹ or (*Anglice*) tal'i-rand¹; tā'le'rān'pē'rī'gōr² or (*Anglice*) tāl'e-rānd² [Fr. statesman and diplomat (1754-1838)].

Tallien: tā'lyūn¹; tā'lyān² [Fr. Jacobin (1769-1820), conspicuous in the Reign of Terror].

tally-ho: tal'i-hō¹; tāl'y-hō² [A huntsman's cry to hounds]. As an exclamation the chief stress is always put on the final syllable, and as when applied to a four-in-hand coach it merely designates a type of coach to which the name "Tally-ho!" was given, the same stress should be retained. [(1763-1826)].

Talma: tal'mə¹ or (*Fr.*) tal'mā¹; tāl'ma² or (*Fr.*) tāl'mā² [Fr. tragedian]

Talma: tal'mai¹ or tal'mi-ai¹; tāl'mī² or tāl'ma-i² [Bible].

Talmon: tal'mən¹; tāl'mon² [Bible].

Talmud: tal'mud¹; tāl'mūd² [The body of Jewish civil and religious law]. —**Talmudic:** tal-mud'ik¹; tāl-mūd'ic². Todd (1818), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844) tal'mud-ik¹ [Of or pertaining to the Talmud]. —**Talmudism:** tal'mud-izm¹; tāl'mūd-izm² [Practise of or belief in Talmudic teachings].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Talos: tē'ləs¹; tā'lōs² [In Gr. myth, a nephew of Dædalus].

Talsas: tal'səs¹; tāl'sas² [Apocrypha].

Talus¹: tē'lus¹; tā'lūs² [Character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*].

talus²: tē'lus¹; tā'lūs² [A slope, as of an earthwork in fortification].

Tamah: tē'mā¹; tā'mā² [Bible].

tamal, tamale [Sp.]: tə-māl'¹, tə-mū'le¹; ta-māl'², ta-mā'lē² [A dish of crushed Indian corn seasoned with meat and red pepper].

tamanoir: ta'ma'nwār'¹; tā'mā'nwār'²; not tam'ə-neir¹ [The great ant-eater of tropical America].

tambour: tam'būr¹; tām'būr². *M.* tam'bur¹; *St.* tam'būr¹. The stress was indicated on the last syllable by Bailey (1732) and on the first by Sheridan (1784), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A drum or drum-like device].

tamboura: tam-bū'rā¹; tām-bū'rā². *C. & M.* tam'bu-rā¹ [A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family].

tambourine: tam'bu-rīn'¹; tām'bu-rīn'² [A musical instrument like the head of a drum with metal jingles attached to the hoop].

tame: tēm¹; tām² [Brought under control; domesticated; docile].

Tamerlane: tam'ər-lēn'¹; tām'er-lān'² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

Tamīl: tam'il¹ or tum'il¹; tām'il² or tūm'il² [A Dravidian inhabitant of southern India and Ceylon].

Tammuz: tām'mūz¹ or tam'ūz¹; tām'mūz² or tām'ūz² [Bible].

Tamora: tam'o-rā¹; tām'o-rā² [The queen of the Goths in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"].

Tampico: tam-pi'ko¹; tām-pi'eo² [Mex. seaport].

Tanach: tē'nak¹; tā'nā² [Bible].

tanager: tan'ə-jər¹; tăn'a-ger² [A brilliantly colored American bird re- [lated to the finches].

Tanagra: tan'ə-grā¹; tăn'a-grā² [Ancient Gr. town].

Tanais: tan'ī-is¹; tăn'a-īs² [Ancient name of Don river].

Tancred: tan'kred¹; tăn'erēd² [A Norman hero of the first crusade (1078-1112) in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"].

Taney: tē'nī¹; tăn'y²; not tē'nī¹ [Am. jurist (1777-1864), Chief Justice of [the United States 1836].

Tanganyika: tăn'ja-ni'ka¹; tăn'gä-ni'kä² [Lake of Central Africa].

tangelo: tan'ji-lō¹; tăn'ge-lō² [A hybrid fruit of the common *tangerine* and the grapefruit or *pomelo*].

tangent: tan'jent¹; tăn'gēt² [Touching a surface or curve at a single point].—**tangential:** tan-jen'shel¹; tăn-gēn'shal² [Pert. to a tangent].

Tangerine: tan'jər-in'¹; tăn'ger-in'² [1. A native of Tangier. 2. [t-] A small red-skinned orange].

Tangier: tan-jūr'¹; tăn-gēr'² [Moroccan seaport].

tango: tan'go¹; tăn'go² [A Sp.-Am. dance].

2: wōlf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Tanhumeth: tan-hiū'meth¹; tăn-hū'mēth² [Bible].—**Tanis:** tē'nīs¹; tǎ'nīs² [Apocrypha].

Tanit: tǎ'nīt¹; tǎ'nīt² [Carthaginian goddess].

Tannhäuser: tǎn'hei-zēr¹; tǎn'hōi-ser² [1. Ger. crusader of 13th century. 2. A knight in old Ger. legend, the subject of an opera by Wagner].

tansy: tan'zī¹; tǎn'gy² [A coarse, aromatic, bitter herb of the Old World].

Tantalus: tan'ta-lūs¹; tǎn'ta-lūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Zeus and Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe].

tantivy: tan-tiv'ī¹; tǎn-tiv'y². *M.* tan'tiv-i¹—so also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849), but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tan-tiv'ī [A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed].

tao [Chin.]: tǎ'o¹; tǎ'o² [The "way"]. See the next word. [of China].

Taolism, Taouism: tau'izm¹; tou'izm² [One of the four principal religions]

tapestry: tap'es-trī¹; tǎp'ēs-try². Used by Milton (1649) and Dryden (1700) as a dissyllable. By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) indicated taps'trī; Walker (1791) taps'trī or tap'es-trī, but he adds: "Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word" [An ornamental figured cloth designed for display on the walls of a building].

Taphath: tē'fath¹; tǎ'fāth² [Bible].—**Taphnes:** taf'nīz¹; tǎf'nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Taphon:** tē'fēn¹; tǎ'fōn² [Apocrypha].—**Taphua:** taf'yu-a¹; tǎf'yu-a² [Douai Bible].

tiopoca: tap'i-ō'kē¹; tǎp'i-ō'ea² [An edible starchy substance obtained from cassava by heat]. [having a flexible snout].

tapir: tē'pēr¹; tǎ'pīr² [A herbivorous mammal allied to the hog and

tapis [Fr.]: ta-pī¹; tǎ-pī², *E., I., & St.; C. & M.* tap'is¹; *Standard & W.* tē'pis¹; *Wr. & Smart* tap'ī. By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) tǎ'pī; Webster (1828) tē'pis¹ [Table-cloth: used especially in the phrase *on the tapis*, under consideration]. Compare FRACAS.

Tappan: tap'an¹; tǎp'an² [Am. family name].

Tappuah: ta-piū'a¹ or tap'yu-ā¹; tǎ-pū'ā² or tǎp'yu-ā² [Bible].

Tara: tǎ'ra¹; tǎ'rā² [Irish village in Meath county, ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland till the 6th cent.].

Tarah: tē'rū¹ or tar'ū¹; tǎ'rā² or tǎr'ā² [Bible].—**Taralah:** tar'a-lā¹; tǎr'a-lā² [Bible]. [TARANTULA.]

tarantella: tar'an-tel'ē¹; tǎr'an-tēl'ē² [A Neapolitan dance]. Compare

tarantula: ta-ran'tiu-lā¹; ta-rǎn'tū-lā² [A venomous spider, still popularly but erroneously believed to produce tar'ant-ism (tar'ant-izm¹; tǎr'ant-izm²), or the dancing-disease, by its bite].

Taraxacum: ta-raks'a-kum¹; ta-rǎks'a-cūm² [A stemless herb with toothed leaves and solitary yellow heads, as the dandelion].

Tardigrada: tǎr'di-grē'dā¹ or tar-dig'rē-dā¹; tǎr'di-grā'dā² or tǎr-dīg'rā-dā² [A division of mammals that includes the sloths].

Tarea: tē'ri-a¹ or tē-rī'a¹; tǎ're-a² or ta-rē'a² [Bible].

2: ǎrt, ǎpe, fǎt, fāre, fǎst, whǎt, ǎll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; thin, this.

Targum: tār'gum¹ or tar-gūm¹; tār'gūm² or tār-gūm² [An ancient translation in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew].

Tarifa: tā-rī'fa¹; tā-rī'fā² [Sp. seaport].

tarlatan: tār'lə-tən¹; tār'la-tan² [Transparent muslin for women's wear].

Tarnopol: tar-nō'pəl¹; tār-nō'pōl² [Town in Galicia].

Tarnow: tār'nuv¹; tār'nov² [Town in Galicia].

[was coated with tar].

tarpaulin: tar-pē'lin¹; tār-pā'lin² [A water-proof canvas; originally, can-

Tarpeia: tar-pī'ə¹; tār-pē'a² [Daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome].—**Tarpeian:** tar-pī'yan¹; tār-pē'yan² [Designating a cliff upon Capitoline Hill at Rome, at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried].

Tarpelites: tār'pel-aits¹; tār'pēl-its² [Bible].

Tarquín: tār'kwín¹; tār'kwín² [Etrurian family which supplied the fifth and seventh kings of Rome].

Tarshish: tār'shish¹; tār'shish² [Bible].—**Tarsus:** tār'sus¹; tār'sūs² [Bible].—**Tartak:** tār'tak¹; tār'tāk² [Bible].—**Tartan:** tār'ten¹; tār'tan² [Bible].

Tartar¹: tūr'tər¹; tār'tar² [Same as TATAR].

Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called "*Tartar*" race is properly *Tatar*, and they are now endeavouring to restore this, its correct orthography. . . . When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe, the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror: "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus."

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. ii, p. 38. [s. 1867.]

tartar²: tūr'tər¹; tār'tar² [A yellow incrustation that forms on the teeth].

Tartarean: tar-tē'ri-en¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Pertaining to TARTARUS; infernal].

Tartarian: tar-tē'ri-en¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Same as TARTARIAN].

tartaric: tar-tar'ik¹; tār-tār'ie² [Pert. to TARTAR (q. v.)].

Tartarus: tār'tə-rus¹; tār'ta-rūs² [1. In myth, the place of punishment in the lower world. 2. The son of Æther and Ge].

Tartary: tār'tə-rī¹; tār'ta-ry² [A region of Asia and central Europe].

Tartufe: tar-tuf'¹; tār-tuf'², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St.* tār-tūf'¹ [A hypocritical character in Molière's comedy of the same name].

Taschereau: tāsh'ə-rō'¹; tāsh'e-rō'² [1. Canadian cardinal (1820-98). 2. Canadian jurist and chief justice (1836-1911)].

[posed].

task: task¹; tās². See ASK [An amount of labor required by duty or im-

Tasman: tās'mān¹; tās'mān² [Dutch navigator (1603-59); discoverer of Tasmania and New Zealand (1642)].

[wealth of Australia].

Tasmania: taz-mē'nī-a¹; tās-mā'nī-a² [An island State in the Common-

tassel: tas'l¹; tās'l². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) tes'l¹. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (1784) gives a list of words in which a is pronounced like o and includes this, but qualifies it—"an ornament; not so in tassel for tiercel, a species of hawk. See 'Romeo and Juliet' (act ii, sc. 2)" [A pendent ornament].

Tasso: tas'o¹ or (*It.*) tās'so¹; tās'o² or (*It.*) tās'so² [Either of two It. poets: (1) 1493-1569; (2) 1544-95].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Tatar: *tä'tär*¹; *tä'tär*² [A member of the Turkic branch of mankind that embraces the Turks, Cossacks, Kirghis, and Tatars]. See **TARTAR**.—**Tatarian:** *tä'tär-an*¹; *tä-tä'ri-an*² [Pert. to the Tartars].—**Tatary:** *tä'tär-r*¹; *tä'tär-y*² [Same as **TARTAR**].

Tatnai: *tät'nai*¹ or *-ni-ai*¹; *tät'n*² or *-na-i*² [Bible]. [armadillo].

tatou: *ta-tü*¹; *tä-tü*², *Standard & W.; C., E., & I.* *tät'ü*¹; *M.* *tä'tu*¹ [An

Tattenai: *tät'i-nai*¹; *tät'e-ni*² [Bible (R. V.)].

tatterdemallion: *tät'är-di-mäl'yön*¹; *tät'er-de-mäl'yon*², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* *tät'är-di-mäl'ien*¹; *E., I., & M.* *tät'är-di-mäl'ien*¹ [A person wearing torn clothing]. [the pigeon].

taube [Ger.]: *tau'bä*¹; *tau'be*² [A pigeon; also, an aeroplane modeled after

Taubert: *tau'bart*¹; *tau'bert*² [Ger. pianist and composer (1811-91)].

Tachnitz: *tau'n'its*¹; *tau'n'its*² [Ger. publisher (1816-95)].

Taughannock: *tö-gan'äk*¹; *tä-gän'ok*² [A cascade near Cayuga Lake, N. Y.].

taunt: *tänt*¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *tänt*². *E., I., M., & St.* *tönt*¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The latter was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855); the former by Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A bitterly sarcastic speech or an insulting remark].

Taunton: *tön'tän*¹; *tän'ton*² [Eng. city].

Taunton: *tön'tän*¹; *tän'ton*² [City in Massachusetts].

taurin: *tö'rin*¹; *tä'rin*² [A chemical compound].

taurine: *tö'rin*¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or tö'rain*¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; *tä'rin*² or *tä'rin*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to a bull].

Taurus: *tö'rus*¹; *tä'rüs*² [A constellation, the Bull].

[States].

tautog: *tö-tög*¹; *tä-tög*² [A food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United

tautology: *tö-tel'o-ji*¹; *tä-töl'o-gy*² [Unnecessary repetition either of word or sense].—**tautological:** *tö'to-löj'i-käl*¹; *tä'to-lög'i-eäl*² [Characterized by tautology].

tautophony: *tö-tef'o-ni*¹; *tä-töf'o-ny*² [Repetition of the same sound].

Tavernier: *ta'vär'nyē*¹; *tä'vēr'nye*² [Fr. traveler (1605-89)].

[grace].

tawdry: *tö'dri*¹; *tä'dry*²; *not tau'dri*¹ [Showy but lacking in elegance and

tawny: *tö'ni*¹; *tä'ny*² [Of a brownish yellow color like a tanned hide].

taxiarch: *taks'i-ärk*¹; *täks'i-ärk*² [In ancient Greece, the commander of a division of an army].

taxidermal: *taks'i-dür'mäl*¹; *täks'i-dēr'mäl*² [Pert. to taxidermy].—**taxidermist:** *taks'i-dür'mist*¹; *täks'i-dēr'mist*² [One expert in taxidermy].

taxidermy: *taks'i-dür'mi*¹; *täks'i-dēr'my*² [The art of preserving dead animals, as by mounting their skins].

taximeter: *taks-im'i-tär*¹; *täks-im'e-ter*², but more frequently heard *taks'i-mi'tär*¹ [A device for measuring distances and recording fares].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

tayho: tē-hō¹; tū-hō² [A hunters' cry indicating that a stag has left its cover]. Compare TALLYHO.

tayo: tū'yo¹; tū'yo² [An apron-shaped garment consisting of a fringe strung with beads, etc.: worn by Indians of Spanish America].

Tazewell: taz'wel¹; táz'wél² [A county in Illinois or in Virginia].

tazza [It.]: tāt'sa¹; tāt'sā² [A flat ornamental cup].

Tchad: chād¹; chād² [A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, Africa].

Tchaikowsky: ʃai-kef'ski¹; ʃi-kōf'skŷ² [Same as TSCHAIKOWSKY].

Tchataldja: ʃa-tāld'ya¹; ʃā-tāld'yā² [A fortified town near Constantinople].

Tchebysheff: ʃeb'1-ʃef¹; ʃeb'y-shēf² [Rus. mathematician (1821-94)].

Tchernyshevsky: ʃer-ni-ʃef'ski¹; ʃēr-nŷ-shēf'skŷ² [Rus. political writer and novelist (1828-99)].

Tchoukchis, Tchukchis, Tschuktschis: ʃūk'ʃiz¹; ʃuk'ʃiŷ² [One of a Mongolian people inhabiting the arctic coast of northeastern Asia].

tea: tī¹; tē² [*Tea*, an Indian drink made with the leaf of a shrub, etc. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. (London, 1676)].

Though old Pepys did not get his first cup of *tea* till 1661, the "Mercurius Politicus" of two years earlier has an advertisement of "That excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*, is sold at the Sultanes Head Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange," [London].

TWINING *Tea and the Tea Table* p. 8. [London, n. d.]

Pope ("Rape of the Lock," canto iii, l. 7) rimes *tea* with *obey*, and with *bohea*:

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*

To muse, and spill her solitary *tea*.

POPE *Epistle to Miss Blount* l. 13. The original English pronunciation *tay* indicated by this spelling (see quotation from Twining, above) was retained in rime as late as 1762 ("Gentleman's Magazine," April), and in dialect it is still current.

teach, teak, teal, team. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: tēch¹, tēch²; tīk¹, tēk²; tīl¹, tēl²; tīm¹, tēm².

[fabrie].

tear¹: tār¹; tār² [A rent made, as by pulling apart a cotton, linen, or other

tear²: tīr¹; tēr² [A drop of fluid which flows from the eyes].

tease: tīz¹; tēs² [To annoy or irritate by petty acts, jests, etc.].

teat: tīt¹; tēt². So indicated by modern lexicographers and by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation tīt¹; tīt², was noted by Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), and Webster (1828), and is still heard dialectically [The protuberance on the breast; the mammary gland].

teazel: tī'zl¹; tē'sl² [1. Machine for dressing cloth. 2. A plant growing a prickly flower-head used in dressing cloth]. **teasel:**

Tebah: tī'bā¹; tē'ba² [Bible].—**Teballah:** teb'a-lai'ā¹ or te-bal'yā¹; tēb'a-l'ā² or tē-bāl'yā² [Bible].—**Tebbath:** teb'afh¹; tēb'āth² [Douai Bible].—**Tebeth:** tī'beth¹; tē'bēth² [Bible].

technic: tek'nīk¹; tē'e'nie² [Same as TECHNIQUE].

technique: tek-nīk¹; tē'e-nīk² [Manner of artistic performance; also, the details of mechanical skill in artistic work].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; in̄k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; tull, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

techy: tech'i¹; tēch'y² [Likely to vex; irritable; peevish].—**techiness:** tech'i-nēs¹; tēch'i-nēs² [The state of being techy].

teectrices: tek-trui'siz¹ or tek'tri-siz¹; tēc-tri'cēs² or tē'e'tri-cēs² [The feathers that cover the wing-feathers of a bird].

Tecumseh: ti-kum'sə¹; te-ēum'se² [1. Amerind chief of the Shawnee tribe (1768-1813). 2. Cities in Neb. and Okla.].

Te Deum [L.]: ti di'um¹; tē dē'um² [An ancient Christian hymn sung in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches].

tedious: ti'di-us¹; tē'di-ūs², *Standard, E., M., St., & W.; C. & W.* ti'dyus¹; *I.* tid'yus¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ti'dyus¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ti'di-us¹ [Causing weariness; moving slowly].

tedium: ti'di-um¹; tē'di-ūm². *Wr.* (1859-86) ti'di-um, *not* tid'yum¹ as claimed by some orthoepists [The state of being tedious].

teepee: ti'pī¹; tē'pē² [The conical lodge or tent of the Amerind].

teeth (n.): tiḥh¹; tēth² [Plural of TOOTH].

teeth, teethe (v.): tiḥh¹; tēth² [To cut or develop teeth].—**teething:** tiḥh'ing¹; tēth'ing² [The process or period of cutting the first growth of teeth].

Tephaphnehes: ti-haf'ni-hiz¹; te-hāf'ne-hēs² [Bible].

Teheran: tē'he-rān¹; te'hē-rān² [Pers. city].

Tehinnah: ti-hin'ā¹; te-hīn'ā² [Bible].

Tehuacan: tē'wa-kān¹; te'wā-eān² [Mex. town].

Tehuantepec: tē-wān'tē-pek¹; te-wān'te-pēe² [Mex. city, gulf, and isthmus].

Teian: ti'an¹; tē'an² [Pert. to Teos].

Teignmouth: tin'muḥh¹; tīn'mūth² [Eng. seaport].

tekel: ti'kel¹; tē'kēl² [Bible. Compare MENE].—**Tekoa:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoah:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoite:** ti-kō'ait¹; te-kō'it² [Bible].—**Tel-abib:** tel'ā-bib¹; tēl'ā-bib² [Bible].—**Telah:** ti'lā¹; tē'lā² [Bible].—**Telaím:** ti-lē'im¹; te-lā'im² [Bible]. [Ajax].

Telamon: tel'ā-mēn¹; tēl'ā-mōn² [Legendary king of Salamis; father of telary].

telary: tel'ā-rī¹; tēl'ā-ry², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & W.* ti'lā-rī¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) tel'ā-rī¹ [Pertaining to or resembling a web].

Telassar: ti-las'ar¹; te-lās'ar² [Bible (R. V.)].

Telchines: tel-koi'niz¹; tēl-ei'nēs² [In Gr. myth, cultivators of the soil, sorcerers, workers in metal, ministers of the gods, etc., assigned to Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes].

telegraph (n. & v.): tel'i-graf¹; tēl'e-grāf² [I. n. An instrument for transmitting messages or signals at a distance by electricity. II. v. To send by telegraph; also, to communicate by signals].

telegrapher: ti-leg'ra-far¹ or tel'i-graf'ar¹; te-lēg'ra-fer² or tel'e-grāf'er². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who sends messages by telegraph; a telegraphic operator].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sin; chin, this.

telegraphist: tɪ-leg'ra-fist¹; te-lēg'ra-fist². The pronunciation tel'i-graf'-ist¹ is also occasionally heard [A telegrapher].

telegraphy: tɪ-leg'ra-fi¹ or tel'i-graf-i¹; te-lēg'ra-fy² or tēl'e-ḡraf-y² [The science or process of using or making telegraphs].

Tel-el-Kebir: tel'-el-kɪ-bīr¹; tēl'ēl-ke-bīr² [Egypt. hamlet where Brit. defeated Arabi Pasha, 1882].

Telem: tī'lem¹; tē'lēm² [Bible].

[and Penelope].

Telemachus: tɪ-lem'ə-kus¹; te-lēm'a-ēus² [In Gr. myth, the son of Ulysses

telemeter: tɪ-lem'i-tər¹; te-lēm'e-ter² [An instrument for determining distances].

[final causes or design].

teleology: tel'ɪ-el'ō-jɪ¹; tēl'e-ōl'ō-gy². Wr. tī'li-el'ō-jɪ¹ [The doctrine of

teleosaur: tel'ɪ-o-sēr¹; tēl'e-o-sār². Wr. tī'li-o-sēr¹ [One of a family of extinct crocodilian reptiles].

telepathic: tel'ɪ-paθ'h'ik¹; tēl'e-pāθ'h'ie² [Pert. to telepathy].—**telepathist:** tɪ-lep'ə-thist¹; te-lēp'a-thist². C. tel'ɪ-paθ-h'ist¹ [A believer in telepathy].—**telepathy:** tɪ-lep'ə-θɪ¹; te-lēp'a-θy². C. tel'ɪ-paθ-h'ɪ¹ [The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance without the use of any means known to physical or psychological science].

telephone (n. & v.): tel'ɪ-fōn¹; tēl'e-fōn² [I. n. An instrument for reproducing sound at a distant point. II. v. To send or talk to by telephone].

telephonic: tel'ɪ-fən'ik¹; tēl'e-fōn'ie² [Pert. to the telephone].

[phone].

telephonist: tel'ɪ-fōn-ist¹; tēl'e-fōn-ist² [One skilled in the use of the tele-

telephony: tɪ-lef'ō-nɪ¹; te-lēf'ō-ny², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; C. tel'ɪ-fō-nɪ¹ [The art or process of communicating by telephone].

telescopic: tɪ-les'ko-pist¹, *Standard, E., M., & W.*, or tel'ɪ-skōp-ist¹, C. & Wr.; te-lēs'eo-pist² or tēl'e-seōp-ist². I. tel'ɪ-skep'ist¹ [One who is skilled in using the telescope].

[art of using or making telescopes].

telescoping: tɪ-les'ko-pɪ¹ or tel'ɪ-skō-pɪ¹; te-lēs'eo-py² or tēl'e-seō-py² [The

teletich: tel'ɪ-stik¹; tēl'e-stīe², *Standard & St.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* te-lēs'tik¹ [An acoustic in which the significant letters are at the end of the line].

Tel-haresha, Tel Haresha: tel'-hə-rī'shə¹; tēl'-ha-rē'shə² [Bible].—

Tel-harsa, Tel Harsa: tel'-hār'sə¹; tēl'-hār'sə² [Bible].

[ment].

tellurium: te-liū'rɪ-um¹; tē-lū'rɪ-ūm² [A rare non-metallic chemical ele-

Tellus: tel'us¹; tēl'ūs² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the earth].

Tel-mela, Tel Mela: tel'-mə'lə¹; tēl'-mē'la² [Bible].—**Tel-melah:** tel'-mɪ'lə¹; tēl'-mē'lā² [Bible].

[stan].

Telugu: tel'ū-gū¹; tēl'ū-ḡū² [A Dravidian dialect of east-central Hindu-

Tema: tɪ'mə¹; tē'mə² [Bible].—**Temah:** tɪ'mā¹; tē'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—

Teman: tɪ'mən¹; tē'mən² [Bible].—**Temani:** tem'ə-nai¹ or tɪ'ma-nai¹; tē'ma-nɪ² or tē'ma-nɪ² [Bible].—**Temanite:** tɪ'mən-aɪ¹; tē'man-īt² [Bible].—**Temeni:** tem'ɪ-nai¹ or tɪ'm-nai¹; tē'm-e-nɪ² or tē'me-nɪ² [Bible].

Temesvar: tem'esh-vār¹; tē'm'esh-vār² [Hung. royal free city].

Tempe: tem'pɪ¹; tē'm'pē² [A beautiful valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, Greece].—**Tempean:** tem-pi'an¹; tē'm-pē'an² [Resembling the vale of Tempe].

2: wɒlf; dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊl, rʌle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

tempera [It.]: tem'pē-ra¹; tēm'pē-rā² [Painting in distemper].

temperament: tem'pēr-a-ment¹; tēm'pēr-a-mēnt². Avoid tem'prā-mēnt¹ as illiterate [Natural disposition]. So also its relative tem'per-a-men'tal: not tem'prā-men'tel.¹ [tion as regards heat or cold].

temperature: tem'pār-a-čhur¹ or -tiūr¹; tēm'pēr-a-čhur² or -tūr² [Condi-tempest: tem'pest¹; tēm'pēst² [A storm of great violence]. [Pert. to a tempest].

tempestuous: tem-pes'chu-us¹ or -tiu-us¹; tēm-pēs'chū-ūs² or -tū-ūs²

temporal: tem'po-rāl¹; tēm'po-rāl² [Pert. to affairs civil and political].

temporale: tem'po-rē'lī¹; tēm'po-rā'lē² [That part of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices for the ecclesiastical year]. [permanently].

temporarily: tem'po-rā-rī-lī¹; tēm'po-rā-rī-ly² [For the time only; not

tenable: ten'a-blī¹; tēn'a-blī²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries.

By Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827) tī'nā-blī¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Capable of being held or defended].

tenacious: tī-nē'shūs¹; te-nā'shūs² [Holding fast, as to one's rights; also, adhesive; retentive]. [purpose].

tenacity: tī-nas'ī-tī¹; te-nāč'i-ty² [Firmness or persistency of hold or

Tenasserim: tī-nas'ar-im¹; te-nās'er-īm² [A division and river in India].

tenebræ: ten'ī-brī¹; tēn'e-brē² [The matins and lauds sung in the Roman Catholic Church during Holy Week]. [Island in the Ægean Sea].

Tenedos: ten'ī-des¹ or (Gr.) ten'ī-thōs¹; tēn'e-dōs² or (Gr.) ten'e-thōs²

Tenerife, Teneriffe: ten'ar-īf¹; tēn'er-īf² [An island of the Canary group].

tenet: ten'et¹; tēn'ēt²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) tī'net¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Any opinion or doctrine held as true].

Teniers: ten'yerz¹ or (Fr.) tā-nyār¹ or tā-nyē¹; tēn'yers² or (Fr.) te-nyēr² or te-nyē² [Either of two Flemish genre-painters (1582-1649); (1610-90)].

Tenniel: ten'ī-el¹; tēn'ī-ēl² [Eng. cartoonist and illustrator (1820-1914): on the staff of "Punch" (1851-1901)]. [to make a joint].

tenon: ten'an¹; tēn'on² [A piece of timber for insertion in another timber

tenor: ten'ar¹; tēn'or² [1. General drift or purport. 2. The highest adult male voice in singing].

tenore [It.]: tē-nō'rē¹; te-nō're² [Same as TENOR].

tenuate: ten'yu-ēt¹; tēn'yū-āt² [To thin out; hence, weaken]. [substance].

tenuity: tī-niū'ī-tī¹; te-nū'ī-ty² [Want of thickness or depth; lacking

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

tenure: ten'yur¹; tɛn'yur². *I. & St.* ten'yūr¹, also Cooley (1863) and Cull (1864). By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) tɪ'nūr¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The act of holding in general; control of that which is one's own].

teocalli: tɪ'o-kal'ɪ¹ or tɛ'o-kāl'yī¹; tɛ'o-ɕāl'i² or tɛ'o-ɕāl'yī² [A pyramidal mound used for public services in ancient Mexico and Central America].

Teos: tɪ'es¹; tɛ'ɔs² [Ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor].

teosinte [Mex.]: tɪ'o-sin'tɪ¹; tɛ'o-sɪn'te² [A Mex. and Cent.-Am. grass nearly allied to Indian corn]. [able for teocallis].

Teotihuacan: tɛ'o-tɪ'wa-kān'ɪ¹; tɛ'o-tɪ'wā-ɕān'ɪ² [Mex. plateau remark-

tepee: tɪ'pɪ¹ or tɛp'ɪ¹; tɛ'pɛ² or tɛp'ɛ² [Same as TEEPEE].

tepefy: tɛp'ɪ-fai¹; tɛp'e-fy² [To make tepid].

tepid: tɛp'ɪd¹; tɛp'id² [Moderately warm].

tepor: tɛp'ər¹, *Standard, C., & Jameson, or* tɪ'pər¹, *E., I., W., & W.*; tɛp'-or² or tɛ'pɔr². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) tɪ'pər¹ [Agreeable warmth].

Terah: tɪ'rā¹; tɛ'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Teraphim:** tɛr'ə-fim¹; tɛr'a-fīm² [Bible].—**Tereah:** tɪ'resh¹; tɛ'rɛsh² [Bible]. [Ares].

Tereus: tɪ'rūs¹ or tɪ'n-us¹; tɛ'rɪs² or tɛ're-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king, son of

tergiversate: tūr'jɪ-vər-sɛt¹; tɛr'gi-ver-sāt². By Bailey (1732) *tergiver'-sate*; Fenning (1760) *tergiversate'*; Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tūr'jɪ-vər-sɛt¹; Perry (1777) tɛr'jɪv'ər-sɛt¹; Todd (1878) and (1844) tūr'jɪ-vɪr'sɛt¹ [To practise evasion; adopt subterfuges].

tergiversation: tūr'jɪ-vər-sɛ'shən¹; tɛr'gi-ver-sā'shon². Compare TERGIVERSATE [The evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge].

Tergnier: tārn'yi-ē¹; tārn'yi-ē² [Fr. town]. [ing woman].

termagant: tūr'mə-gənt¹; tɛr-ma-gant² [A turbulent, abusive, or scold-

Termonde: tɛr'mōnd¹; tɛr'mōnd² [Belg. town].

Terpsichore: tɪrp-sɪk'o-rɪ¹; tɛrp-sɛ'o-rɛ² [The Muse of dancing].

Terpsichorean: tɪrp'sɪ-ko-rɪ'an¹; tɛrp'sɪ-ɕo-rɛ'an² [Of or relating to the Muse of dancing]. [1524].

Terrail: tārn'ra'ɪ¹; tɛr'rā'ɪ² [Fr. knight, the Chevalier de Bayard (1475-
terrain, terrane: tɛr'ən¹ or tɛ-rən¹; tɛr'ān² or tɛ-rān² [A tract of country considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose, as used in military tactics].

terraqueous: tɛ-rɛ'kwɪ-us¹; tɛ-rā'kwe-ūs² [Containing land and water].

Terre Haute: tɛr'ɪ hōt¹; tɛr'e hōt² [City in Ind.].

terreplein: tɛr'plɛn¹; tɛr'plɛn² [One of several parts of field-fortifications].

terrine: tɛ-rɪn¹; tɛ-rɪn² [An earthenware jar for table delicacies].

Tersanctus: tɛr-sən'k'tus¹; tɛr-sān'ɕtūs² [Same as TRISAGION].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōɔk, bōɔt; fɔll, rɪlɛ, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪn'k; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

tertiary: tŭr'shi-ē-rī¹; tēr'shi-ā-ry² [**I. a.** Third in degree or standing. **II. n.** [T-] One of the systems in geological science].

Tertius: tŭr'shi-us¹; tēr'shi-ūs² [Bible].—**Tertullus:** tar-tul'us¹; ter-tŭl'ūs² [Bible]. [inventor (1857-)].

Tesla: tes'la¹; tēs'la²; frequently mispronounced tez'la¹ [Am. electrical

testamur [L.]: tes-tē'mur¹; tēs-tā'mŭr² [A certificate of proficiency given at an Eng. university: literally, we testify]. [death].

testator: tes-tē'tor¹; tēs-tā'tōr² [A man who leaves a will, in force at his

testudo [L.]: tes-tiŭ'do¹; tēs-tŭ'do² [A screen to protect soldiers].

tetanus: tet'a-nus¹; tēt'a-nŭs² [An infectious disease marked by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles].

tête-à-tête [Fr.]: tēt'a-tēt'¹; tet'a-tet'² [**I. a.** Literally, "head to head"; being face to face, as in confidential conversation. **II. n.** A private interview].

Tethys: ti'this¹; tē'thys² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus].

tetra-: tet'ra-¹; tēt'ra-² [From the Greek *τετρα-* (*tetra-*), combining form of Gr. *tetrapēs* (*tettarēs*), four: used in scientific nomenclature, as in chemistry, to indicate the presence of four atoms or equivalents of that which follows; as, **tetra-bromophenolphthalein**, a crystalline compound obtained from an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein (see **PHENOL**; **PHTHALEIN**) by bromin (see **BROMIN**) in acetic acid (see **ACETIC**).

tetragon: tet'ra-gen¹; tēt'ra-gŏn² [A figure having four angles].—**tetragonal:** ti-trag'o-nal¹; te-trăg'o-nal² [Having four angles or sides].

tetragyn: tet'ra-jin¹; tēt'ra-gŷn² [A perfect plant having four pistils].

tetrahedral: tet'ra-hī'dral¹; tēt'ra-hē'dral² [Having four sides].

tetralogy: ti-tral'o-ji¹; te-trăl'o-gy² [In ancient Greece, a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric; by extension, a series of four related dramas].

tetrarch: tet'rărk¹, *Standard, C., M., & St., or ti'trărk¹, E., I., W., & Wr.;* tēt'răre² or tē'trăre². By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Entick (1764) *tet'rarch*; but Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *ti'trărk¹*; Smart (1840) *tet'rărk¹*. [**1.** The governor of the fourth of a Rom. or Gr. province. **2.** In the Greek army the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx].

tetrarchate: tet'rărk-ēt¹ or ti'trărk-ēt¹; tēt'răre-āt² or tē'trăre-āt². Formerly *ti-trăr'hēt¹* and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [Same as **TETRARCHY**].

tetrarchy: tet'rărk-i¹; tēt'răre-y². Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835) *ti'trăr-ki¹* [The office, district, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch].

tetrastich: tet'ra-stik¹; tēt'ra-stīe² [A poem or stanza of four lines].

tetrastyle: tet'ra-stail¹; tēt'ra-stŷl² [A building, as a temple, having four pillars in its portico].

Tetrazzini: tet'rat-sī'nī¹; tēt'răt-sī'nī² [It. prima donna (1874-)].

Teucer: tiŭ'ser¹; tŭ'ger² [**1.** King of Troy. **2.** King of Cyprus, founder of Salamis].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērŭ, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

Taufeldröckh: tɔi'felz-drūk¹; tɔi'fēls-drūk² [The hero of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," an eccentric German who expounds the philosophy of clothes].

Tewkesbury: tiuks'ber-¹; tiuks'bēr-y²—pronounced as three syllables [Eng. borough]. [a paraphrase].

text: tekst¹; tēkst² [The original words of an author as distinguished from

textile: teks'til¹; tēks'til². *E.* teks'tail¹ [A woven fabric].

textual: teks'tiu-al¹ or -chu-al¹; tēks'tū-al² or -chu-al² [Pert. to the text].

th: iθ¹; ɪθ². The digraph *th* assumed from the common spelling is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *pith*, *myth*, opening in *thin*, *think*. It is represented in the common spelling by (1) *th* initial as in *thank*, *thumb*, etc.; (2) *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author*, *method*, *panther*; (3) *th* final as in *bath*, *birth*, *length*, *breath*, *width*, etc. This suffix is a voiceless consonant (-th¹; -th²), except in the plural forms of some nouns which change it to voiced th¹; th²; as, *hath* (-th¹; -th²), *paths* (-thz¹; -ths²). In some Am. and Eng. names, and Fr. words and names the *h* is silent. See THOMAS. In English *th* stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think*, which foreigners often call *tink*, (2) *th* in *then*, which they call *den*. In indicating the pronunciations in this book th¹ or th² is used to indicate the first sound, and th¹ or th² is used to indicate the second. If the words *then*, *they*, *thy*, are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with *d* in *den*, *day*, *die*, while in *think*, *thin*, there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is atonic like *t* in *tink*.

Th has a hard and a soft sound, well known to natives: foreigners must hear it, as it is impossible to mark a mute sound in writing. *Th* sounds (d) in *farthing*, *further*, *fathom*, with their compounds and derivatives.

JAMES BUCHANAN *Essay on English Pronunciation* p. xxi. [London, 1766.]

Thabeel: thē'bi-el¹; thā'be-əl² [Douai Bible].—**Thacasin:** thak'ə-sin¹; thā'ə-sin² [Douai Bible].—**Thaddeus:** thā-d'ūs¹; thā-d'ūs² [Bible].

Thaddæus, Thaddæus: thād'i-us¹; thād'i-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *G.* **Thaddæus:** tā-dē'ūs¹; tā-dē'ūs²; *It.* **Taddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; *Pg.* **Taddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; *Sp.* **Tadeo:** tā-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o².

Thahash: thē'hash¹; thā'hāsh² [Bible].

Thals: thē'is¹; thā'is²; *not* thois¹, *nor* thois² [Athenian courtesan].

Thals: tā'is¹; tā'is²; *not* thois¹, *nor* thois² [An Alexandrian hetæra, the subject of a novel by Anatole France, and of an opera by Massenet].

Thalberg: täl'ber¹; täl'bēr² [Swiss pianist and composer (1812-71)].

thaler: tā'lər¹; tā'ler² [Ger. silver coin; dollar].

[Sages].

Thales: thē'liz¹; thā'lēs² [Gr. philosopher (640-546 B. C.; one of the Seven

Thalia: thā-lai'ə¹; thā-lī'a² [In myth, the Muse of joy; one of the three Graces].

Thamah: thē'mə¹; thā'ma² [Bible].—**Thamar:** thē'mar¹; thā'mār² [Bible].

Thames: temz¹; tēmz² [River in England].

Thames: thēmz¹; thāms² [River in Connecticut].

Thamnata: thām'nə-tā¹; thām'na-tā² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnatha:** thām'nə-thā¹; thām'na-thā² [Apocrypha].—**Thamnathite:** thām'nəth-ait¹; thām'nath-it² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnathsare:** thām'nəth-sērī¹; thām'nath-sārē² [Douai Bible].

than: than¹ or thən¹; thān² or than² [When, as, or if compared with].

Thanehumeth: thān'i-hiū'meth¹; thān'e-hū'mēth² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn: ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *art*: fat, *fāre*; *fust*; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

thanksgiving: thanks^giv'ing¹; thānks^giv'ing². *E., I., M., & St.* thanks-giv'ing¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in Great Britain and indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The chief stress was put on the penult by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) thanks-giv'ing¹ [The act of giving thanks].

Thann: tăn¹; tăn² [Town in Alsace-Lorraine].

Thaphua: thaf'yu-a¹; thăf'yu-a² [Douai Bible].—**Thara**: thē'rā¹ or thar'ā¹; thā'rā² or thă'rā² [Bible].—**Tharaa**: thar'ī-a¹; thă'rā-a² [Douai Bible].—**Tharaca**: thar'ā-ka¹; thă'rā-ka² [Douai Bible].—**Tharana**: thar'ā-na¹; thă'rā-na² [Bible].—**Tharela**: thar'ī-la¹; thă'rē-la² [Douai Bible]. [birth of the Delian Apollo].

Thargelia: thar-jī'l-a¹; thă-r-gē'li-a² [Athenian festival in honor of the

Thargelion [Gr.]: thar-jī'l-en¹; thă-r-gē'li-ōn² [The fifth Attic month].

Tharra: thar'ā¹; thă'rā² [Apocrypha].—**Tharseas**: thar-sī'as¹; thă-r-sē'as² [Douai Bible].—**Tharshish**: thăr'shish¹; thă'r'shish² [Bible].—**Tharsus**: thăr'sus¹; thă'r'sus² [Bible].—**Thassi**: thas'āi¹; thă's'ī² [Apocrypha].

that: that¹; thăt². See TH [The (one) specially designated].

My lords, with humble submission, that that I say, is this: that that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships.

RICHARD STEELE in *The Spectator* no. 80.

thatch: thach¹; thăch² [A covering of straw, flags, or reeds bound or woven together so as to form a roof].

Thathanai: thē-thān'ī-ai¹; thā-thăn'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

thaumaturge: thē'mā-tūrj¹; thă'mā-tūrj² [One who performs wonders or miracles; a conjurer or magician].—**thaumaturgist**: thē'mā-tūr'jist¹; thă'mā-tūr'jist² [A thaumaturge].—**thaumaturgy**: thē'mā-tūr'ji¹; thă'mā-tūr'gy² [The art of working wonders]. [thing that is frozen].

thawing: thē'ing¹; thă'ing²; not (vulgarly) thēr'ing¹ [The melting of some-

the: thī¹, thē², emphatic or alone; thī¹, thē², unemphatic before a vowel; thē¹, thē², unemphatic before a consonant [Marking a known object, or one already mentioned; belonging to a particular class].

theater, theatre: thī'a-tēr¹; thē'a-ter². The accentuation and pronunciation thī-ē'tēr¹, traced to Lydgate (1412-20) by Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford: 1912), survives in vulgar use. Another pronunciation—thē'a-er¹ dates from Spenser's time ("Ruins of Time," 1591).

The spelling *theatre* was common to Chaucer (circa 1374-1400), and the form *theater* to Fleming (1587), Spenser (1591), Shakespeare (1602), and Heywood (1634).

Theater, A place made halfe round, where people sate to behoid solemne games and plaies. COCKERAM *English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623.]

Thebaid: thī-bē'id¹; thē-bā'id² [The territory about Egyptian Thebes].

Thebes: thībz¹; thēbz²; not thī'bīz¹ [The ancient capital of Upper Egypt].

Thebez: thī'bez¹; thē'bēz² [Bible].—**Thecoe**: thī-kō'ī¹; thē-ē'ē² [Apocrypha].—**Thecua**: thī-kiū'ā¹; thē-ē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Thecuath**: thī-kiū'ēth¹; thē-ē'ath² [Douai Bible].—**Thecue**: thī-kiū'ī¹; thē-ē'ē² [Douai Bible].—**Thecutes**: thī-kiū'āits¹; thē-ē'īts² [Douai Bible].

thee: thī¹; thē². Originally the *e* was short but was lengthened by stress. Distinguish from THĒ [The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular; now archaic except in poetry or elevated prose].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Theglath=phalasar: theg^ulath=fə-lē'sər¹; thēg^ulath=fə-lā'sar² [Douai Bible].

thein, theine: thī'n¹, -in¹ or -īn¹; thē'in², -in² or -īn² [The alkaloid contained in the tea-plant].
their: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr¹ [Belonging to them; not used absolutely].

theirs: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr¹ [Belonging to them; not used attributively].

Theiss: tais¹; tīs² [Same as TISZA].

Thelasar: thī-lē'sər¹; thē-lā'sar² [Bible].—**Thelersas:** thī-lūr'səs¹; thē-lēr'sas² [Apocrypha].—**Thelgath-phalnasar:** thel'gath-fal-nē'sər¹; thēl'gāth-fāl-nā'sar² [Douai Bible].

them: them¹; thēm². Compare **THEME** [Those persons or things mentioned or understood].

Theman: thī'mən¹; thē'man² [Apocrypha].—**Themani:** thēm'a-nai¹; thēm'a-nī² [Douai Bible].—**Themanite:** thēm'a-nait¹; thēm'a-nit² [Douai Bible].

theme: thīm¹; thēm² [A subject or discourse].

Themis: thī'mis¹; thē'mis² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Zeus; the personification of divine justice].

Themistocles: thī-mis'to-klīz¹; thē-mis'to-elēs² [Athenian statesman and soldier (514?-449 B. C.)].

then: then¹; thēn² [*I. adv.* At that time. *II. conj.* For that reason].

thence: thens¹; thēnç² [From that place].

thenceforth: thens'fērth¹ or thens'fōrth²; thēnç'fōrth² or thēnç'fōrth². See O [From that time forth].

Theobald: thī'o-bēld¹; thē'o-bald² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Theobald: tē'o-bālth¹; tē'o-bālth²; D. **Tiebout:** tī'baut¹; tē'bout²; F. **Thibaut:** tī'bōt¹; tē'bōt²; G. **Diethold:** dīt'bōlt¹; dēt'bōlt²; **Theobald:** tē'o-bālt¹; tē'o-bālt²; It. Sp. **Teobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'doi¹; tē'o-bāl'do²; L. **Theobaldus:** thī'o-bēl'dūs¹; thē'o-bāl'dūs²; Pg. **Theobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'doi¹; tē'o-bāl'do²; Sw. **Theobald:** tē'o-bāld¹; tē'o-bāld².

Theocanus: thī-ek'a-nūs¹; thē-ōe'a-nūs² [Apocrypha].

theocracy: thī-ek'rə-si¹; thē-ōe'rə-çy². M. thī'o-kre'si¹ [A state or government administered by ecclesiastics].

theocracy: thī-ek'rə-si¹; thē-ōe'rə-sy² [The mixed worship of many gods].

Theocritus: thī-ek'ri-tūs¹; thē-ōe'ri-tūs² [Gr. poet (3d century B. C.)].

Theodas: thī'o-das¹; thē'o-dās² [Douai Bible].

theodicy: thī-ed'i-si¹; thē-ōd'i-çy² [A branch of philosophy that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul].

theodolite: thī-ed'o-lait¹; thē-ōd'o-lit² [A surveying instrument].

Theodora: thī'o-dō'ra¹; thē'o-dō'ra² [A feminine personal name].

Theodore: thī'o-dēr¹; thē'o-dōr². See O [A masculine personal name].

Dan. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; D. **Theodorus:** tē'o-dō'rūs¹; tē'o-dō'rūs²; F. **Theodore:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; G. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; **Theodora** (*fem.*); Gr. It. Sp. **Teodoro:** tē'o-dō'ro¹; tē'o-dō'ro²; **Teodora** (*fem.*); Pol. Rus. **Feodor:** fē'o-dōr¹; fē'o-dōr²; Sw. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr².

2: wōlf, dç; bōok, bōot; full, rùle, cùre, büt, búrn; òil, bōy; ðo, ðem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

Theodoric, Theodorick: *thi*-ed'o-rik¹; *the*-dō'o-rie² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Theodoric:** *tē*"dō"rik¹; *tē*"dō"rie²; G. **Theodorich:** *tē*-dō'ri-ri¹; *tē*-dō'ri-ri²; It. **Theodorico:** *tē*"o-dō-rī'ko¹; *tē*"o-dō-rī'eo²; L. **Theodoricus:** *thi*"o-dō-rai'kus¹; *thē*"o-dō-rī'ūs²; Sp. **Teodorico:** *tē*"o-dō-rī'ko¹; *tē*"o-dō-rī'eo²; Sw. **Theodor:** *tē*"o-dō-rī¹; *tē*"o-dō-r².

Theodosia: *thi*"o-dō'si-a¹; *thē*"o-dō'si-a² [A feminine personal name].

Theodosius: *thi*"o-dō'shi-us¹; *thē*"o-dō'shi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Theodose:** *tē*"o-dōz¹; *tē*"o-dōz²; It. **Teodosio:** *tē*"o-dō'zi-ō¹; *tē*"o-dō'gi-ō²; Sp. **Teodosio:** *tē*"o-dō'si-ō¹; *tē*"o-dō'si-ō².

Theodotus: *thi*"o-dō'shi-us¹; *thē*"o-dō'shi-ūs² [Douai Bible].—**Theodotus:** *thi*-ed'o-tus¹; *the*-dō'o-tūs² [Apocrypha].

theolog, theologue: *thi*"o-leg¹; *thē*"o-lōg²—the *g* is hard [A theologian, or (*colloq.*) a student of theology].—**theologate:** *thi*-el'o-gēt¹; *the*-dō'o-gāt²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [1. A course of divinity study for admission to the priesthood. 2. A theological seminary].

theologian: *thi*"o-lō'gi-an¹; *thē*"o-lō'gi-an² [One versed in theology].—**theological:** *thi*"o-lej'i-kal¹; *thē*"o-lōg'i-cal² [Pert. to theology].—**theologize:** *thi*-el'o-jaiz¹; *the*-dō'o-giz² [To reason like a theologian].—**theologus:** *thi*-el'o-gus¹; *the*-dō'o-gūs²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [A theologian; also, one of the clerical staff of a Roman Catholic cathedral].—**theology:** *thi*-el'o-ji¹; *the*-dō'o-gy² [The science that treats of God and the relations of God and man].

theophany: *thi*-el'o-ni¹; *the*-dō'a-ny² [A manifestation of deity to man].

theophile: *thi*"o-fil¹ or -fai¹; *thē*"o-fil² or -fil² [One beloved of God; also, a lover of God].

Theophilus: *thi*-ef'i-lus¹; *the*-dō'i-lūs² [A masculine personal name]. Compare **THEOPHILE**. Dan. G. **Gottlieb:** *gōt'lip¹; gōt'lep²*; D. G. **Theophilus:** *tē*-dō'fi-lus¹; *tē*-dō'fi-lus²; F. **Théophile:** *tē*"dō'fil¹; *tē*"dō'fil²; It. Sp. **Teofilo:** *tē*-dō'fi-lō¹; *tē*-dō'fi-lō²; Pg. **Theophilo:** *tē*-dō'fi-lō¹; *tē*-dō'fi-lō².

theophorous: *thi*-ef'o-rus¹; *the*-dō'o-rūs² [Derived from a god]. [B. C.].

Theophrastus: *thi*"o-fras'tus¹; *thē*"o-frās'tūs² [Gr. philosopher (382?–287?].

theosophist: *thi*-es'o-fist¹; *the*-dō'o-fist² [One who accepts the doctrines of theosophy].—**theosophy:** *thi*-es'o-fi¹; *the*-dō'o-fy² [A system of mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe; wisdom concerning God].

Theotocos, Theotokos: *thi*-et'o-kes¹; *the*-dō'o-eōs² [The God-bearer; the Mother of God; a title of the Virgin Mary].

Theraca: *ther*"a-ka¹; *thēr*"a-ca² [Douai Bible]. [Jews in Egypt].

Therapeutæ: *ther*"a-piū'ti¹; *thēr*"a-pū'tē² [A traditional ascetic sect of

therapeutics: *ther*"a-piū'tiks¹; *thēr*"a-pū'ties² [The department of medical science relating to the application of remedies and the treatment of diseases].—**therapy:** *ther*"a-pi¹; *thēr*"a-py² [Therapeutics: in compounds, as hydro-*therapy*].

Theras: *thi*"ras¹; *thē*"ras² [Apocrypha].

there: *emphatic*, *thār¹*, *thēr²*; *unemphatic*, *ther¹*, *ther²*. See quotation.

There, when used as an adverb of place, signifying "in that place," as, "a man was *there*," is pronounced *thare* [*thār¹*; *thēr²*]; but when it is used merely to introduce a verb or phrase, as "there was a man," it is pronounced *ther* [*thēr¹*; *ther²*]. "Chastisement is not in heaven, because *there* (there) *there* (ther) is no sin, nor in hell, because *there* (there) *there* (ther) is no amendment."

OWEN cited by Joseph Worcester in his *Dict. of the Eng. Lang.* s. v. [Boston, 1859.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

In the English provinces and Nova Scotia frequently heard as if a two-syllable word thē'or¹; thē'or². Spelt *ther* by Chaucer:

A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man. *Canterbury Tales* General Prolog, l. 43.

If one may accept Shakespeare's time as indicating the pronunciation of his time the word was pronounced thī'ar¹ in his day, or *ear* was pronounced ār¹—

For know, my heart stands armed in mine ear,

And will not let a false sound enter there.

Venus and Adonis st. 150.

therefor: thār'fōr¹; thēr'fōr² [For that or this; as, he will pay *therefor*].

therefore: thār'fōr¹ or thūr'fōr¹; thēr'fōr² or thēr'fōr². In English colloquial speech thūr'fār¹. See O. Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) indicated thār'fōr¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded thūr'fōr¹, and Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) thēr'fōr¹. [For that or this reason]. Stressed on the ultima by Spenser:

To thee, *therefore*, right noble lord, I send

This present of my pains, it to defend.

Verses to the Earl of Northumberland.

thereof: thār-ōv¹; thēr-ōv². Compare of and see F [Of this, that, or it].

thereology: thēr'ī-ol'o-jī¹; thēr'e-ōl'o-gy² [Same as THERAPEUTICS].

Theresa: tār-rī'sā¹; tē-rē'sā² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Thérèse:** tēr'raz¹; tēr'raz²; G. **Therese:** tēr-rē'zā¹; tēr-rē'zē²; **Theresia:** tēr-rē'sī-ā¹; tēr-rē'sī-ā²; It. Sp. **Teresa:** tēr-rē'sā¹; tēr-rē'sā²; Pg. **Theresa:** tēr-rē'zā¹; tēr-rē'zā²; Sw. **Theresa:** tēr-rē'sā¹; tēr-rē'sā².

therewith: thār-with¹; thēr-with² [With that or this; at the same time].

theriac: thī'ri-ak¹; thēr'ri-āē². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) thī'ri-ak¹ [Same as THERIACA].

theriaca: thī'ri-āē-ka¹; thēr'ri-āē-ka² [1. A preparation of opium. 2. An antidote to the bite of a venomous creature. 3. Molasses: an English use].

Thermeleth: thūr'mī-leth¹; thēr'mē-lēth² [Apocrypha].

Thermidor: thūr'mī-dōr¹ or (Fr.) tār'mī-dōr¹; thēr'mī-dōr² or (Fr.) tēr'mī-dōr² [The eleventh month in the calendar of the first Fr. republic]. See TH.

thermometer: thēr-mēm'ī-tēr¹; thēr-mēm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring temperature].—**thermometric:** thūr'mo-met'rik¹; thēr'mo-mēt'rie² [Pert. to a thermometer].

[saly into Greece].

Thermopylæ: thēr-mēp'ī-lī¹; thēr-mōp'y-lē² [Mountain pass from Thes-]

thermostat: thūr'mo-stat¹; thēr'mo-stāt² [A device for the automatic regulation and indication of temperature].

Theron: thī'ren¹; thēr'rōn² [A masculine proper name: literally, a hunter].

Therphalites: thūr'fē-laits¹; thēr'fā-lits² [Douai Bible].

Thersander: thār-san'dār¹; thēr-sān'dēr² [One of the heroes of the Wooden Horse who accompanied Agamemnon to Troy].

Thersites: thār-sai'tiz¹; thēr-sī'tēs² [In Homer's "Iliad," a scurrilous Greek].

[of words or knowledge].

thesaurus: thī-sē'rus¹; thē-sā'rūs² [1. A treasure-house. 2. A repository]

these: thīz¹; thēs² [The persons or things here present]. Compare THOSE.

Theseum: thī-sī'um¹; thē-sē'um² [A temple dedicated to Theseus].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic; ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Theseus: thī'siūs¹ or thī'si-us¹; thē'sūs² or thē'si-ūs² [In Greek myth, a legendary hero of Attica].

Thesiger: thes'i-jər¹; thēs'i-ger² [Eng. family name]. [Greece].

thesmothete: thes'mo-thit¹; thēs'mo-thēt² [A law-giver of ancient

Thessalonians: thes'ə-lō'n-anz¹; thēs'a-lō'ni-anz² [Bible]. [Saloniki].

Thessalonica: thes'ə-lən'i-kə¹ or thes'ə-lo-nai'kə¹; thēs'a-lōn'i-ea² or thēs'a-lo-ni'ea² [Gr. seaport; modern Saloniki].

Thetis: thī'tis¹; thē'tis² [A Nereid; mother of Achilles].

Theudas: thiū'das¹; thū'das² [Bible].

theurgic: thi-ūr'jik¹; the-ūr'gie² [Pert. to theurgy; magical]. [natural agency].

theurgy: thī'ūr-jū¹; thē'ūr-gy² [A miracle produced by divine or super-

Theuriet: tū'ryē¹; tū'ryē² [Fr. poet and novelist (1833-1907)]. See TH.

Thévenot: tēv'nō¹; tēv'nō² [Fr. traveler (1633-67)]. See TH.

they: thē¹; thē² [These or those specified or to be specified].

Thiaucourt: ti'ō'kūr¹; ti'ō'eur² [Fr. town]. See TH.

Thibaud, Thibaut: ti'bō¹; ti'bō²—the *h* and final letters are silent [Fr. king of Navarre (1201-53); crusader].

Thibet: ti-bet¹ or tib'et¹; ti-bēt² or tīb'ēt² [Same as TIBET].—**Thibetan:** ti-bet'an¹ or tib'et-an¹; ti-bēt'an² or tīb'ēt-an² [Same as TIBETAN].

thick: thik¹; thīk² [1. Having opposite surfaces far apart: distinguished from long, broad, and thin. 2. Having much body or substance].—**thicken:** thik'n¹; thīk'n² [To make viscous, as gravy by adding flour].—**thickening:** thik'n-īn¹; thīk'n-ing²; not thik'nū¹ [The act of making or becoming thick].

thief: thīf¹; thēf² [One who steals].

Thielt: tīlt¹; tēlt²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

Thierry: tī-er¹ or (Fr.) tī'e'rī¹; tī-ēr'y² or (Fr.) tī'ē'rī²—the *h* is silent [Fr. historian (1797-1873)]. [Republic].

Thiers: tyār¹; tyēr² [Fr. statesman (1797-1877); first Pres. of the Third

thigh: thai¹; thī² [In man, the leg between the hip and the knee]. Compare THAIS. [is harnessed].

thill: thīl¹; thīl² [One of the two shafts of a vehicle between which a horse

thimble: thim'bl¹; thīm'bl². See B [A metal cap for the tip of a finger].

Thimnathah: thim'nə-thā¹; thīm'na-thā² [Bible].

thin: thīn¹; thīn² [1. Having opposite surfaces close to each other. 2. Having little body or substance]. Compare THICK.

thine: thoin¹; thīn² [Belonging to THREE].

thing: thīn¹; thīng² [A separable or distinguishable object of thought]. [Compare -ING].

think: thīnk¹; thīnk² [To exercise the mind actively in any way].

thio-: thai'o-¹; thī'o-² [From the Greek *θειον* (*theion*) sulfur: used as a combining form especially in chemical terminology].—**thionic:** thai-en'ik¹; thī-

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

ðn'ie² [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].—**thionin**, **thionine**: ʃai'o-nin¹, ʃai'o-nin¹; ʃi'o-nin², ʃi'o-nin² [A dark-green dyestuff].—**thionol**: ʃai'o-nol¹; ʃi'o-nol² [A red dyestuff].

Thionville: tyən'vil¹; tyôn'vil²—the *h* is silent [Ger. town].

third: θūrd¹; θīrd²; *not* (vulgarly, especially in New York City) tərd¹ [Next in order after the second]. Compare **THIRST**, etc.

Thiria: θir'ɪ-ə¹; θir'ɪ-a² [Douai Bible].

Thirlwall: θūrl'wal¹; θīrl'wal² [Eng. bishop and scholar (1797-1875)].

thirst, **thirteen**, **thirty**. Care should be taken to pronounce clearly the *th* in these words: θūrst¹, θīrst²; θūr-tin¹, θūr-tēn²; θūr-tɪ¹, θīr'ty². The tendency to drop the *h* noticeable in the speech of the vulgar should be promptly checked. Compare **YES**.

this: θis¹; θi² [That, who, or which is here present; as, *this* man; *this* book]. Compare **THESE**.

Thisbe: θiz'bi¹; θi²'bē² [Apocrypha].

thistle: θis'ɪ¹; θi²'ɪ²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A prickly plant].

tho, **though**: θō¹; θō². [For all that; however].

In Scotl. and north of Eng. *though* is pronounced (θō¹); the Hampsh. and W. Som. *tho* is also (θō¹), not (θē¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ix, p. 339, s. v. [Oxford, 1912.]

Thocanus: θo-kē-nus¹; θo-eā-nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Tholmal**: θel'mai¹; θhōl'mi² [Douai Bible].—**Tholomai**: θel'o-mai¹; θhōl'o-mi² [Douai Bible].

Thomæan, **Thomean**: to-mi'an¹; to-mē'an² [Relating to Thomas].

Thomas¹: tem'as¹; tōm'as²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [A masculine personal name; also, a family name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. tō'mas¹; tō'mās²; F. tō'mā¹; tō'mā²; G. **Tomasia** (*fem.*); Hung. **Tamas**: tem'ash¹; tōm'ash²; Pg. **Thomas**: to-mās¹; to-mās²; **Thomar**, **Thomaz**; Sp. **Tomás**: to-mās¹; to-mās²; **Tomasa** (*fem.*): to-mā'sa¹; to-mā'sā².

Thomas²: tō'mā¹; tō'mā²—the *h* is silent [Fr. composer (1811-96)].

Thomei: θhō'mai¹; θhō'mi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Thomism: tō'[or θhō']mizm¹; tō'[or θhō']mizm² [The theological system of Thomas Aquinas].—**Thomist**: tō'mist¹ or θhō'mist¹; tō'mist² or θhō'mist² [A follower of Thomas Aquinas].

Thomite: tō'mait¹ or θhō'mait¹; tō'mit² or θhō'mit² [A supporter of Thomas, the apostle].

Thomoi: θhom'o-ci¹; θhōm'o-i² [Apocrypha].

Thomond: θhō'mend¹; θhō'mōnd² [Ancient independent Irish kingdom].

Thompson: tem'sən¹; tōm'son²—the *h* and the *p* are silent, and also in the two names that follow [Brit. and Am. family name].

Thoms: tēmz¹; tōms² [Eng. antiquary (1803-85)].

Thomson: tem'sən¹; tōm'son² [Scot. and Am. family name].

thong: θen¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or θhōŋ¹, *C.*; θhōŋ² or θhōŋ² [A narrow strip of leather].

Thongceaster: θhōŋ'kas-tər¹; θhōŋ'eas-ter². See **CAISTOR**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle. cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Thoreau: thō'ro¹ or tho-rō¹; thō'ro² or tho-rō² [Am. essayist and naturalist (1817-62)]. [wood of certain plants].

thorn¹: thörn¹; thörn² [A spine or sharp-pointed process belonging to the

Thorn²: törn¹; törn² [Prus. town].

Thorold: thur'öld¹; thör'old² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

thoro, thorough: thur'o¹; thör'o². Colloquially thur'ə¹; in Scotland thur'ŏ¹ [Going through and through; marked by careful attention; complete; perfect].

Thorwaldsen: tēr'wæld-sen¹; tōr'wäld-sēn² [Dan. sculptor (1770-1844)].

Thosaite: thō'si-ait¹; thō'sa-it² [Douai Bible].

those: thōz¹; thōs² [Plural of THAT]. Compare THESE.

These is used to refer to persons or things in close proximity, and *those*, to such as are not so close at hand; as, Do you think *these* shears sharper than *those* you used yesterday?

And these fair acres, rented and enjoy'd,

May those excel by Solway-moss destroy'd CRABBE *Borough* iv, 54 [1810].

Thoth: tōt¹ or theth¹; tōt² or thōth² [In Egypt. myth, the god of wisdom].

Thothmes: tōt¹[or theth¹]miz¹; tōt¹[or thōth¹]mēs² [Any one of several Egyptian kings (1587-1328 B. C.)].

thou¹: thau¹; thou² [The person spoken to. In common usage now superseded by *you*: applied chiefly to the Deity and used by the Friends or Quakers in addressing one another].

Thou in Shakespeare's time was . . . the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humoured superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers.

E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearean Grammar* p. 133. [MACM. 1873.]

Thou²: thō'yū¹; thō'yu² [Douai Bible].

Thou (de): də tū¹; de tū² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1553-1617)].

thought: thōt¹; thōt²—the trigraph *ugh* is now generally silent in English-speaking countries, but the word is sometimes heard in Scotland as thōht¹, and in Derbyshire as thēkt¹ [The exercise of the mind]. Compare THINK.

Thourout: tū'rū¹; tū'rū²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

thous: thō'us¹; thō'ūs² [An African jackal].

[cardinal number].

thousand: thau'zənd¹; thou'şand²—pronounce the *d* [Ten hundred: a

thousandth: thau'zəndth¹; thou'şandth² [Being one of a thousand equal parts. See THOUSAND].

[part of the Balkan peninsula].

Thrace: thrēs¹; thrāy² [Formerly a region to the N. E. of Macedonia, now

thralldom, thrallldom: thrēl'dəm¹; thrāl'dom² [State of slavery].

Thraseas: thrē-sī'əs¹; thrā-sē'as² [Apocrypha].

thrash: thrāsh¹; thrāsh² [To beat, strike, or whip]. Compare THRESH.

First *thrash* the Corne, then after burne the straw.

SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3. [1588.]

Thou scurvy vallant Asse, thou art heere but to *thresh* Trojans.

SHAKESPEARE *Trout and Cressida* act ii, sc. 1. [1606.]

Thrasylulus: thrās¹-i-biū'lus¹; thrās¹-y-bū'lūs²; *not* thrā-sib'yu-lus¹ [Gr. patriot (?-389 B. C.)].

[ridge on a screw].

thread: thred¹; thrēd² [1. A graded cord used for sewing. 2. A spiral

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; **uu** = out; **oil**; iū = iend; **chin**; go; ɒ = sing; **chin**, **this**.

threat: θret¹; θrēt² [A menace of bodily harm].—**threaten**: θret'n¹; θrēt'n² [To express the intention to do bodily harm to (another)].

three: θri¹; θrē² [Consisting of one more than two: a cardinal number].

threelegged: θri'leg^{ed} or -legd¹; θrē'lēg^{ed} or -lēgd² [Having three legs]. Compare LEGGED.

threepence: θrep'ens¹; θrēp'ēnç². *M. & W.* θrip'əns¹. The formal pronunciation θri'pens¹ noted by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), *Standard, C., E., I., & Wr.* is now seldom heard. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828) θrip'ens¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) θrep'ens¹ [Silver coin of Gt. Britain of the value of three pennies]. Compare HALFPENNYWORTH; PENNYWORTH.

threepenny: θrep'e-ni¹; θrēp'ē-ny². *M. & W.* θrip'e-ni¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) θrip'e-ni¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) θrep'e-ni¹; Knowles (1835), *Standard, C., E., & I.* θri'pen-i¹. Compare THREEPENCE [Valued at three pennies].

threne: θrin¹; θrēn² [A threnody].—**threnetic**: θri-net'ik¹; θre-nēt'-ie² [Pert. to a threne].

threnody: θren'o-di¹; θrēn'o-dy², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* θri'no-di¹ [A song of lamentation; funeral dirge].

thresh: θresh¹; θrēsh² [To beat, as wheat, barley, oats, etc., so as to separate grain from straw or husks]. See THRASH. [piece beneath a door].

threshold: θresh'old¹; θrēsh'old²; *not* θresh'hōld¹ [A stone or wooden

threw: θrū¹; θrų²; *not* θriū¹ [The imperative of the verb THROW].

thrift: θrift¹; θrīft² [Care and prudence in the management of resources].

thrive: θraiv¹; θriv² [To be fortunate in any undertaking].

throat: θrōt¹; θrōt² [The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach]. [heart, etc.].

throb: θreb¹; θrōb² [To beat rapidly or strongly, as a nerve or pulse, the

throne: θrōn¹; θrōn² [The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions].

throng: θrōŋ¹; θrōŋç² [A multitude of people].

throstle: θres'l¹; θrōs'l² [1. The song-thrush. 2. Machine for spinning [wool and cotton].

through: θrū¹; θrų². In Scotland sometimes θrōh¹ or θrō¹, the latter especially on Tweedside, and in England on Tyneside [From one end, side, or surface to the other].

throw: θrō¹; θrō² [To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force]. [Compare *ou*, *ow*.]

thrush: θruʃh¹; θrūʃh² [1. A song-bird. 2. An infantile disease].

Thucydidean: θiu-sid'i-dī'an¹; θū'çyd'i-dē'an² [Pert. to or characteristic of Thucydides].—**Thucydides**: θiu-sid'i-diz¹; θū'çyd'i-dēz² [An Athenian historian (471?–399? B. C.)]. [strangers of India].

thug: θug¹; θūg² [A ruffian; specif. [T-], one of a band of robbers and

thuggee: θug'ī¹; θūg'ē² [The practise of secret murder by Thugs].

Thule: θiū'lī¹; θū'lē² [The northernmost part of the world known to the ancients].

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

thumb: thum¹; thŭm²—the *b* is silent. See B [The first or inner digit of the hand].

Thummim: thum'im¹; thŭm'im² [Bible].

thump: thump¹; thŭmp² [A blow causing a dull sound].

Thun: tŭn¹; tŭn² [Swiss town and lake].

Thunberg: tŭn'berh¹; tŭn'bĕrh² [Sw. botanist (1743-1828)].

Thureau-Dangin: tŭ'rō'=dān'gān¹; tŭ'rō'=dān'zhān² [Fr. academician; historian (1837-)].

Thurgau: tŭr'gau¹; tŭr'gou² [Sw. canton].

Thuringian: thiu-rin'ji-an¹; thŭ-rin'gi-an² [Pert. to or a native of Thuringia, Ger.].

Thursday: thŭrz'di¹; thŭrs'dy² [The fifth day of the week]. Compare MONDAY.

thus (*adv.*): thus¹; thŭs² [In this or that way].

[wegian spruce].

thus (*n.*): thus¹ or thŭs¹; thŭs² or thŭs² [A resinous discharge from Northwack: thwak¹; thwāk²]. **I. v.** To strike with something flat or blunt.

II. n. A blow with something flat or blunt.] Compare WHACK.

Thwing: twiŋ¹; twiŋg²; *not* thwiŋ¹ [Am. family name of Eng. origin].

In the sacristy of All Saints Church, Thwing, Yorks., is a monument with recumbent effigy to Thomas, last Baron de Thweng and rector of Lytham, who died in 1374.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland vol. vi, p. 185. [London, 1900.]

thy: thai¹; thŷ². Walker (1791) gave the rule that follows but which is *not* observed to-day. [Of or belonging to THEE].

Thy ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

Thyatira: thai'a-tai'ra¹; thŷ'a-ti'ra² [Bible].

thyne: thai'in¹; thŷ'in². Sheridan (1780), *E.*, & *I.* thai'ain¹; Walker (1791) thai'ain¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Smart (1840) thai'in¹ [A wood of the Bible (*Rev.* xviii, 12)].

thyme: taim¹; tŷm², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) thaim¹ [A plant of the mint family].

Thymus: thai'mus¹; thŷ'mŭs² [1. A genus of plants of the mint family; thyme. 2. A ductless gland in the region of the neck].

Thynne: thŷn¹; thŷn² [Eng. family name].

thyroid: thai'reid¹; thŷ'rōid² [Shaped like a shield].

Thyrsis: thŭr'sis¹; thŷr'sis² [In Theocritus's "Idylls" and Vergil's "Eclogue," a herdsman or rustic].

[singular. See THY].

thyself: thai-self¹; thŷ-sĕlf² [A personal pronoun of the second person

tiara: ti-ar'a¹; ti-ār'a². See ASK. *Standard* tai-ē-ra¹ or ti-ā-ra¹; *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* tai-ē-ra¹; *E.* tai-ēr'a¹; *M.* ti-ār'a¹; *W.* ti-ē-ra¹. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) tai-ē-ra¹; Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) tai'a-ra¹ [A crown or coronet].

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, ăll; mĕ, gĕť, præy, fĕrn; hĭť, ĭce; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gō, nōť, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

Tiberias: tai-bi'ri-as¹; ti-bē'ri-as² [Bible].—**Tiberius:** tai-bi'ri-us¹; ti-bē'ri-ūs² [Bible].

Tibet: ti-bet¹ or tib-et¹; ti-bēt² or tīb'ēt² [A dependency of China].—**Tibetan:** ti-bet'an¹ or tib-et-an¹; ti-bēt'an² or tīb'ēt-an² [A native of Tibet].

Tibhath: tib'haθ¹; tīb'hāθ² [Bible].—**Tibni:** tib'nai¹; tīb'nī² [Bible].

Tibouchina: tib'ū-kai'nə¹; tīb'ū-ei'na² [A genus of tropical American plants with beautiful violet or purple flowers].

Tibullus: ti-bul'us¹; ti-būl'ūs² [Roman poet (54?-18 B. C.)].

tic-douloureux [Fr.]: tik'=dū'lū'rū¹; tīe'=dū'lū'rū² [Neuralgia in the face accompanied by muscular twitching].

Ticino: ti-chi'no¹; tī-chī'no² [River in Switz. and Italy].—**Ticinus:** ti-sai'nu¹; ti-qi'nūs² [Same as TICINO].

tickle: tik'¹; tīk'² [To excite the nerves by touching lightly and repeatedly].—**ticklish:** tik'lish¹; tīk'lish² [Sensitive to tickling].

Tidal: tai'dal¹; tī'dal² [Bible].

Tientsin: ti-en'tsīn¹; tī-ēn'tsīn² [Chin. city].

tierce: tīrs¹; tērc². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) tūrs¹ [A cask containing a third of a pipe or 42 wine-gallons in the United States, and 36 imperial gallons in Great Britain].

Tierra del Fuego: ti-er'a del fu-ē'go¹; tī-ēr'ā dēl fū-e'go² [Group of islands at the S. extremity of So. Am.].

tiers état [Fr.]: tyerz ē'tā¹; tyērṣ ē'tā² [Third estate; a class of the nation in prerevolutionary France; the commons].

Tiflis: ti'lis¹ or tī-flis¹; tīf'lis² or tī-flis² [Rus. government and city].

tige: tīz¹; tīzh² [In architecture, the shaft of a column].

tiger: tai'gar¹; tī'ger². Compare NIGER [A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal of the cat family].

Tighe: toi¹; tī² [Ir. family name of Gaelic origin].

tight: tait¹; tīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Closely and firmly built or held ^[together]].

Tiglath-Pileser: tig'lath-pi-li'zer¹; tīg'lāth-pi-lē'ṣer² [One of many Assyrian kings].

Tigranes: tai-grē'niz¹; tī-grā'nēs² [Armenian king of the 1st century B. C.].

Tigrē¹: ti-grē¹; ti-grē² [1. A division of Abyssinia: a former kingdom. 2. A modern Abyssinian dialect].

Tigrē²: ti'grē¹; tī'grē² [A river of Ecuador and Peru].

tigrine: tai'grin¹; tī'grin². *M.* tai'grain¹ [Pert. to or resembling a tiger].

Tigris: tai'grns¹; tī'gris² [A river of Mesopotamia].

Tiki [Maori]: tī'ki¹; tī'ki² [The Creator, also [t-], the first man created].

tikoor: ti-kūr¹; ti-kōor² [An East-Indian tree the fleshy part of the fruit of which is sliced for curries].

tikor: tik'or¹; tīk'or² [The tubers of a plant of the ginger family].

Tikvah: tik'vā¹; tīk'vā² [Bible].—**Tikvath:** tik'vath¹; tīk'vāth² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dē; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

tilde: *tīl'di*¹; *tīl'dē*². In Spanish *tīl'dē*¹.

A diacritical sign (~), originally (ⁿ), which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n* (*ñ*), and occasionally over the letter *l*, to indicate that between that letter and the vowel following a *y* sound is to be introduced. In Portuguese the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates a nasal pronunciation, while the sound *ny* or *ni* is written *nh*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2518, col. 2. [1918.]

Tilgath-Pilneser: *tīl'gath-pīl-nī'zər*¹; *tīl'gāth-pīl-nē'sər*² [Bible].—**Tilon**: *tai'lon*¹; *tī'lon*² [Bible].—**Timeus**: *tai-mī'us*¹; *tī-mē'ūs*² [Bible].

timbal: *tīm'bəl*¹; *tīm'bal*² [A kettle-drum]. See TIMBALE.

timbale [Fr.]: *tañ'bāl*¹; *tāñ'bāl*² [A dish consisting chiefly of the white meat of fowl, or of white fish].

timbre: *tīm'bər*¹ or (Fr.) *tañ'br*¹; *tīm'ber*² or (Fr.) *tāñ'br*² [The quality of tone in human voices, or in musical instruments].

Timbs: *timz*¹; *tims*²—the *b* is silent [Eng. antiquary and editor (1801-75)].

Timbuku: *tim-buk'tū*¹; *tīm-būe'tu*² [Trading town in the Fr. Sudan].

Timna: *tīm'nā*¹; *tīm'na*² [Bible].—**Timnah**: *tīm'nā*¹; *tīm'nā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Timnath**: *tīm'nāth*¹; *tīm'nāth*² [Bible].—**Timnath-heres**: *tīm'nāth-hērēz*¹; *tīm'nāth-hērēz*² [Bible].—**Timnath-serah**: *tīm'nāth-sērā*¹; *tīm'nāth-sērā*² [Bible].—**Timnite**: *tīm'nait*¹; *tīm'nit*² [Bible]. [ator of Sicily].

Timoleon: *tī-mō'lē-on*¹; *tī-mō'le-on*² [Gr. general (400?-337 B. C.), liber-

Timon: *tai'mōn*¹; *tī'mon*² [Gr. philosopher and poet (3d cent.)].

Timothy: *tīm'ō-thī*¹; *tīm'ō-thy*² [A masculine personal name]. **Tim** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Timotheus**: *tī-mō'tē-ūs*¹; *tī-mō'tē-ūs*²; F. **Timothee**: *tī-mō'tē*¹; *tī-mō'tē*²; Gr. **Timotheos**: *tī-mō'tē-ō*¹; *tī-mō'tē-ō*²; Pg. **Timotheo**: *tī-mō'tē-ō*¹; *tī-mō'tē-ō*²; Sp. **Timoteo**: *tī-mō'tē-ō*¹; *tī-mō'tē-ō*².

Timour, Timur: *tī-mūr*¹; *tī-mur*² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

[water-jar].

tinaja [Mex.]: *tī-nā'ho*¹; *tī-nā'hā*² [A water-hole of difficult access; also, a solution of some chemical or drug used in medicine].

tincture: *tīnk'chur*¹ or *-tiur*¹; *tīn'e'chur*² or *-tūr*². Compare NATURE [A solution of some chemical or drug used in medicine].

Tintagel: *tīn-taj'el*¹; *tīn-tāg'el*² [Eng. headland and parish, location of castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur].

Tintoretto (II): *il tīn'to-ret'tō*¹; *il tīn'to-rēt'tō*² [Popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter (1518-94)].

tiny: *tai'nī*¹; *tī'ny*², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Very small].

Tioga: *tai-ō'gā*¹; *tī-ō'gā*² [A county in N. Y. or Penn.].

Tipsah: *tī'sā*¹; *tī'sā*² [Bible].

Tippecanoe: *tīp'i-kā-nū*¹; *tīp'e-ca-nō*² [1. A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th President of the United States. 2. River in Ind.].

[ty-town].

Tipperary: *tīp'e-rā'rī*¹; *tīp'e-rā'ry*²; *not* *tīp'ar-ē'rī*¹ [Ir. county and coun-ty].

Tipu Sahib: *tī-pū sā'ib*¹; *tī-pū sā'ib*². See SAHIB [A sultan of Mysore; fought against Brit. (1775-1779)]. **Tippoo Sahib**.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

tirade: ti-rēd¹; ti-rād², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Smart & Wr.* ti-rād¹. The pronunciation tai'rēd¹, tī'rād², is noted by *Standard*, Murray, and Webster as alternative and is frequently heard [A long voluble denunciation; harangue].

tirailleur [Fr.]: tī'rā'yūr¹; tī'rā'yūr² [A sharpshooter].

Tiras: tai'rās¹; tī'rās² [Bible].—**Tirathites:** tai'rāth-aits¹; tī'rath-its² [Bible]. [blinded by Pallas Athene].

Tiresias: tai-rī'shi-as¹ or -si-as¹; tī-rē'shi-as² or -si-as² [In Gr. myth, a seer,

Tirhakah: tər-hē'kā¹ or tūr'hā-kā¹; tīr-hā'kā² or tīr'ha-kā² [Bible].—**Tirhanah:** tər-hē'nā¹ or tūr'hā-nā¹; tīr-hā'nā² or tīr'ha-nā² [Bible].—**Tiria:** tīr'i-a¹; tīr'i-a² [Bible].

Tirlemont: tīr'lə-mēn¹; tīr'le-môn² [Belg. town].

Tirpitz: tīr'pits¹; tīr'pīts² [Ger. admiral (1849-)].

Tirshatha: tər-shū'fhā¹; tīr-shā'thā² [Bible].—**Tirzah:** tūr'zā¹; tīr'zā² [Bible].

'tis: tiz¹; tīs² [It is: a contraction formerly common in prose but now chiefly in poetry]. That he is mad, 'tis true; 'Tis true 'tis pittle, And pittle it is true. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act ii, sc. 2. [1602.]

'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master.

BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* ch. ii, p. 67. [1684.]

tisane [Fr.]: tī'zān¹; tī'şān² [A slightly medicated infusion or decoction for the sick]. [ered *Codex Sinaiticus*].

Tischendorf: tīsh'en-dōrf¹; tīsh'ēn-dōrf² [Ger. scholar (1815-74); discov-

Tishbite: tīsh'bait¹; tīsh'bīt² [Bible].

[deities].

Tisiphone: ti-sif'o-nī¹; ti-sīf'o-nē² [In Greek myth, one of the avenging

Tisri: tiz'ri¹; tīs'ri² [The first month in the Hebrew calendar].

Tissot: tī'sō¹; tī'sō² [Fr. painter (1836-1902)].

tissue: tīsh'u¹; tīsh'ū². Reid (1844) and Craig (1849) tis'su¹ [1. In biology, one of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed. 2. A light or gauzy fabric].

Tisza: tī'se¹; tī'şa² [1. Hung. statesman (1849-). 2. Hung. river].

Titan: tai'tən¹; tī'tan² [In Gr. myth, any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gæa or Ge]. [Queen of Fairyland].

Titania: ti-tē'nū-ə¹ or ti-tā'nū-ə¹; ti-tā'ni-a² or ti-tā'ni-a² [In myth, the

Titanic: tai-tan'ik¹; ti-tā'ie² [Pertaining to or resembling the Titans].

tithe: taith¹; tith² [A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind; hence, the tenth part of anything].

Tithonus: ti-thō'nūs¹; ti-thō'nūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laomedon; gifted with immortal life]. [painter (1477-1576)].

Titian: tīsh'ən¹; tīsh'an² [Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio, Venetian

Titlens: tit'yenz¹; tīt'yēns² [Ger. vocalist (1831-77)].

titrate: tai'trēt¹; tī'trāt², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & C.* tit'rēt¹ [To determine the strength of a chemical solution].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Titus: tai'tus¹; ti'tüs² [Bible and masculine proper name]. **F. Tite:** tit¹; tit²; **G. Titus:** ti'tus¹; ti'tüs²; **It. Pg. Sp. Tito:** ti'toi¹; ti'to². [Greeks].

Tityrus: tit'i-rus¹; tit'y-rüs² [A shepherd's name, common among the

Tityus: tit'i-us¹; tit'y-us² [In Gr. myth, a monster son of Gæa or of Zeus, whose body covered nine acres of ground].

Tivoli: tiv'o-li¹ or (*It.*) ti'vo-li¹; tiv'o-li² or (*It.*) ti'vo-li² [It. town]. Applied to several villages and towns in the United States the name is pronounced tiv'o-li¹—the Anglicized pronunciation of the It. city's name first indicated above.

Tizite: tai'zait¹; ti'zit² [Bible].

tnesis: tni'sis¹; tmē'sis². *Wr.* mī'sis¹ [The insertion of a word between the parts of a compound, as *to us ward*, meaning "toward us"].

Tmolus: tmō'us¹; tmō'lüs² [In classic myth, the father of Tantalus].

to: *emphatic* tū¹, tō²; *unemphatic* tu¹, tū²; *colloquial* ta¹; to² [Toward the end to be accomplished; also, in a direction toward].

toad: tōd¹; tōd² [A frog-like animal that is amphibious but chiefly terres-
[trial].

Toah: tō'a¹; tō'ä² [Bible].

toast: tōst¹; tōst² [1. Sliced bread browned at a fire. 2. The act of drinking to the health of some one].

Tób: teb¹; tōb² [Bible].

tobacco: to-bak'o¹; to-bäe'o²; *not* tē-bak'ō¹, *nor* tē-bak'är¹ as most frequently heard [An annual bush-like plant growing from 3 to 6 feet high and having lanceolate leaves which form the chief source of the tobacco of commerce].

Tob=adonijah, Tob Adonijah: teb'=ad'o-nai'jā¹; tōb'=äd'o-ni'jā² [Bible]. —**Tobia:** to-bai'a¹; to-bi'a² [Douai Bible]. —**Tobiah:** to-bai'a¹; to-bi'a² [Bible].

Tobias: to-bai'as¹; to-bi'as² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Sp. Tobias:** to-bi'as¹; to-bi'äs²; **F. Tobie:** tō'bi'a¹; tō'bē'a²; **It. Tobia:** to-bi'a¹; to-bi'a².

Tobie: tō'bi¹; tō'bi² [Apocrypha]. —**Tobiel:** tō'bi-el¹ or to-bai-el¹; tō'bi-él² or to-bi'él² [Apocrypha]. —**Tobjah:** to-bai'jā¹; to-bi'jā² [Bible].

Tobit: tō'bit¹; tō'bit² [An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, the story of Tobit, an Israelite, in Assyrian captivity].

Tobolsk: to-belsk¹ or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk¹; to-bölsk² or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk² [A government in W. Siberia].

Tocantins: tō'kan-tins¹; tō'cän-tins² [River in Brazil].

Tochen: tō'ken¹; tō'cän² [Bible].

Tocqueville (de): də tek'vil¹ or (*Fr.*) tōk'vil¹; de tōk'vil² or (*Fr.*) tōe'vil² [Fr. statesman (1805-59)].

to=day: to=dē¹; to=dä²; *not* tu=dē¹, tē=dē¹, *nor* tē=dai¹, the last of which is sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [The present day].

Todleben, Totleben: tōt'lē-ben¹; tōt'le-bēn² [Russ. general (1818-84)].

toffee: tof'i¹; tof'e² [A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses].

Togarmah: to-gär'mā¹; to-gär'mä² [Bible].

[same moment of time].

together: tu-geth'är¹; tō-gēth'er² [In union with each other; also, at the

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; uu = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Tohu: tō'hiū¹; tō'hū² [Bible].—**Toi:** tō'oi¹; tō'i² [Bible].

toll: toil¹; tōil², not tail¹ as formerly. Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN. Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel," pt. i, l. 912) rimed *toils* with "smiles" [Labor; work].

toilet: tei'let¹; tōi'lēt² [The act of dressing oneself].

toilette [Fr.]: twā'let¹; twā'lēt² [Same as TOILET].

Tokay: to-kē¹; to-kā² [Hung. town and wine].

Tokhath: tek'hath¹; tōk'hāth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Tokyo: tō'ki-ō¹; tō'kŷ-ō² [Jap. city].

Tola: tō'la¹; tō'la² [Bible].—**Tolad:** tō'lad¹; tō'lād² [Bible].—**Tolaites:** tō'la-its¹; tō'la-its² [Bible].—**Tolbanes:** tel-bē'niz¹; tōl-bā'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Toledo: to-li'do¹ or (Sp.) to-lē'do¹; to-lē'do² or (Sp.) to-lē'do² [1. City in Ohio. 2. Sp. city and province].

tolerable: tel'ar-a-bl¹; tōl'er-a-bl²—a word of four syllables, not three as sometimes heard [Capable of being endured; moderately good].

toll (n. & v.): tōl¹; tōl² [I. n. 1. Payment exacted for privilege, etc. 2. A charge for the transportation of goods. 3. The sound of a bell rung slowly. II. v. 1. To exact toll. 2. To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes].

Tollemache: tel'mash¹; tōl'mach² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Tolman: tel'men¹; tōl'man² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Tolstoy: tel-stei¹; tōl-stōy² [Rus. novelist and social reformer (1828–1910)].

tolu: to-lū¹; to-lū². C. to-liū¹; I. tō'liū¹; Wr. tē-liū¹ [An evergreen So. Am. tree that yields a balsam].

tomato: to-mā'to¹, *Standard* (1893–1912), C., E., M., St., Cooley, & Cull, or to-mē'to¹, *Standard* (1913), I., W., & Wr.; to-mā'to² or to-mā'to². This fruit was first used as food in the United States in about 1830, but was referred to in Grimstone's edition of D'Acosta's "History of the Indies" (vol. vii, ch. ix, p. 519) in 1604—"There was also Indian pepper, beetes, *Tomates*, which is a great sappy and savourie graine" (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v., Oxford: 1913). The spelling *tomato* has been traced to *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*, Supplement (1753). By Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated to-mē'to¹; Knowles (1835) to-mā'to¹.

In the 17th century this word was spelt *tomate*, approximating to the Fr. *tomate* [2 syllables, to-mate] or Spanish and Portuguese *to-ma-tē* [3 syllables, to-ma-te]. . . . *Tomato* is an English alteration, apparently assumed to be Spanish, or perhaps after *potato*.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

Notwithstanding that two American dictionaries indicate the broad *a* sound in this word, the pronunciation in the United States varies from to-mat'o¹ and to-mē'to¹ to to-mā'to¹.

to-morrow: to-mer'o¹; to-mōr'o²; not tū-mer'ō¹, tu-mer'a¹, nor tē-mer'a¹ [The day after the present one].

ton¹: tun¹; tōn² [A measure of weight].

ton² [Fr.]: tēn¹; tōn² [Fashion; style].

tone: tōn¹; tōn² [1. Characteristic style or tendency; character. 2. Vocal inflection as indicative of feeling]. Distinguish from TON² and see VOCAL.

A care for *tone* is part of a care for many other things besides: for the fact, for the value, of good-breeding, above all, as to which *tone* unites with various other personal, social signs to bear testimony. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 13. [R. M. & Co. '05.]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Tongres: tōŋgr¹; tōŋgr² [Belg. town].

tongs: tɔŋz¹; tōŋgz² *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) & *C.* tōŋz¹ [A pair of levers pivoted together at one end and used for grasping and moving objects with ease and safety].

tongue: tuŋ¹; tōŋg² [In man, the organ of speech and taste].

Tonkin: tɔn¹kin¹; tōn²kin² [A state in Fr. Indo-China].

tonneau [Fr.]: to¹nō¹ or tun-ō¹; to²nō² or tōn-ō² [That part of a motor-car that contains the seats].

tonsillitis: tɔn¹si-lai¹tis¹; tōn²si-l'i²tis² [Inflammation of the tonsils]. See

tonsure: tɔn¹shiur¹; tōn²shūr². *M. & I.* tɔn¹siur¹ [That part of the crown of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair].

tontine: tɔn-tin¹; tōn-tin², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.*; *I.* tɔn¹tain¹, so also indicated by *Fulton & Knight* (1802); *St.* tɔn¹tin¹; *W.* tɔn¹tin¹ [A form of life annuity].

too: tū¹; tōō². Compare to [1. In addition; likewise; also. 2. In excessive

took: tuk¹; tōōk²—the pronunciation indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries and also by *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Jones* (1798), *Webster* (1828), and *Smart* (1840), but *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835) tūk¹ [The imperative of the verb *take*].

tool, toot, tooth. The digraph oo in these words is pronounced as oo in "boot," not as in "book"—like u in "rule," not u in "full": tū¹, tōō²; tūt¹, tōōt²; tūth¹, tōōth².

toothed: tūtht¹; tōōtht² [Supplied with teeth, or notches].

toparch: tɔp¹pärk¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or tɔp¹ark¹, *E., I., & M.*; tɔp²päre² or tɔp²äre² [The ruler of a small Egypt. state].

toparchy: tɔp¹park¹; tɔp²päre²-y² [A petty state of ancient Egypt].

Topeka: to-pī¹ka¹; to-pē²ka² [City in Kans.].

Tophel: tɔf¹el¹; tɔf²el² [Bible].

Tophet: tɔf¹et¹; tɔf²et² [Bible].—**Topheth:** tɔf¹et¹; tɔf²et² [Bible].

topic: tɔp¹ik¹; tɔp²ie² [Any matter treated of in speech or writing]

topographer: to-pegr¹ra-fär¹; to-pög²ra-fer² [An expert in topography].—**topographic:** tɔp¹o-graf¹ik¹; tɔp²o-gräf²ic² [Relating to topography].—**topographical:** tɔp¹o-graf¹ik¹-kal¹; tɔp²o-gräf²ic²-cal² [Same as TOPOGRAPHIC].—**topography:** to-pegr¹ra-fä¹; to-pög²ra-fy² [The art of representing on a map the scientific description of any particular place].

topology: to-pel¹o-jū¹; to-pöl²o-gy² [The aiding of memory by recalling objects through their association with certain places].

topophone: tɔp¹o-fōn¹; tɔp²o-fōn² [An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea].

topsail: tɔp¹säl¹ or (*naut.*) tɔp¹sl¹; tɔp²säl² or (*naut.*) tɔp²sl² [One of the sails of a full-rigged ship].

toque: tōk¹; tōk² [A head-dress].

Torah: tɔr¹ä¹; tɔr²ä² [The Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

i: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

torch: tōrch¹; tōrch² [A lighted branch of resinous wood or a brand of twisted hemp soaked in tar, oil, or some other inflammable substance].

torchon [Fr.]: tēr"shēn¹; tōr"chōn² [1. A dish-cloth. 2. A bobbin-lace].

toreador [Sp.]: tō"rē-a-dōr¹; tō"rē-ā-dōr² [A bull-fighter].

torii [Jap.]: tō"ri-i¹; tō"ri-ī² [The gateway of a Shinto temple].

Torinese: tō"rin-is¹ or -iz¹; tō"rin-ēs² or -ēs² [I. a. Pert. to Turin. II. n. A citizen of Turin]. [guish].

torment (n.): tōr'ment¹; tōr'mēnt² [Intense bodily pain or mental an-

torment (v.): ter-ment¹; tōr-mēnt² [To subject to severe suffering].

tormentil: tōr'men-til¹; tōr'mēn-til². Walker (1791) tōr'men-til¹, but (1806) tor-men'til¹ [A trailing yellow-flowered herb]. [a small area].

tornado: ter-nē'do¹; tōr-nā'do² [A violent wind and rain storm, covering

Toronto: ter-ren'to¹; to-rōn'to²; not tē-ren'to¹ [Can. city; capital].

torous: tō'rus¹; tō'rūs² [Bulging; swollen, as muscles].

Torquay: ter-kī¹; tōr-kŷ² [Eng. seaport].

torque: tēr'kī¹; tōrk² [A necklace, collar, or armlet of twisted wire]. Compare TORQUES. [(Circa.1545-1617)].

Torquemada (de): dē tōr'kē-mā'da¹; dē tōr'kē-mā'dā² [Sp. historian

torques [L.]: tēr'kwiz¹; tōr'kwēs² [In zoology, a natural ring or collar]. Compare TORQUE. [great velocity].

torrential: te-ren'shal¹; tō-rēn'shal² [Like a stream of water flowing with

Torres Vedras: ter'resh vē'drāsh¹; tōr'rēsh vē'drāsh² [Pg. town].

Torrey: ter'¹; tōr'y² [Am. botanist (1796-1873)].

Torricelli: ter'ri-chel'li¹ or (Eng.) ter'i-sel'¹; tōr'ri-chel'li² or (Eng.) tōr'-i-chel'² [It. physicist (1608-47); discovered the principle of the barometer].

torsion: tōr'shān¹; tōr'shon² [The act of twisting or state of being twisted].

tortoise: tōr'tas¹, E., M., & W., or tōr'tis¹, Standard & C.; tōr'tes² or tōr'tis². I. ter'tois; St. ter'tis; Wr. tōr'tiz¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) tōr'tis¹; Walker (1806) and Smart (1857) tōr'tiz¹ [A four-footed reptile enclosed in a shell and having paddle-shaped limbs].

tortoiseshell: tēr'tā-shel¹; tōr'te-shel². This pronunciation has long displaced the formal tōr'tis-shel¹; tōr'tis-shēl², even in the speech of the cultured [The shell of a tortoise].

Tortuga: ter-tū'ga¹; tōr-tū'gā² [An island N.W. of Haiti in the West Indies].—**Tortugas (Dry):** drai ter-tū'gez¹; drŷ tōr-tū'gāz² [Group of coral islands off coast of Florida].

tortuous: tōr'tiu-us¹ or tēr'chu-us¹; tōr'tū-ūs² or tōr'chu-ūs²—but the chew-ing should be discouraged as slovenly. See quotation under NATURE [Abounding in irregular bends, or turns].

Tosca (La): la tōs'ka¹; lā tōs'ea² [Opera by Puccini].

toss: tēs¹ or tēs¹; tōs² or tōs². The first indicates American usage as noted by Standard (1893-1912), C., W. (1828-1908), & Wr., and British usage, as recorded

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

by *I., M., & St.* The second shows former English usage as indicated by *E. Harris & Allen* give the *o* as in "soft" as modern American usage in *W.* (1909), but by "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary" (1913) it is given as *o* in "odd."

totem: *tō'tem*¹; *tō'tēm*² [A natural object, usually some animal, regarded as an object of worship by some savages] [Eng.].

Tottenham: *tēt'n-əm*¹; *tōt'n-am*²—the *h* is silent [A suburb of N. London,

tottering: *tēt'ər-ɪŋ*¹; *tōt'er-ing*²—three syllables, not *tēt'rɪŋ*¹ [Unsteady].

Tou: *tō'ū*¹; *tō'ū*² [Bible].

Touareg: *twā'reg*¹; *twā'rēg*² [A North-African native of the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock]. **Tuareg**.

toucan: *tu-kān*¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or tau'kan*¹, *E., I., & W.*; *tu-cān*² or *tou'eān*². *St. tū'kan*¹ [A large tropical Am. bird with enormous beak].

touch: *tuch*¹; *tuch*². So also with its relatives and compounds **touch'er**, **touch'ing**, **touch'piece**, **touch'stone**, **touch'wood**, and **touch'y** [The act or process of coming into contact with; also, the sense by which this is achieved].

tough: *tuf*¹; *tūf*². See **GH** and **O** (15) and compare **ROOF**, **ROUGH** [That may be subjected to great strain without yielding; not easily separated; also, possessing great endurance].

Toul: *tūl*¹; *tūl*² [Fr. town].

Toulon: *tū'lōn*¹; *tū'lōn*² [Fr. naval seaport].

Toulouse: *tū'lūz*¹; *tū'lūz*² [Fr. cathedral city].

toupee: *tū-pī*¹; *tū-pē*². *St. tu-pē*¹ [A lock of hair or curl on the top of the head; specif. such a curl at the top of a periwig or a periwig itself].

This word is spelt also *toupet* and pronounced *tū-pē*¹; *tū-pē*²; also formerly (1) *tū-pē*¹ by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Webster (1847), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); (2) *tū-pī*¹ by Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) *tū-pet*¹ by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827).

tour: *tūr*¹; *tūr*². The pronunciation *taur*¹, advocated by Walker (1809), was indicated by Buchanan (1766), but rejected by Ash (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), and by all modern dictionaries [An excursion of considerable extent].

tourbillon: *tūr-bil'yōn*¹; *tūr-bil'yōn*² [A whirlwind; also, any thing having a whirling motion, as a firework which ascends spirally].

tour de force [Fr.]: *tūr də fōrs*¹; *tūr də fōrs*² [A feat of strength or skill].

Tourgée: *tūr-zē*¹; *tūr-zhē*² [Am. novelist (1838-1905)].

Tourguenev: *tūr-gen'yef*¹; *tūr-gēn'yēf*² [Russ. family name. Specif. Russ. novelist (1818-83)]. Spelt also **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tur-gen'ef**, **Tur-gen'ief**, etc., but pronounced the same way.

tourmalin, tourmaline: *tūr'mā-lin*¹, *-lin*¹ or *-līn*¹; *tūr'mā-līn*², *-līn*² or *līn*² [A transparent to subtranslucent mineral cut into gem-stones].

tournament: *tūr'nā-ment*¹; *tūr'nā-ment*². This pronunciation, recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries, was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation *tūr'nā-ment*¹, indicated

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = aisle; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

by C., W., & W. as alternative, was supported by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850), and Cooley (1863). Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) tōr'ne-ment¹ [Any contest involving strength and skill].

tournay: tūr'ne¹; tūr'nā² [A printed worsted for upholstery made at Tournay, Belgium].

tourney: tūr'n¹; tūr'ny². Jameson (1827) tōr'n¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) tūr'n¹, which is indicated as alternative by C., W., & W. [To engage in a medieval tournament].

tourniquet: tūr'n¹-ket¹; tūr'ni-kēt². Formerly tūr'n¹-ket¹, as indicated by Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), or tūr'n¹-kwet¹, as recorded by Fulton & Knight (1802), Walker (1806), and Jameson (1827) [A device for stopping the flow of blood].

tournure: tūr-niūr¹; tūr-nūr² [The outline of a figure].

Tours: tūr¹; tūr²—the s is silent [Fr. city].

tousle: tau'z¹; tou's² [To disarrange]. [general; liberator of Haiti (1743–1803)].

Toussaint l'Ouverture: tū'sa¹ lū'vār'tūr¹; tū'sā¹ lū'vēr'tūr² [Negro

tout (*n.* & *v.*): taut¹; tout² [*I. n.* One who looks for customers; also, one who keeps a sharp lookout or spies. *II. v.* To act as a tout in any sense]. Formerly also spelt **toot** and pronounced tūt¹; tōt². [ance].

tout-ensemble [Fr.]: tū'ta¹ sān'bl¹; tū'tā¹ sān'bl² [The general appear-

tow: tō¹; tō² [To haul through the water, as a boat].—**towage:** tō'ij¹; tō'-ag² [The charge made for towing, also the service rendered].

toward (*a.*): tō'ard¹; tō'ard², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & W.*; *I.* tō'ward¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). By Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) the stress was placed on the final syllable—*toward'*; Buchanan (1766) indicated tōw'ard¹ [Ready to do, or learn].

toward (*prep.*): tō'ard¹; tō'ard²; *not* tō'ard¹. See quotation under O. By the earlier lexicographers this word was stressed on the last syllable, notably by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1775), and altho *to-wārd'* is not indicated by modern lexicographers this pronunciation is still heard to-day on both sides of the Atlantic. See **towards** [In the direction of].

The first pronunciation figured above [tō'ard] is now chiefly northern and (apparently) American; the fourth [to-wārd'] is not recognized in any modern dictionary, . . . but it appears to be the prevailing one in London and the south of England.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

towards: tō'ardz¹; tō'ardz²; *not* tō'ardz¹. See quotation under O. This is the more common form of the word, but *toward* and *towards* are interchangeable. (See **TOWARD**.) Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) favored *to-wārdz'*, but Perry preferred *tōrdz'*. Both are still heard.

In the rapid and colloquial pronunciation of *towards*, it [the *w*] seems to unite with the *o*, and to form with it a diphthong of the same sound as *ow* in *crow*, *towards*; though according to the etymology, it should be divided *to-wards*: we should therefore say, rather, that the *w* is dropped, and *to'ards* spoken like *boards*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

Walker, the slave to analogy, reminded his readers that as *backwards*, *forwards*, *inwards*, and *outwards* were accented on the first syllable, "there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." But see quotation under **TOWARD**.

Towcester: tau'star¹; tow'ster² [Eng. city]. See **ALCESTER**, **ANSTRUTHER**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʃr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

towel, tower, town. In these words the *ow* is pronounced as in "how," "now," etc., indicated in Key 1 by *au* and in Key 2 by *ow*: *tau'el*¹, *tow'el*²; *tau'ar*¹, *tow'er*²; *taun*¹, *town*².

Townshend: *taun'zend*¹; *town'sënd*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name].

toxin, toxine: *teks'in*¹, *-in*¹ or *-in*¹; *töks'in*², *-in*² or *-in*² [One of a class of poisonous chemical compounds].

[Roger Ascham].

Toxophilus: *teks-ef'i-lus*¹; *töks-öf'i-lüs*² [A treatise on archery written by

toy: *toi*¹; *töy*² [A plaything].

Toynbee: *tein'bi*¹; *töyn'be*² [Eng. social reformer (1852-83)].

trace: *trēs*¹; *träç*² [I. *n.* A barely detectable mark or reminder left by some past event or agent. II. *v.* To follow the trace or tracks of]

trachea: *trē'ki-a*¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or trā-ki'a*¹, *C., M., & St.*; *trā'ee-a*² or *trā-ē'a*². To the first one may add Brande, Crabbe, Smart, and Webster; to the second, Dunglison, Knowles, and Stedman [The windpipe].—**tracheal:** *trē'ku-al*¹; *trā'ee-al*² [Relating to the windpipe].—**tracheoscopy:** *trē'ki-ös'ko-pi*¹; *trā'ee-ös'eo-py*² [Instrumental examination of the windpipe].—**tracheotomy:** *trē'ka-et'o-mi*¹; *trā'ee-öt'o-my*² [The operation of making an opening in the windpipe].

trachoma: *trā-kō'mā*¹; *trā-eō'mā*² [A contagious disease of the eye].

Trachonitis: *trak'o-nai'tis*¹; *trāe'o-ni'tis*² [Bible].

trachyte: *trē'kait*¹ or *trak'ait*¹; *trā'eyt*² or *trā-ēyt*² [A volcanic rock].

Tractarian: *trak-tē'ri-an*¹; *trāe-tā'ri-an*² [Any one holding the views of the so-called Oxford movement in the Church of Eng.]. See BARBARIAN.

Trafalgar: *trā-fal'gar*¹ or *traf'al-gūr*¹; *trā-fāl'gar*² or *träf'al-gār*² [1. A promontory in S. W. Spain. 2. A naval battle, 1805, where Nelson fell; also, a square in London, commemorating this battle].

[shrub of S. W. Asia].

tragacanth: *trag'a-kanth*¹; *träg'a-cānth*² [The gum obtained from a spiny

tragedian: *trā-jī'di-an*¹; *trā-gē'di-an*² [An actor in tragedy].

tragedienne [F.]: *trā'zē'dyen*¹ or (*Anglice*) *trā-jī'di-en*¹; *trā'zhē'dyēn*² or (*Anglice*) *trā-gē'di-ēn*² [An actress of tragedy].

tragedy: *traj'i-di*¹; *träg'e-dy*² [A dramatic composition in imitation of an action that is solemn or pathetic].

[passed over any surface].

trail: *trēl*¹; *trāl*²; *not* *traul*¹ [The track left by any person or thing that has

train: *trēn*¹; *trān*²; *not* *train*¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A continuous line of railway-coaches or trucks coupled to one another and drawn by a locomotive].

trait: *trēt*¹; *trät*². On this word Johnson (1755) commented, "Scarce English." Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated *trēt*¹. In the 19th century the pronunciation *trät*², recorded by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), was considered correct usage in England, but altho Walker announced that "the *t* [final] begins to be pronounced" in 1791, it had made little headway by the dawn of the 20th century. Dr. Murray, however, states that the pronunciation *trēt*¹ "is becoming less general" in England ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v.). Of the modern dictionaries Cooley (1863) and Stormonth's give *trät*² as preferred; the remainder, including Worcester's (1859) and Cull (1864), note *trēt*¹, which is best modern usage [A particular characteristic, mental or physical].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

traject (n.): trə'jekt¹; tráj'jekt² [A passage].

[pare ABSENT

traject (v.): trə-jekt¹; trə-jéet² [To throw or cast over, or across]. Com-
trajectory: trə-jek'to-ri¹; trə-jéeto-ry². *M.* trə-jek'tə-ri¹ [The path
which a body describes in space]

trammel: trəm'el¹; trám'él² [To embarrass, hamper, impede, or restrain].

tramontane: trə-mén'tēn¹; trə-món'tān². *E.* trəm'ən-tēn¹ and also indicated by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); Knowles (1835) trə'men-tān¹ [*L. a.* Situated beyond the mountains. *II. n.* One living beyond the mountains or Alps].

trance: trans¹; trānç². See ASK [A prolonged abnormal sleep, or a state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings].

tranquil: trān'kwil¹; trān'kwil². *I. & St.* trān'kwil¹ [Free from agitation; calm; quiet].—**tranquillity**: trān'kwil'i-ti¹; trān'kwil'i-ty², *Standard, C., E., & M.; I., S., W., & Wr.* trān'kwil'i-ti¹ [Freedom from all disturbing influences].—**tranquillize**: trān'kwil-aiz¹; trān'kwil-iz². *I. & St.* trān'kwil-aiz¹ [To make calm].

trans- (prefix): trans¹ or tranz¹; trāns² or trānç². See ASK. The *a* in this word is sounded variously. In the United States it is generally pronounced short, as in "fat," "man," and is so indicated by *Standard, W., & Wr.*; but *C.*, probably under Eng. influence, gives as a substitute for this *a* as in "ask," "fast." In the northern and midland counties of England, and in Scotland, the *a* is also pronounced short, but in London and its vicinity the sound of the long vowel prevails, trāns¹ and trans¹ being both heard according to the position of the stress.

With regard to the *s*, it may be pointed out that in the United States this letter is generally pronounced as a surd sibilant (trans-akt¹ rather than tranz-akt¹), but in England, perhaps through the influence of school Latin, it is very frequently pronounced as a sonant—tranz-akt¹. This pronunciation is widely used in southern England before a vowel, a voiced consonant, a liquid or nasal, but there are many people in England who pronounce *trans-* in compound words with the *s*-sound regardless of the consonant or vowel that may follow [Latin: literally (1) over, across, beyond, and through; (2) change; (3) transversely; crosswise].

transact: trans-akt¹; trāns-ækt². *E. & M.* tranz-akt¹. See TRANS- [To conduct, or carry through].

transalpine: trans-al'pin¹; trāns-āl'pin², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* trans-al'pin¹; *E.* tranz-al'pin¹; *I.* trans-al'pin¹; *M.* trans-al'pin¹. See TRANS- [Situated on the other side—the north or west side—of the Alps].

transatlantic: trans'at-lan'tik¹; trāns'āt-lān'tie². *C. & M.* trans-at-lan'tik¹. See TRANS- [1. Lying beyond the Atlantic ocean. 2. Extending across the Atlantic].

transcend: tran-send¹; trān-sēnd². *C. & M.* tran-send¹. See TRANS- [To rise above in excellence]. In this word and its relatives *trans-scen'dence*, *trans-scen'dent*, *tran'scen-den'tal*, as in *trans-scribe*, *trans-scriber*, the *s* is sharp, as being no part of the prefix, but the initial of the second element of the compound.

transept: tran'sept¹; trān'sēpt². *M.* tran'sept¹. See TRANS- [That part of a cruciform church between the nave and choir].

transfer (n.): trans'fər¹; trāns'fēr². *C. & M.* trans'fər¹. See TRANS- [The removal of a thing from one place or person to another].

transfer (v.): trans-fūr¹; trāns-fēr². *C. & M.* trans-fūr¹. See TRANS- [To convey from one person or place to another].

transferable: trans-fūr'ə-bl¹; trāns-fēr'a-bl². *C. & M.* trans'fər-a-bl¹. See TRANS- [Capable of being conveyed from one person or place to another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

transference: trans-fūr'ens¹; trāns-fēr'ēnç². *C. & M.* trans'iar-ens¹; *W.* trans'fūr-ens¹. See TRANS- [The act of transferring].

transient: tran'shent¹; trān'shēnt². *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E.* tran'si-ent¹; *I.* tran'zi-ent¹; *M.* tran'si-ent¹. See TRANS- [*I. a.* Passing quickly before the vision; also, not permanent. *II. n.* One who is only of temporary existence].

transit: tran'sit¹; trān'sit². *C. & M.* tran'sit¹. See TRANS- [*I. n.* The act of passing through or over. *II. v.* To pass across or to revolve].

transition: trans-ish'on¹; trāns-ish'on². *C.* tran-sish'on¹; *E., I., W., & Wr.* tran-sig'on¹; *M.* tran-sig'on¹; *St.* tran-zish'on¹. See TRANS-. *Ferry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), and *Enfield* (1807) tran-sish'on¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) tran-sig'on¹ [Passage from one place or condition to another].

translate: trans-lēt¹; trāns-lāt². *C. & M.* trans-lēt¹. See TRANS- [*1.* To turn one language into another. *2.* To remove from one office to another].—**translatory:** trans-lē'to-ri¹; trāns-lē'to-ry². *C.* trans'li-to-ri¹; *M.* trans-lē'to-ri¹. *Sheridan* (1780) trans'le-to-ri¹. See TRANS- [Of the nature or character of a translation]

translucence: trans-liū'sens¹; trāns-lū'çēnç². *C. & M.* trans-liū'sens¹. See TRANS- [The state of being partially transparent].—**translucent:** trans-liū'sent¹; trāns-lū'çēnt². *C. & M.* trans-liū'sent¹. See TRANS- [Semitransparent].

transmigrate: trans-mu-grēt¹; trāns-mi-grāt². *C. & M.* trans'mi-grēt¹. *M.* indicates trans-moi'grēt¹ as also in use in Great Britain. See TRANS- [To pass from one country to another].—**transmigration:** trans-mi-grē'shan¹; trāns-mi-grā'shon². *C. & M.* trans-mi-grē'shan¹. *M.* indicates trans-moi-grē'shan¹ as also in use in Great Britain [The act of passing from one country to another].

transmission: trans-mish'on¹; trāns-mish'on². *C. & M.* trans-mish'on¹. See TRANS- [The act of conveying from one person or place to another].

transmit: trans-mit¹; trāns-mīt². *C. & M.* trans-mit¹. See TRANS- [To convey, or cause to be conveyed, from one person or place to another].

transmontane: trans'mon-tēn¹; trāns'mōn-tān². *C.* trans-men-tēn¹; *M.* trans-men'tēn¹. See TRANS- [Situated beyond a mountain].

transom: tran'səm¹; trān'som² [The ventilating-window above a door].

transpacific: trans'pə-sif'ik¹; trāns'pa-çif'ie². *M.* trans-¹ or tranz-pə-sif'ik¹. See TRANS- [Across the Pacific].

transpadane: trans'pə-dēn¹; trāns'pa-dān². *C.* trans-pē'dēn¹; *M.* trans'pə-dēn¹ [Being beyond the river Po, from Rome].

transparent: trans-pār'ent¹; trāns-pār'ent². *C. & M.* trans-pār'ent¹. See TRANS- [Easy to see through or understand].

transpiration: tran'spi-rē'shan¹; trān'spi-rā'shon². *C. & M.* tran'spi-rē'shan¹. See TRANS- [*1.* The act of exhaling through the skin or the surface of the body. *2.* That which transpires; hence, the fact of becoming known].—**transpire:** tran-spir¹; trān-spir². *C. & M.* tran-spir¹. See TRANS- [To exhale or give off, as (perspiration) through the pores of the body].

transplant: trans-plant¹; trāns-plānt². *C. & M.* trans-plant¹, but in southeastern England frequently tranz-plant¹ [To remove from one place to plant in another].—**transplantation:** trans'plan-tē'shan¹; trāns'plān-tā'shon². *C. & M.* trans-plan-tē'shan¹. See TRANS- [The act of transplanting].

transport (n.): trans'pōrt¹; trāns'pōrt²; *not* trans'pōrt¹. See the verb. *C.* trans'pōrt¹; *E.* trans'pōrt¹; *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.* trans'pōrt¹; *M.* trans'pōrt¹ [The act of conveying from one place to another]. See note on the use of *o* before *r* under *O*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = oil; iʊ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

transport (v.): trans-pōrt¹; trāns-pōrt²; *not* trans-pōrt¹. *C. & M.* trans-pōrt¹; *E.* trans-pōrt¹; *Standard, I., St., W., & W.* trans-pōrt¹—a pronunciation common to Scotland and to north of England dialect now seldom heard but still indicated by lexicographers. See O [To carry or convey].

transubstantiate: tran¹sub-stan¹shi-ēt¹; trān¹sub-stān¹shi-āt². *C. & M.* tran-sub-stan¹shi-ēt¹. See TRANS- [To change from one substance to another].

Transvaal: trans-vāl¹; trāns-vāl². *M.* trans¹vāl¹ or tranz¹vāl¹. See TRANS- [A province of the Union of S. Africa]. [crosswise direction].

transverse: trans-vūrs¹; trāns-vērs². *C. & M.* trans-vūrs¹ [Lying in a

trapeze: trā-pīz¹; trā-pēz² [A gymnastic apparatus].

trapezium: trā-pīzi-um¹; trā-pēzi-ūm². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trā-pīzūm¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) trā-pīzi-um¹ [A quadrilateral of which two sides are parallel and the other two are not]. [its faces bounded by trapezoids].

trapezohedron: trap¹i-zo-hī'drən¹; trāp¹e-zo-hē'dron² [A form having all

trapezoid: trap¹i-zoid¹; trāp¹e-zōid², *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W.*, also by Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). *C.* trā-pīzoid¹, also by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); *W.* trap-i-zoid¹, and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A quadrilateral with no two sides parallel].

trappean: trap¹i-an¹; trāp¹e-an². *E. & I.* trā-pī'an¹ [Relating to trap, a variety of rock used for macadamizing roads].

Trappist: trap¹ist¹; trāp¹ist² [A monk of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church].—**Trappistine**: trap¹is-tin¹; trāp¹is-tīn² [One of an order of nuns allied with the Trappists].

Trasimeno: trā¹sī-mē'no¹; trā¹sī-mē'no² [It. lake; on its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans 217 B. C.].

travail¹: trav¹il¹; trāv¹il² [Labor in child-bearing].

travail² [Fr.]: tra¹vā'yā¹; trāv¹vā'yē² [A crude conveyance drawn by a dog or horse, consisting of two poles fastened together with cross-bars between: used to carry loads in the Northwest U. S. and Canada].

travel, traveler, traveller, traveling, travelling, travelog, travelogue. The second syllable of these words should be pronounced, not clipped: trav¹el¹, trāv¹ēl², *not* trav¹l¹; trav¹el-er¹, trāv¹ēl-er², *not* trav¹ler¹; trav¹el-in¹, trāv¹ēl-īng², *not* trāv¹l-in¹; trav¹el-og¹, trāv¹ēl-ōg², *not* trav¹leg¹.

traverse (a., adv., n., & v.): trav¹ers¹; trāv¹ers². Bailey (1732) stressed all alike—on the first syllable. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) stressed the adverb on the last syllable and the rest on the first. Buchanan (1766) indicated trav¹ers¹ without specification. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed all on the first syllable as we do to-day **I. a.** Crossing. **II. adv.** Crosswise. **III. n.** Something that crosses, as a beam, a lattice, or a part of a machine or frame. **IV. v.** To cross; also, pass through.

travertin: trav¹er-tin¹; trāv¹er-tīn² [A porous yellowish building-rock].

travesty: trav¹es-tī¹; trāv¹ēs-ty² [To treat so as to render ridiculous].

Traviata (La): lā trā-vī-ā'tā¹; lā trā-vī-ā'tā² [Opera by Verdi].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

travois: trā'vwā¹; trā'vwä² [A type of sled used by lumbermen in logging].—**travoy:** tra-vei¹; trā-vöy² [To drag or skid logs].

treachery: trech'är-¹; trēch'er-y² [The betrayal of trust or confidence].

treacle: tri'kl¹; trē'el² [The sirup obtained in refining sugar].

tread: tred¹; trēd² [The act or manner of walking or stepping].

treason: tri'zn¹; trē'sn² [An act of betrayal or treachery].

treasure: trež'ur¹; trēzh'ur² [Riches accumulated or possessed; money; coin; precious gems; also, something highly prized].

treatise: tri'tis¹; trē'tis². *I., St., & Wr.* tri'tiz¹, so also Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), and *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* tri'tis¹ [A literary composition on a particular subject].

Treb'i-zond: treb'i-zend¹; trēb'i-zōnd² [Vilayet in Asia Minor and its capital].

treble: treb¹; trēb²; *not* trib¹ as Webster (1828-1863) [Threefold].

trecento [It.]: trē-chen'to¹; trē-chēn'to² [The 14th century when associated with Italian art].

Tredegar: tri-di'gar¹ or tred'i-gār¹; tre-dē'gar² or trēd'e-gār² [Eng. town].

trefoil: tri'feil¹; trē'fōil² [Any plant of the clover family].

Trefusis: tri-fiū'sis¹; tre-fū'sis² [Eng. family name].

Tregelles: tri-gel'es¹; tre-gēl'ēs² [Eng. Biblical scholar (1813-75)].

Treitschke: triich'kai¹; trich'ke² [Ger. historian and political writer (1834-96)].

trek: trek¹; trēk² [*I. n.* A migration or an organized invasion. *II. v.* To

Treloar: tre-lōr¹; trē-lōr² [Eng. family name].

tremendous: tri-men'dus¹; tre-mēn'dūs²; *not* tri-men'dus¹, *nor* tri-men'-jus¹ [Fitted to excite astonishment by its force or magnitude].

tremolo [It.]: trem'o-lō¹ or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō¹; trēm'o-lō² or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō² [A vibratory sound produced by the voice, or by an instrument].

Tremont: tri-ment¹; tre-mōnt² [A former name of Boston].

tremor: trem'ar¹; trēm'or², *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* tri'mar¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Smart (1840) indicated trem'ar¹, which indicates the position given to the stress by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), if the stress upon the word *tremble* may be used as a key to their intention [Any trembling or vibratory motion].

trench: trench¹; trēnch² [A long, narrow hole in the ground].

trenchant: trench'ant¹; trēnch'ant² [Adapted to cut deeply and quickly].

trente-et-quarante [Fr.]: trānt'-ē-kā'rānt¹; trānt'-ē-kā'rānt² [A game with playing-cards].

trepan: tri-pan¹; tre-pān²; *not* tri-pan¹ [A surgeons' cylindrical saw used

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; all; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

trephine: tri-fain¹; tre-fin², *Standard*, *I., M., St., & W.*, Ash (1775), and Perry (1805); *C., E., & W.* tri-fin⁴, so also Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840). Webster (1828) tref'in¹ [An instrument like the trepan].

trespass: tres'pas¹; trēs'pas² [A voluntary transgression; a violation of the law]. Stressed on the final syllable by Spenser:

Bidding his beads all day for his *trespass*.

Faerie Queene bk. I, canto 1, st. 30. [1590.]

trestle: tres'l¹; trēs'l²—the second *t* silent. See T [An open braced framework for supporting a scaffolding, a road, or railroad].

Trevelyan: tri-vel'yan¹; tre-vēl'yan² [Eng. statesman and author (1838-)].

Treves: trīvz¹; trēvs² [Prus. city]. Fr. **Trèves:** trāv¹; trēv².

Trevor: trev'ar¹; trēv'or² [Eng. family name of Scottish origin].

tri- (*prefix*): trai¹; tri²; rarely tri¹ [From the Gr. *τρι-*, from *τρεῖς* (*treis*, three), or L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three]. Used chiefly long and diphthongal in English, as in *triad*, *triolog*, *triangle*; but occasionally short, as in *triple*, *trilog*, *Trinity*.

triad: trai'ad¹; tri'ād² [A group of three persons or things].

trial: trai'al¹; tri'al² [1. A testing by experience or use. 2. An affliction or cause of suffering. 3. An investigation into an action at law].

triangle: trai'an'gl¹; tri'ān'gl². *St.* trai-an'gl¹ [A plane figure bounded by three lines or sides].

Triassic: trai-as'ik¹; tri-ās'ie² [A geological period].

tribal: trai'bəl¹; tri'bal² [Pert. to a tribe].

tribe: traib¹; trīb² [A distinct division, class, or group of persons].

Tribonian: trai-[or tri-]bō'nī-ən¹; tri-[or tri-]bō'nī-an² [Chief compiler of the Justinian Code (5th-6th century)].

tribunal: trai-biū'nəl¹; tri-bū'nəl², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*, so also Buchanan (1766); *Standard* (1913) tri-biū'nəl¹ [A court of justice].

tribune: trib'yūn¹; trīb'yūn². *I.* trai'biūn¹ [1. A platform or balcony. 2. The chief representative of a tribe during the early Roman period].

tributary: trib'yu-tē-rī¹; trīb'yu-tā-ry². *M.* trib'yu-tē-rī¹ [1. A stream that flows into another. 2. A state or person who pays tribute].

tribute: trib'yut¹; trīb'yut² [Anything paid as a token of submission; also, that which is rendered as an evidence of affection, worth, etc.].

trichiasis: tri-kai'ə-sis¹; tri-eī'a-sīs². *M.* tri-ki-ē'sis¹ [A disease that manifests itself in various forms].

[that infests man].

trichina: tri-kai'nə¹; tri-eī'na². *M.* trik'i-nə¹ [A minute parasitic worm]

trichiniasis: trik'i-nai'ə-sis¹; triē'i-nī'a-sīs² [Same as TRICHINOSIS].

trichinosis: trik'i-nō'sis¹; triē'i-nō'sis² [A disease caused by the trichina].

trichotomy: trai-ket'o-mī¹; tri-eōt'o-my², *Standard*, *C., I., St., W., & W.*; *E. & M.* tri-ket'o-mī¹ [Division into three parts].

tricot: trī'ko¹ or (*Fr.*) trī'kō¹; trī'eo² or (*Fr.*) trī'eō² [1. A knitted woolen fabric. 2. A soft ribbed cloth].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Tricoupis: trī-kū'pīs; trī-ey'pīs² [Gr. historian and diplomat (1788-1873)].

tricycle: trai'si-kl¹; trī'gy-el²; *not* trai-sai'kl¹ [A three-wheeled vehicle for one or more persons].

trident: trai'dent¹; trī'dēnt² [A three-pronged spear]. [(1545-63)].

Tridentine: trai-den'tin¹; trī-dēn'tin² [Pert. to the council held in Trent

triennial: trai-en'i-al¹; trī-ēn'i-al². Indicated as three syllables by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835)—trai-en'yāl¹ [Taking place every third year and a ceremony celebrated every three years].

Trier: trī'ar¹; trī'er² [Ger. city]. Called also TREVES.

Trieste: trī-est'¹; trī-ēst'² [Aust. city].

trifid: trai'fid¹; trī'fid². Jameson (1827) trif'id¹ [Divided into three parts].

trigamy: trig'ə-mī¹; trīg'a-my² [1. The state of having been married three times. 2. The offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time].

triglyph: trai'glif¹; trī'glīf'², the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and recorded by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) trig'lif¹ [In architecture, a three-grooved block or tablet].

trigon: trig'gōn¹; trī'gōn² [A harp-like instrument shaped like a triangle]. —**trigonal:** trig'o-nal¹; trīg'o-nal² [Pert. to or shaped like a trigon].

trigone: trig'gōn¹; trī'gōn² [An area or space shaped like a triangle; especially such an area at the base of the bladder]. —**trigonitis:** trig'o-nai'tis¹ or -ni'tis²; trīg'o-ni'tis² or -ni'tis² [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trigone].

trigonometry: trig'o-nem'i-trī¹; trīg'o-nōm'e-try² [The branch of mathematics that treats of triangles].

trijugate: trai'jū-gēt¹; trī'jū-gāt² [Having three pairs of leaflets].

trijugous: trai-jū'gus¹; trī-jū'gūs², *Standard*; *C. & M.* trij'u-gus¹, so also Webster (1828) and Clarke (1855); *E.* tri'jū-gus¹; *I.* tri'jū-gus¹, so also Smart (1840) and Craig (1849); *St. & W.* tri'jū-gus¹; *Wr.* tri-jū'gas¹ [Same as TRIJUGATE].

trilemma: trai-lem'ə¹; trī-lem'a² [A condition embracing three possible propositions, or three courses from which to decide which to pursue]. Compare DILEMMA.

trilobate: trai-lō'bēt¹; trī-lō'bāt², *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Wr.* tri'lo-bēt¹, so also Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850) [Having three lobes].

trilobite: trai'lo-bait¹; trī'lo-bīt². Craig (1849) tril'o-bait¹ [A crustaceous invertebrate of the Paleozoic period: one of the earliest known fossils].

trilogy: tril'o-jī¹; trī'lo-gy² [Any group of three works, as dramas or operas, bearing a mutual relation].

trimester: trai-mes'tər¹; trī-mēs'ter² [A period of three months].

trimeter: trim'i-tər¹; trīm'e-ter² [A verse having three metrical units].

Trinitarian: trin'i-tē'r-ən¹; trīn'i-tā'ri-an². *M.* trin-i-tā'ri-ən¹ [One who believes in the threefold union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost]. See BARBARIAN.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

trinitrotoluene: trai-nai"tro-tel'yu-in¹; tri-ni"tro-töl'yü-ēn² [An explosive].

trinitrotoluol: trai-nai"tro-tel'yu-el¹; tri-ni"tro-töl'yü-öl² [Same as TRI-^[NITROTOLUENE]

trio: tri'ō¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., & W., or trai'o¹, I., St., & Wr.*; tri'ō² or tri'ō². *Standard* (1913) & *M. tri'o¹*. By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), trai'ō¹ [Any three persons or things grouped or acting together].

triolet: trai'o-let¹; tri'o-lēt². *C. & E. tri'o-let¹*. Of the members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations for "Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary," 12 indicated trai'o-let¹, 10 recorded tri'o-let¹ [A stanza or poem of eight lines on two rimes].

trip: trip¹; trip² [A journey or voyage].

tripartite: trai-pār'tait¹; tri-pār'ūt². *C. & I. trip'ar-tuit¹* [Divided into three parts; also, executed by three parties].

tripe: triup¹; trip² [A part of the stomach of the ox as cooked for food].

tripedal: trip'i-dəl¹; trip'e-dal², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & St. trai-pī'-dal¹; I. trai-ped'al¹; W. trai'pi-dal¹*. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) trip'i-dal¹; Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) trai-pī'dəl¹ [Having three feet, as a stool or table].

triphthong: trif'fhōŋ¹; trif'fhōŋg². *St. & Wr. trip'fhēŋ¹*—this pronunciation prevailed from the second quarter of the 17th century, when the word was spelt *triphthong* (Ben Jonson, "English Grammar," I, v.: "The Triphthong is of a complexion rather to be fear'd than lov'd" [1637]), until 1863, when it was indicated by Cooley. During this period, however, Buchanan (1757-66), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated trif'fhēŋ¹, a pronunciation conceded to be best usage to-day [The combination of three vowels or vowel-characters to produce one sound].

triplane: trai'plēn¹; tri'plān² [An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes]. Distinguish from BIPLANE.

triple: trip'l¹; trip'l² [Consisting of three parts or of three things].

triplex: trai'pleks¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or trip'leks¹, E., I., & St.; tri'-pleks² or trip'lēks²* [Having three parts].

triplicate (*a. & n.*): trip'li-ki¹; trip'li-eat² [*I. a.* Composed of three; triple. *II. n.* Three similar things collectively].

triplicate (*v.*): trip'li-kēt¹; trip'li-eāt² [To make threefold].

triplicity: trai-plis'i-ti¹; tri-plīç'i-ty². *M. tri-plis'i-ti¹* [The state of being triple].

tripod: trai'ped¹; tri'pōd². This stress was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), and all later dictionaries, but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Fry (1784), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Perry (1805) recorded trip'ed¹ [Any utensil or structure having three feet or legs].

Tripoli: trip'o-li¹; trip'o-li² [A region on the coast of N. Africa].

Tripolls: trip'o-lis¹; trip'o-lis² [Apocrypha].

Tripolitan: tri-pel'i-tan¹; tri-pöl'i-tan² [*I. a.* Belonging to or from Tripoli.

II. n. A native of Tripoli]. Compare TRIPOLI.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒɔx, bɒɒt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

tripos: trai'pēs¹; tri'pōs² [An honor examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in mathematics at Cambridge University, Eng.; later extended to honor examinations in other subjects]. [agriculture].

Triptolemus: trip-tōl'i-mūs¹; tri'p-tōl'e-mūs² [In Gr. myth, the patron of

triptych: tri'ptik¹; tri'ptye² [A work of art in three panels side by side].

trireme: trai'rīm¹; tri'rēm² [An ancient Gr. or Roman war-vessel having three banks of oars].

Trisagion: tris-ag'i-on¹ or tris-ē'gi-on¹; trīs-ā'gi-on² or trīs-ā'gi-on² [A hymn beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy used in the ritual of the Greek and Oriental churches].

triskele: tris'kil¹; trīs'kēl² [Same as TRISKELION].

triskellion: tris-kel'i-on¹; trīs-kēl'i-on² [A symbol consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh].

trismus: tris'mus¹; trīs'mūs². *M.* triz'mus¹ [Lockjaw].

Tristan: tris'tan¹; tris'tan² [In medieval romance, a prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall]. [group in So. Atlantic ocean].

Tristan da Cunha: tris-tān' da kūn'ya¹; trīs-tān' dā eun'ya² [Br. island

Tristram: tris'tram¹; trīs'tram² [A masculine personal name]. *Pg.* **Tristrao:** tri-strau¹; tri-strou².

trisyllabic: trai'si-lab'ik¹; tri'sy-lab'ie², *Standard, E., & M.; C., I., St., W., & Wr.* tris-lab'ik¹ [Composed of three syllables].

trisyllable: trai-sil'a-bl¹; tri-syl'a-bl², *Standard, C., E., & M.; St.* tris-sil'la-bl¹; *W.* tri-sil'a-bl¹; *Wr.* tris-sil-la-bl¹—the stress indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828), but Bailey (1738), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1844) tris-sil'a-bl¹ [A word of three syllables].

Triton: trai'tən¹; tri'ton² [In myth, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite].

triturate: trit'yu-rēt¹; trit'yu-rāt². *Smart* (1857) trai'tə-rēt¹ [To pulverize or masticate thoroughly].

triumph: trai'umf¹; tri'ūmf² [Rejoicing on account of success, as in overcoming an enemy].

triumvir: trai-um'vər¹; tri-ūm'vīr² [One of three men united in public office or authority].—**triumvirate:** trai-um'vi-rēt¹; tri-ūm'vi-rāt² [A coalition of three men in authority or control].—**triumviri:** trai-um'vi-rai¹; tri-ūm'vi-rī² [Plural of TRIUMVIR].

triune: trai'yūn¹; tri'yūn². *Walker* (1791) and *Fulton & Knight* (1802) trai-yūn¹ [Three in one: said of the Godhead].

trivial: triv'i-al¹; tri'v-i-al². Pronounced as two syllables—triv'yāl¹, by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* [Of little importance or worth].

Troas: trō'as¹; trō'as² [Anc. district of Asia Minor; also, its seaport].

trochal: tro-kē'ik¹; tro-eā'ie² [Pert. to or composed of trochees].

troche: trō'ki¹; trō'ee², *Standard & Wr.; C. & I.* trōch¹; *E.* trōk¹; *M.* trōsh¹; *St. & W.* trō'ki¹ [A tablet or lozenge].

In vulgar and commercial use often pronounced and sometimes written *trochee* (trō'ki¹).
SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1915.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr. wōp

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; iū = iud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

trochee: trō'ki¹; trō'ēē² [A foot or measure of two syllables].

Trochu: trō'shū'¹; trō'chū'² [Fr. general; governor of Paris, 1870-71].

troglydite: treg'lo-dait¹; trōg'lo-dyt² [A cave-dweller].

Trogyllium: tro-jil'i-um¹; tro-gyl'i-um² [Bible].

Troilus: trō'i-lus¹; trō'i-lūs² [In Homer's "Iliad," son of Priam, king of Troy, and lover of Cressida].

troll: trōl¹; trōl². *St. trōl¹* [In Scand. tradition, a supernatural being of a giant race, and later one of a race of dwarfs].

Trollope: trōl'ap¹; trōl'op² [Eng. novelist (1815-1882)].

trombone: trēm'bōn¹; trēm'bōn², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. trēm-bōn¹; I. & St. trēm'bōn¹; W. trēm-bō'n¹*. Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855) trēm-bō'nē¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

Trondhjem: trēn'yem¹; trēn'yēm² [Norw. city].

trope: trōp¹; trōp² [A term in rhetoric designating a form of figurative [speech].

Trophimus: tref'i-mus¹; trōf'i-mūs² [Bible].

trophy: trō'fi¹; trō'fy²; *not* tref'i¹ [A token of victory].

tropotentry: tro-pō'ten-tri¹; tro-pō'tēn-try² [Language unusually expressive of thought by trope]. [shire, Scot.].

Trosachs, Trossachs: trēs'aks¹; trōs'aes² [A picturesque valley in Perth-troth: trōth¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., & M., or trōth¹, I., St., W., & Wr.; trōth¹ or trōth² *Standard* (1913) & *C. trōth¹*. Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated trōth¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trōth¹, and Jameson (1827) trōth¹. Fidelity; betrothal; also, the act of pledging fidelity]. [(11th-13th cent.)].*

troubadour: trū'bā-dūr¹; trū'ba-dūr² [A lyric poet of southern Europe

Troubetzkoy: trū-bets'koi¹; trū-bēts'kōy² [Rus. family name].

trouble: trub'l¹; trūb'l² [A state of affliction, distress, worry, or annoyance].—**troublous:** trub'lus¹; trūb'lūs² [Full of trouble].

trough: tref¹; trōf², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C. trōf¹; trōf²*. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) tref¹; Enfield (1807), trō¹; Jameson (1827) trūf¹ (compare roof and rough); Craig (1849), trōf¹ [A narrow open receptacle or box-like structure].

trousers: trau'zərz¹; trou'gers² [An outer garment worn by men and boys].

trousseau: trū'sō¹; trū'sō² [The personal outfit of a bride].

trout: trauf¹; trout² [A salmon-like food- and game-fish].

trouvère [Fr.]: trū'vār¹; trū'vēr² [One of a school of narrative poets who flourished in France (11th-14th cent.)].—**trouveur:** trū'vūr¹; trū'vūr² [Same as TROUVÈRE].

Trovatore (II): il trō'va-tō-rē¹; il trō'vā-tō-rē² [Opera by Verdi].

Troyes: trwā¹; trwā² [Fr. city].

truculence: truk'yu-lens¹, *E., I., St., W., & Wr., or trū'kiu-lens¹, Standard & M.; trū'e-yū-lēnc² or trū'eū-lēnc²; C. trū'kiu-lens¹*. The first of these is more frequently heard than the second [Savageness of aspect or behavior; ferociousness].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; øil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, iāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

truculent: truk'yu-lent¹ or urū'kiu-lent¹; trū'e'yu-lēnt² or trū'eū-lēnt².
See TRUCULENCE [Having the character of a savage; barbarous].

trudgen: truj'en¹; trüg'ēn² [Pert. to John Trudgen, a swimmer who in 1863 devised a special manner of swimming]. Frequently erroneously spelled **trudgen** in assumed analogy with *gudgeon* (a fish) but pronounced the same way.

true: trū¹; trū²; *not* triu, a common error among foreigners [Faithful to fact or reality].

truffle: truf'l¹; trūf'l² [An edible fungus]. [of Japanese ware and porcelain].

truité [Fr.]: trwī'tē¹; trwī'tē² [Having a delicately crackled surface: said

Trujillo: trū-hil'yo¹; trū-hil'yo² [Sp. and S.=A. town]. [cut off squarely].

truncate: trun'kēt¹; trūn'eāt²; *not* trun'kit¹ [Terminating abruptly, as if

truncheon: trun'shan¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or trun'chan¹, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; trūn'shon² or trūn'chon² [A short, wooden club].

trustworthy: trust'wūr'thi¹; trūst'wūr'thy² [Worthy of confidence].

truth: trūth¹; trūth² [That which is true].—**truths:** trūthz¹ or trūths¹; trūthz² or trūths² [Plural of TRUTH].

Tryphæna, Tryphena: trai-fi'næ¹; trī-fē'na² [Bible].—**Tryphon:** trai-fen¹; trī-fōn² [Apocrypha].—**Tryphosa:** trai-fō'sæ¹; trī-fō'sæ² [Bible].

tryst: trist¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *W., & Wr.*, or traist¹, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; trīst² or trīst². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [I. n. An appointment to meet. II. v. To agree to a place and time for meeting (some one)]. [The act of one who trysts].

trysting: trist'ing¹ or traist'ing¹; trīst'ing² or trīst'ing². Compare **tryst** **tsar, tsarevitch, tsarevna, tsarina:** tsār¹, tsār²; tsār'i-vich¹, tsār'e-vich²; tsā-rev'na¹, tsā-rev'na²; tsā-rī'na¹; tsā-rī'na² [Same as CZAR, etc.].

Tschalkowsky: chai-kef'ski¹; chi-kōf'sky² [Russ. composer (1840-93)].

Tuatha De Danaan: tū'a-ha dē da-nān'¹; tū'a-hā dē dā-nān'² [In Ir. myth, the race of the gods of Dana].

tub: tub¹; tūb² [A large open wooden vessel].

tuba: tiū'bæ¹; tū'ba²; *not* tū'bæ¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

tubage: tiūb'ij¹; tūb'ag² [Tubes or their contents; also, tube-insertion as a lining in cannon-bore].

Tubal (n.): tū'bal¹; tū'bal² [Bible].

tubal: (a.) tiū'bal¹; tū'bal² [Relating to a tube or tubes].

Tubal-cain: tiū'bal-kēn'¹; tū'bal-eān'² [Bible].

tube: tiūb¹; tūb² [A hollow cylindrical body of any material].

tubercle: tiū'ber-kl¹; tū'ber-el² [A small tumor formed within an organ by a microbe].

tubercular: tiū-būr'kiu-lar¹; tū-bēr'eū-lar² [Affected with tuberculosis].

tuberculosis: tiū-būr'kiu-lō'sis¹; tū-bēr'eū-lō'sis² [A diseased condition caused by tubercle-bacillus infection and producing the degeneration and destruction of organs, bones, tissue, etc.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

tuberoze: tiū'bə-rōz¹; tū'be-rōs². *Standard* (1913), *I., W., & Wr.* tiūb'-rōz¹; *C., E., M., & St.* tiū'ber-ōs¹; *M. & Standard* (1893-1912) tiū'ba-rōs¹. Dr. Murray notes "often incorrectly tiūb'rōz," a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780) tshūb'rōz¹; Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Boag (1848) tiū'ber-ōz¹ [A plant bearing fragrant white flowers].

Tubianites: tiū'bi-ē'nait¹; tū'bi-ā'nits² [Douai Bible].—**Tubieni:** tiū'-bi-ī'nai¹; tū'bi-ē'ni² [Apocrypha].

Tübingen: tū'biŋ-en¹; tū'biŋ-ēn² [Ger. town].

Tucson: tū-sen¹ or tuk'sen¹; tū-sōn² or tūe'son² [City in Arizona].

Tudor: tiū'dar¹; tū'dor² [A royal house of England (1485-1603)].

Tuesday: tiūz'di¹; tūz'dy²; not tūz'di¹. *M.* tiūz'dē¹. Compare MONDAY [The third day of the week].

tufa: tū'fa¹; tū'fa² [A porous rock].

tuft, tuft, tug. The *u* in these words should be pronounced as *u* in "but": tuf¹, tūf²; tuft¹, tūft²; tug¹, tūg².

Tugela: tu-gē'la¹; tu-gē'lā² [S.=Afr. river].

Tulleries: twil'er-iz¹ or (*Fr.*) twil'rī¹; twil'er-ēs² or (*Fr.*) twil'rī² [Palace of Fr. kings in Paris (16th and 17th centuries); burned during the Commune of 1871].

Tulte: tiūt¹; tūt²; not twit¹ [Eng. and Ir. family name].

tulip: tiū'lip¹; tū'lip²; not tū'lip¹ [A flowering plant of the lily family].

tulle: tūl¹; tūl² [A fine silk veiling].

tumid: tiū'mid¹; tū'mīd²; not tū'mid¹ [Swollen as from inflammation].

tumor: tiū'mar¹; tū'mor²; not tū'mar¹, nor tshū'mer¹ as Sheridan (1780) [An abnormal swelling on or in any part of the body].

tumult: tiū'mult¹; tū'mūlt²; not tū'mult¹, nor tshū'mult¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The agitation or commotion of a multitude].

tundra [Rus.]: tun'dra¹; tūn'dra² [A rolling treeless plain].

tune: tiūn¹; tūn²; not tūn¹, nor tshūn¹ as Sheridan (1780) [A melodious succession of musical tones].

tunic: tiū'nik¹; tū'nie²; not tū'nik¹ [An outer garment worn with a belt].

Tuomey: tū'mi¹; tū'my² [Am. geologist (1805-57)].

turbine: tur'bin¹ or tur'baīn¹; tūr'bin² or tūr'bīn² [A steam-motor which produces rotatory motion by the striking of steam on vanes upon a revolving cylinder].

Turkism: tūr'sizm¹, *C., M., W., & Wr., or türk'izm¹, Standard, E., I., & St.:* tūr'cizm² or tūr'eizm². Compare TURKISM. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicate türk'izm¹ [A distinctive characteristic of the Turks].

Turcoman: tūr'ko-mān¹; tūr'eo-man² [Same as TURKOMAN].

tureen: tiu-rīn¹; tū-rēn² [A deep covered table-dish for soup].

Turenne (de): də tūr'ren¹; de tūr'rēn² [Fr. marshal-general (1611-75)].

Turgenev: tūr'gə-nef¹ or tūr-gē'nyev¹; tūr'gē-nēf² or tūr-gē'nyēv² [Same as TOURGUENIEF].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

turgescence: tŭr-jes'ens¹; tŭr-gēs'ēns² [A thickening of a part; also, empty pompousness]. [bombastic in style of speech].

turgid: tŭr'jɪd¹; tŭr'gid² [Swollen abnormally by some internal agent; also,

Turin: tiŭ'rin¹ or tiu-rin¹; tŭ'rɪn² or tŭ-rɪn² [It. city].

Turkestan: tŭr'ki-stan¹ or tur'ke-stān¹; tŭr'ke-stān² or tŭr'kē-stān² [Two regions in central Asia].

Turkism: tŭrk'izm¹; tŭrk'ism² [Same as TURCISM].

Turkoman: tŭr'ko-man¹; tŭr'ko-mān² [A Tatar of Turkestan]. [pound].

turmerol: tŭr'mər-ōl¹ or -ēl¹; tŭr'mer-ōl² or -ēl² [An oily chemical com-

turmoil: tŭr'moɪl¹; tŭr'moɪl². Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) tŭr-moɪl¹ [Confused motion; disturbance].

turnip: tŭr'nɪp¹; tŭr'nɪp². Erroneously tŭr'nɪp¹ [The fleshy edible root of a plant of the cabbage family].

turnverein [Ger.]: tŭrn'fər-ain¹; tŭrn'fer-ɪn² [An association of gym-

turpinate: tŭr'pin-ait¹; tŭr'pɪn-ɪt² [An explosive].

turpitude: tŭr'pɪ-tiud¹; tŭr'pɪ-tūd²; not tŭr'pɪ-tūd¹ [Inherent vileness].

turquois, turquoise: tər-keɪz¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W., or tŭr'keɪz¹; tur-koɪs² or tŭr'koɪs², E. & I.; Wr. tər-keɪz¹, so also Walker (1791), Smart (1846), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) tər-keɪz¹; Wright (1855) tər-kweɪz¹. Formerly spelt *turcoise*, *turkois*, and by Bailey (1732) stressed on the last syllable, but by Kenrick (1773) on the first. Following the analogy of *tortoise* the pronunciation would be tŭr'kɪs¹ [A subtranslucent to opaque mineral of various hues].*

Ben Jonson stresses *tur'kise*, Dr. Johnson *tur'kots*, -*koise*, Milton and Tennyson *tur'kɪs*. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

Tuscarora: tŭs'kə-rō-rə¹; tŭs'ea-rō-rə² [Amerind tribe of North America].

Tuskegee: tŭs-kɪ'gɪ¹; tŭs-kē'gē² [Town in Ala.]. **Tuskegeee.**

Tussaud: tŭ'sō¹; tŭ'sō² [Swiss artist (1760-1850); established a waxwork exhibition in London].

tutelage: tiŭ'tɪ-lɪj¹; tŭ'te-lag²; not tŭhū'tel-ɪj¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The

tutor: tiŭ'tar¹; tŭ'tor²; not tŭ'tēr¹, nor tŭhū'ter¹ as Sheridan (1780) [One who has charge of the instruction of another].

tutorage: tiŭ'tar-ēj¹; tŭ'tor-āg²; not tŭ'tar-ɪj¹, nor tŭhū'ter-ɪj¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The office of a tutor].

tutti-frutti [It.]: tŭt'tɪ-frūt'tɪ¹; tŭt'tɪ-frūt'tɪ² [A iced confection of dif-

Tutuila: tŭ'tu-ɪ'lā¹; tŭ'tu-ɪ'lā² [Am. island of the Samoan group].

tuxedo: tŭks-ɪ'do¹; tŭks-ē'do² [A dinner-jacket].

twelvemonth: twelv'munth¹; twelv'month². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) twelv'munth¹; a fashionable corruption of the times, for the latest date given by Dr. Murray for the spelling *twelvmunth* is 1573 [A year, consisting of twelve calendar months].

Twickenham: twɪk'ən-am¹; twɪk'en-am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. The pronunciation twɪk'en-am¹ is heard in England only in song.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

twilight: twai'laɪt¹; twi'lit² [The period from sunset to dark night].

twill, twin, twinge, twinkle, twist, twit, twitch, twitter. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit" (see 1): twil¹, twil²; twin¹, twin²; twinj¹, twing²; twip'kl¹, twip'kl²; twist¹, twist²; twit¹, twit²; twitch¹, twitch²; twit'er¹, twit'er².

twirl: twɜrl¹; twirl² [To turn round and round rapidly].

two: tū¹; tɔ²—the *w* is silent [The sum of one and one].

The pronunciation (tū) . . . is due to labialization of the vowel by the *w* which then disappeared before the related sound. The successive stages would thus be (twa¹, twə¹, twō¹, twū¹, tū¹).

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two-legged: tū'legd¹ or tū'leg'ed¹; tɔ'lēgd² or tɔ'lēg'ēd² [Having two legs]. Compare THREE-LEGGED.

twopence: tup'ens¹; tʊp'enc², *E., M., & W.* The formal pronunciation tʊ'pens¹ indicated by *Standard, C., I., St., Wr., Webster* (1828-1908), Knowles, and Smart. (1840) is seldom or never heard in England. From Buchanan's time the leading British lexicographers have indicated tup'ens¹ as representing standard usage. Among these are Buchanan (1757-66), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) [A sum of money equal to two pennies; also, a former silver coin of Great Britain; now only the coin distributed by the order of the English sovereign on Maundy Thursday]. Compare HALFPENNY.

twopenny: tup'e-nɪ¹; tʊp'ɛ-nɪ². The formal pronunciation in disuse is still indicated as preferred by several American and Scottish dictionaries. See TWOPENCE [Of the value of two pennies; hence, cheap]. [of Lady Capulet].

Tybalt: tib'alt¹; tɪb'alt² [In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the nephew

Tyburn: tai'bɜrn¹; tɪ'bɜrn² [A historic place of execution in London, Eng.].

Tychicus: tik'i-kus¹; tɪ'e'i-eŋs² [Bible].

[Japan about 1854].

tycoon: tai-kūn¹; tɪ-eōn² [The great prince: a title of the shogun of

Tydeus: tai'diūs¹ or tid'i-us¹; tɪ'dūs² or tɪd'e-ŋs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Ceneus, one of the seven chiefs who fought Thebes].

tymp, tympan, tympanal, tympanic. In these words the *y* is pronounced as *i* in "hit": timp¹, tɪmp²; tim'pən¹, tɪm'pən²; tim'pə-nəl¹, tɪm'pə-nəl²; tim-pan'ik¹, tɪm-pən'ie².

tympanites: tim'pə-nai'tiz¹; tɪm'pa-ni'tēz² [Swelling of the abdomen due to an accumulation of gas in the stomach, etc.].

tympanitis: tim'pə-nai'tis¹ or tim'pə-ni'tis¹; tɪm'pa-ni'tis² or tɪm'pa-ni'tis² [Inflammation of the membrane lining the drum of the middle ear].

tympanum: tim'pə-nɪm¹; tɪm'pa-nɪm² [1. The drum of the ear. 2. A drum or the skin stretched over the head of a drum].

Tyndale: tin'dal¹; tɪn'dal². Frequently mispronounced tin-dəl¹ [Eng. priest (1484-1536); translated the New Testament into English].

Tynemouth: tain'mʊθ¹; tɪn'mʊθ² [Eng. city on the Tyne]. Compare TEIGNMOUTH.

type: taip¹; tɪp² [1. That which represents something else. 2. A piece of metal bearing a letter or other character on its surface and used in printing].

Typhoeus: tai-fō'yūs¹; tɪ-fō'yūs² [In Gr. myth, a monster with a hundred snake-heads].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn. θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ēr; full, rūle; bust, būrn;

typhoid: tai'foi'd¹; tȳ'foi'd² [An infectious fever].

[winds].

Typhon: tai'fēn¹; tȳ'fōn² [In Gr. myth, the son of Typhoeus, father of the

typhoon: tai-fūn¹; tȳ-fōōn² [A wind-storm of cyclonic force].

typhus: tai'fūs¹; tȳ'fūs² [A contagious fever].

typic: tip'ik¹; tȳp'ie² [Same as TYPICAL].

typical: tip'i-kāl¹; tȳp'i-eal² [Having the character or nature of a type.

See TYPE, I].

[English use].

typist: taip'ist¹; tȳp'ist² [An operator of a typewriting-machine: an En-

typographer: tai-peg'rā-fēr¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fer². The pronunciation ti-peg'-rā-fēr¹ is also occasionally heard and is noted as in use by M. & W. [A master of typography].

typographic: tai"po-graf'ik¹; tȳ"po-ğrāf'ie². The pronunciation ti-pa-graf'ik¹, preferred by C., is occasionally heard and is noted as in use by M. & W. [Same as TYPOGRAPHICAL].

typographical: tai"po-graf'i-kāl¹; tȳ"po-ğrāf'i-eal², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* C. tip-o-graf'i-kāl¹, which is occasionally heard, is noted as in use also by M., W., & Wr. and was indicated as standard by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1846). But Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) recorded tai-po-graf'i-kāl¹, as used to-day [Relating to TYPOGRAPHY].

typography: tai-peg'rā-fī¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fy². M. & W. indicate ti-peg'rā-fī¹ as in use, but it is seldom heard [The art of printing from type; also, the arrangement or appearance of printed matter].

tyrannic: tai-ran'ik¹; tȳ-rān'ie². M. ti-ran'ik¹ [Same as TYRANNICAL].—**tyrannical:** tai-ran'i-kāl¹; tȳ-rān'i-eal². M. ti-ran'i-kāl¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), but Buchanan (1757-66), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) tai-ran'i-kāl¹ [Relating to or characteristic of a tyrant].

tyrannize: tir'ā-naiz¹; tȳr'a-niz² [To use cruelly, or domineer over].

Tyrannus: tai-ran'us¹; tȳ-rān'ūs² [Bible].

tyranny: tir'ā-ni¹; tȳr'a-ny² [Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority].

tyrant: tai'rānt¹; tȳ'rānt² [One who seizes sovereign power illegally; also, one who rules oppressively or cruelly].

Tyre: tair¹; tȳr² [Bible].—**Tyrians:** tir'i-enz¹; tȳr'i-anz² [Apocrypha].

Tyrol: tir'āl¹ or (Ger.) ti-rōl'¹; tȳr'ol² or (Ger.) tȳ-rōl'² [Austr. province].—

Tyrolean: ti-rō'l-en¹; tȳ-rō'le-an² [A native of the Tyrol].—**Tyrolese:** tir'o-liz'¹ or tir'o-liz'¹; tȳr'o-lēs² or tȳr'o-lēs² [L. a. Pert. to the Tyrol. II. n. A Tyrolean].—

Tyrolenne: tai-rō'l-en¹; tȳ-rō'l-en² [A song or dance of the Tyrolese].

Tyrtæan: tər-tī'an¹; tȳr-tē'an² [Pert. to or in style of Tyrtæus].

Tyrtæus: tər-tī'us¹; tȳr-tē'ūs² [Gr. poet of about 650 B. C.].

Tyrus: tai'rus¹; tȳ'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Tyrwhitt: tir'it¹; tȳr'īt² [Eng. philologist (1730-86)].

[etc.].

tzar, tzarina: tzār¹, tzār²; tza-rī-nā¹, tzā-rī-na² [See CZAR, etc., and TSAR,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = ale; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Tzigany: tsig'ə-nɪ¹; tsig'ə-ny²; *Magyar* tsi-gā'ni¹ [A Hungarian Gipsy].—

Tzigane: tsi-gān¹; tsi-gān² [Same as Tzigany].

tzin [Mex.]: zɪn¹; zɪn² [Lord; baron; noble].

U

u: yū¹; yū². In this book the sounds of this letter are indicated by the following symbols: (1) u¹; u², as in *full*, *pulpit*, etc. It is used also (a) to indicate the sound of u in the syllable -ful, as, *cupful*, etc., (b) after s = sh, as in *censure* (sen'-shur¹, çen'shur²), *sugar* (shug'ər¹; shug'ar²); (c) before sh, as in *bush*, *push*, *cushion*; (d) to indicate the sound of o as in *woman*, *wolf*, and of oul as in *could* (kud¹; cud²); (e) to indicate the sound of oo as in *book*, *good*, *stood*; (f) to indicate syllables that are short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin, and in other foreign languages.

(2) ū¹; ū², as in *rude*, *rule*, *true*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly after r, l, or j, as in *crude*, *fluid*, *jubilee*, *judicial*; (b) to indicate the sound of ew, as in *brew*, *crew*, *Jew*, *lewd*, *rheum*, etc.; (c) to indicate the sound of ui, as in *bruise*, *cruiſe*, *fruit*, *juice*, etc.; (d) to indicate the sound of ou, as in *group*, *through*, *you*, *youth*, also heard in words derived from the French as *croup*, *soup*, etc., *rouge*, *route*, etc., *bouquet*, *routine*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of oo, as in *droop*, *food*, *mood*, *rood*, *woo*, etc.; (f) to indicate syllables that are long in the Roman pronunciation of Latin or of scientific terms and in other foreign languages.

(3) ũ¹; ũ², as in *but*, *dun*, *hunger*, *under*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly in monosyllabic words or in accented syllables which end in a consonant, as *bust*, *crust*, *Prussia*, etc., *unto*, *supper*, etc.; (b) in unaccented syllables, as *circus*, *succeed*; (c) to indicate the sound of o before m, me, n, ne, ng, th, and z, as in *among*, *comfort*, *come*, *son*, *done*, *tongue*, *nothing*, *brother*, *dozen*, etc.; (d) to indicate sound of oo, as in *blood*, *flood*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of oe, as in *does*; (f) to indicate the sound of ou, as in *double*, *pious*.

(4) ū¹; ū², as in *burn*. This symbol is used only before r generally followed by a consonant, as in *curl*, *furnace*, *hurst*, *nurse*, *purse*. It is used to indicate the sounds of (a) o in *work*, (b) oe in *Goethe*, (c) the Fr. *eu* in *douceur* (dū'sūr¹; dū'sūr²).

(5) iū¹; iū², as in *duration*, *futility*. (6) iū¹; iū², as in *avenue*, *constitution*, *pupil*, *tube*, *beauty*. See quotation.

Long u is the name popularly given to the diphthongal u of *use* and to the u of *tube*, which may or may not be diphthongal. Of the two varieties one is simply ū, fully rounded and preceded by y. The other is less rounded and has no y, tho the middle part of the tongue is slightly raised. It is a "mid-mixed" vowel, which we denote by iū; when short, as in *mutation*, by iu. Its ordinary signs are u, ue, ew, eu, ui (*mute*, *due*, *new*, *feud*, *suit*). Like the diphthongal yū, it comes from the high French u, which first became yū, then yū. Since r and l are not easily followed by y, the tendency has been to keep the old ū after these consonants, while converting it into yū or iū after the others. Thus *rule*, *lute* are usually pronounced, in England, rūl, lūt; but *tube*, *mute*, *duty* become tyūb, myūt, dyū'ta. In the United States iū is more common in this class of words.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 2594, col. 1. [1916.]

In some other words the u when unstressed is obscured and this is indicated by the symbol ə in Key 1, and by u in Key 2. See Introductory, page xxviii.

The "obscure" vowel ə. This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage. It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also e and i, tend when not fortified by the accent. It is technically a "mid-mixed" vowel, closely akin to u, but differing from it by its weaker resonance; (cp. the second vowel of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch*, *ever*, *fagot*, *martyr*). FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2594, col. 1. [1916.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bœy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Uberto [It.]: See **HUBERT**.

ubiety: **yu-bai'i-ti¹**; **yu-bi'e-ty²**. *C.* **yu-bi'i-ti¹** [Local relation].

ubiquitary: **yu-bik'wi-tā'ri¹**; **yu-bik'wi-tā'ry²** [Ubiquitous].—**ubiquitous**: **yu-bik'wi-tū¹**; **yu-bik'wi-tū²** [Existing everywhere].—**ubiquity**: **yu-bik'wi-ti¹**; **yu-bik'wi-ty²** [Existence in all places at the same time].

Ucal: **yū'kāl¹**; **yū'eal²** [Bible].

[companion of Priam].

Ucalegon: **yu-kāl'i-gen¹**; **yū-eāl'e-gōn²** [In classic myth, an elder of Troy,

Uchida: **ū'chī-da¹**; **ū'chī-dā²** [Jap. ambassador (1865-)].

Udal, Udall: **yū'dāl¹**; **yū'dāl²** [Eng. scholar and dramatist (1506-56)].

Uel: **yū'el¹**; **yū'ēl²** [Bible].

Uffa: **ū'fa¹**; **ū'fā²** [King of East Anglia (575 A. D.)].

[Compare **ABRUZZI**.

Uffizzi: **ū-fit'zī¹**; **ū-fit'zī²** [Art gallery in Florence, It.; founded 15th cent.].

Ugo [It.]: See **HUGH**.

[or their language].

Ugrian: **ū'grī-ən¹** or **yū'grī-ən¹**; **ū'grī-an²** or **yū'grī-an²** [Pert. to the Finns

uhlan: **ū'lān¹**; **ū'lan²**. *I.* **ū'lan¹**; *St.* **yū'lan¹**; *W.* **ū'lūn¹**—the German pronunciation [A cavalryman and lancer].

Uhland: **ū'lant¹**; **ū'lānt²** [Ger. poet (1787-1862)].

[of Strassburg in 1870].

Uhrich: **ū'rik¹** or **ū'rih¹**; **ū'rie²** or **ū'rih²** [Fr. general (1802-81); defender

Uist: **wist¹** or **üst¹**; **wist²** or **üst²** [Sc. islands].

[eigner].

Uitlander [*S.-Afr. D.*]: **oit'land-ər¹**; **oit'länd-er²** [An outlander or for-

ukase: **yū-kēs¹**; **yū-kās²** [Rus. official decree].

[part of European Russia]

Ukraine: **yū'krēn¹**; **yū'krān²** [Name of independent region, formerly a

ukulele: **yū'kə-lē'h¹**; **yū'ku-le'h²** [A guitar-like musical instrument.]

Ulai: **yū'lai¹** or **yū'li-ai¹**; **yū'li²** or **yū'la-i²** [Bible].—**Ulam**: **yū'lam¹**; **yū'lām²** [Bible].

ulema: **ū'li-mā'¹**; **ū'le-mā'²**. *C.* **ū'le-mā¹**; *E., I., & St.* **yə-lī'mā¹**; *W.* **ū'lə-mā¹**; *W.* **ū-lī'mā¹**. By Smart (1846) and Craig (1849) **yū-lī'mā¹** [Moslem doctors of law who interpret the Koran].

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Ulfilas: **ul'fi-las¹**; **ūl'fi-lās²** [Gothic bishop, translator of the Bible (311?-

Ulla: **ul'ā¹**; **ūl'ā²** [Bible].

Ulotrichi: **yu-let'ri-kai¹**; **yū-lōt'ri-ei²** [The woolly-haired species of the human race].—**Ulotriches**: **yu-let'ri-kiz¹**; **yū-lōt'ri-eēs²** [The Ulotrichi].

Ulrica: **ul'ri-kā¹**; **ūl'ri-eā²** [A feminine personal name]. **Ulrika**†. *F.* **Ulrique**: **ūl'rik¹**; **ūl'rik²**; *G.* **Ulrike**: **ul'ri-kā¹**; **ul'ri-ke²**; *It.* **Ulrica**: **ul'ri'ka¹**; **ul'ri'eā²**.

Ulrici: **ul-rī'tsī¹**; **ul-rī'tsī²** [Ger. philosopher (1806-84)].

ultima: **ul'ti-mā¹**; **ūl'ti-mā²** [*I. a.* Being of the farthest or last. *II. n.* The last syllable of a word].

ultimate: **ul'ti-mit¹**; **ūl'ti-mat²** [*I. a.* Beyond which there is none other; final. *II. n.* The final result; conclusion].

Ultima Thule: **ul'ti-mə thiū'h¹**; **ūl'ti-mə thiū'lē²** [See **THULE**].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

ultimatum: ul'ti-mē'tum¹; ūl'ti-mā'tūm² [Final terms in diplomacy; also, a final proposition].

ultramontane: ul'tra-mēn'tēn¹; ūl'tra-mōn'tān² [**I. a.** Situated or expressed beyond the mountains. **II. n.** One who lives beyond the mountains].

ululant: ul'yu-lant¹; ūl'yu-lant² [Hooting; howling].—**ululation:** ul'yu-lē'shən¹; ūl'yu-lā'shon² [A howling or wailing].

Ulysses: yu-lis'iz¹; yu-līs'ēs² [In Gr. myth, king of Ithaca, engaged in the Trojan war; also, a masculine personal name]. **F. Ulysse:** ū'līs'iz¹; ū'līs'ēs²; **It. Uliisse:** ū-lis'sē¹; ū-lis'sē².

umbilical: um-bil'ī-kəl¹; ūm-bil'ī-eal² [Relating to the navel].

umbilicus: um'bi-lai'kus¹; ūm'bi-li'eus². **E.** um-bil'ī-kus¹ [The navel].

umbrage: um'brij¹; ūm'brag² [A feeling of being overshadowed].

umbrageous: um-brē'jus¹; ūm-brā'gūs². **C.** um-brē'jūs¹; **Wr.** um-brē'-ju-s¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827). [Forming a screen, or supplying shade].

umbrella: um-brel'ə¹; ūm-brēl'a²; *not* um-ber-el-la [A portable covered framework for protection from rain or sun].

umbrine [**F.**]: um'brin¹ or um'brain¹; ūm'brin² or ūm'brīn² [A food=fish].

Ummah: um'ā¹; ūm'ā² [Bible].

umprage: um'pair-ij¹; ūm'pīr-ag² [The office or decision of an umpire].—**umpire:** um'pair¹; ūm'pīr². By Buchanan (1757) and Scott (1797) um'pīr¹; Kenrick (1773) um'pīr¹ [One who enforces rules in a game or decides questions in controversy].

un- (prefix): un¹; ūn². This prefix is used in English to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition; as, **un-clean'ly**, **un-cour'te-ous**, **un-fin'ished**, **un-pre-pared**, **un-will'ing**. It is commonly prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, and rarely to nouns. **Un-** is used also to express the reversal of the action of verbs, as **un-dress'**, **un-fold'**, **un-tie'**, etc. For the pronunciation of words with this prefix that are frequently mispronounced see the second element of the word.

Uncas: un'kas¹; ūn'eas² [A Mohican sachem (1588?-1682?)]. [capitals].

uncial: un'shəl¹; ūn'shal² [Relating to ancient letters resembling modern

uncouth: un-kūth¹; ūn-euth² [Awkward or odd].

unction: un'k'shən¹; ūn'e'shon² [The act of anointing].

unctuous: un'k'chu-[or -tiu-]us¹; ūn'e'chu-[or -tū-]ūs² [Like oil].

undaunted: un-dānt'ed¹ or un-dēn'ted¹; ūn-dānt'ēd² or ūn-dān'ted². See DAUNT [Fearless].

underground: un'dər-ground¹; ūn'der-ġround² [Situated or operated beneath the surface of the ground]. [below or beneath].

underneath: un'dər-nīth¹; ūn'der-nēth²; *not* un'dər-nīth¹ [Directly

Undine: un-dīn¹ or un'dīn¹; ūn-dīn² or ūn'dīn² [**1.** In folk-lore, a female water-sprite. **2.** The heroine in Fouqué's romance of the same name].

undiscerning: un'di-zūrn'ing¹; ūn'di-zērn'ing²—the s is pronounced as z. See S [Want of keenness of judgment]. See DISCERN.

undress: un-dres¹; ūn-drēs²; *not* un'dres¹ [Every-day clothes].

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

undulatory: un'diu-lä-to-rī¹; ün'dū-la-to-ry². *E.* un'diu-lē-tōr-ī¹; *St.* un'diu-lē'ter-ī¹; *I.* un'diū-la-to-rī¹; Smart (1836) un'diu-lē'ter-ī¹; Walker (1791) un'diu-lē-to-rī¹ [Having a wave-like appearance].

unguent: un'gwent¹; ün'gwent²; *not* un'gwent¹ [An ointment or salve].

unguiculate: un-gwik'yū-lēt¹; ün-gwīe'yū-lāt² [Having claws or nails].

ungulate: un'giu-lit¹; ün'gū-lat² [Having hoofs; hoof-shaped].

Unigenitus: yū'nī-jen'ī-tus¹; yū'nī-gēn'ī-tūs² [A bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's annotated New Testament].

unijugate: yu-nij'ū-gāt¹; yū-nj'ū-gāt² [Having one pair of leaflets].

union: yūn'yan¹; yūn'yon². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) yū'nī-un¹ [The act of joining, or the state of being united].

unison: yū'nī-sən¹; yū'nī-son². Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) yū'nī-zun¹, noted also by C. & W. as secondary [Perfect accord or agreement].

unisonal: yū-nis'o-nal¹; yū-nis'o-nal² [Being in unison].—**unisonous:** yū-nis'o-nus¹; yū-nis'o-nūs² [Unisonal; also, sounding alone].

Unitarian: yū'nī-tā'rī-an¹; yū'nī-tā'rī-an² [A member of any religious body that denies the doctrine of the Trinity]. Compare BARBARIAN.

univalence: yū'nī-vē'lens¹, *Standard*, or yu-niv'ā-lens¹, *C., E., & Wr.*; yū'nī-vā'lēng² or yū-niv'ā-lēng². *I. & St.* yu-niv'ā-lens¹; *W.* yū'nī-vē'lens¹. The second indicates usage in Great Britain [In chemistry, the property of having a combining power of unity].—**univalent:** yū'nī-vē'lent¹ or yū-niv'ā-lent¹; yū'nī-vā'lēnt² or yū-niv'ā-lēnt² [Having a valence]. Compare UNIVALENCE.

univocal: yu-niv'o-kal¹; yū-niv'o-eal² [Having but one proper meaning].

unscathed: un-skēthd¹; ün-seāthd². *St.* un-skēht¹; Webster (1847) un-skaht¹ [Not hurt].

Unter den Linden: un'tar den lin'den¹; un'ter dēn līn'dēn² [An avenue lined with linden-trees in Berlin, Ger.]. [drance; resisting control].

untoward: un-to'ard¹; ün-tō'ard². Compare TOWARD [Causing hin-

upanishad [Sans.]: u-pan'ī-shād¹; u-pān'ī-shād² [A philosophical treatise, forming a part of the Vedic literature].

upas: yū'pas¹; yū'pas² [A tall Javanese tree yielding poisonous juice].

Upharsin: yu-fār'sm¹; yū-fār'sin² [Bible].—**Uphaz:** yū'faz¹; yū'fāz² [Bible]. [forated for the cords of an awning].

uphroe: yū'frō¹; yū'frō². *E. & Wr.* uf'rō¹; *I.* uf'ro¹ [A wooden block, per-

upmost: up'mōst¹; üp'mōst² [Highest].

upright: up'rait¹; üp'rit². By Spenser in "Mother Hubbard" (l. 278) and Milton in "Paradise Lost" (bk. i, l. 221), by Bailey (1727 & 1761), Johnson (1755), and Buchanan stressed on the final syllable, *up-right*. [Having a vertical position; morally correct].

This word, with its derivatives, is, in prose, accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

uproar: up'rōr¹; üp'rōr². This pronunciation, common to southern England and in wide use in the United States, is unrecorded by American dictionaries,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

that indicate up'rōr¹, heard in northern England and considered dialectal, and also locally in the United States. Knowles (1835) up'rōr¹ [A noisy and violent disturbance].

This word . . . is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either. SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

Upsal: up-sāl¹; up-sāl² [Same as UPSALA].

Upsala: up-sā'la¹; up-sā'lā² [Sw. province and city]. [the Greek alphabet].

upsilon: yūp'si-len¹; yūp'si-lōn² [The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in

Ur: ūr¹; ūr² [Bible].—**Urai:** yū'rai¹; yū'ri² [Douai Bible].

Ural: yū'rāl¹; yū'ral² [Mountain system and river in European Russia].

Urania: yu-rē'nī-a¹; yū-rā'nī-a² [In myth, the Muse of astronomy].

Uranus: yū'rā-nus¹; yū'ra-nūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of the Titans].

Urban: ūr-ban¹; ūr-ban² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Urban:** ūr-ban¹; ūr-bān²; D. **Urban:** ūr-ban¹; ūr-bān²; F. **Urbain:** ūr-bān¹; ūr-bān²; It. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no²; L. **Urbanus:** ūr-bē'nus¹; ūr-bā'nūs²; Sp. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no².

Urbana: ūr-ban'a¹; ūr-bān'a²; not ūr-bē'nā¹ [City in Illinois].

urbane (a.): ūr-bēn¹; ūr-bān² [Characterized by a courteous manner].

Urbane (n.): ūr-bēn¹; ūr-bān² [Bible].

urbanity: ūr-ban'i-ti¹; ūr-bān'i-ty² [Quality of being urbane].

Urbino: ūr-bī'no¹; ūr-bī'no² [Ancient It. duchy and its capital].

urea: yū'nī-a¹; yū're-a² [A colorless crystalline substance present in urine].

ureter: yu-rī'ter¹; yū-rē'ter². *Wr.* yū'nī-tar¹, the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The duct which carries the urine from the kidney to the bladder].

urethra: yu-rī'thēr¹; yū-rē'thēr² [The canal by which urine is discharged].

Uri¹: ū'rī¹; ū'rī² [Swiss canton].

Uri²: yū'rai¹; yū'ri² [Bible].—**Uria:** yu-rāi'a¹; yū-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—

Uriah: yu-rāi'a¹; yū-rī'a² [Bible].—**Urias:** yu-rāi'as¹; yū-rī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Uriel:** yū'rī-el¹; yū'rī-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Urijah:** yu-rāi'jā¹; yū-rī'jā² [Bible].—**Urim:** yū'rim¹; yū'rim² [Bible].

urine: yū'rim¹; yū'rin²; not yū'rain¹ [A fluid excretion from the kidneys].

Urquart: ūrk'art¹; ūrk'art² [Scot. author (1611-60)].

Urquhart: ūrk'hart¹ or (Scot.) ūr'hart¹; ūrk'hart² or (Scot.) ūr'hart² [Scot. clan-name from a district in Inverness].

ursine: ūr'sin¹, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*, or ūr'suin¹, *E., I., & W.*; ūr'sin² or ūr'sin² [Relating to or like bears].

Ursula: ūr'siu-lā¹; ūr'sū-lā² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Orselline:** őr'sē-lī'nē¹; őr'sē-lī'nē²; **Ursula:** ūr'su-lā¹; ūr'sū-lā²; F. **Ursule:** ūr'sūl¹; ūr'sūl²; G. Sw. **Ursel:** ūr'sel¹; ūr'sēl²; It. **Orsola:** őr'so-lā¹; őr'so-lā²; Sp. **Ursola:** ūr'so-lā¹; ūr'so-lā².

Ursuline: ūr'siu-lin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or ūr'siu-lain¹, *E., I., & St.*; ūr'sū-lin² or ūr'sū-lin² [Pert. to St. Ursula, or an order of nuns founded in 1537].

Uruguay: ū'ru-gwē¹ or ū'ru-gwai¹; ū'rū-gwā² or ū'rū-gwā² [1. So.=American republic. 2. A river in S. E. South Am.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

usable: *yūz'ə-bl'*; *yus'a-bl'*—note that the *s* is pronounced as *z*. See *S* [That may be used].—**usage:** *yūz'ij'*; *yus'ag'*. *I.* & *St.* *yūzē'*. The pronunciation *yū'sij'* is also frequently heard [The act or manner of using or treating a person or thing].

usance: *yūz'əns'*; *yus'ang'* [A variable period of time].

use (*n.*): *yūs'*; *yus'* [The application of something to amend].

use (*v.*): *yūz'*; *yus'* [To make use of].

used: *yūzd'*; *yusd'* [Made use of].

Ushant: *ush'ənt'*; *ush'ant'*. **Fr. Ouessant:** *ū'es'sān'*; *ū'ēs'sān'* [and off France].

usquebaugh: *us'kwī-bā'*, *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, *Wr.*, or *us'kwī-bē'*, *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *ūs'kwe-bā'* or *ūs'kwe-bā'*. *I.* *us'kwī-bē'*. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *us'kwī-bē'*; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) *us'kwī-bē'*. By Scott spelt *usquabas* ("Redgauntlet," ch. xx: 1824) and by Carleton ("Traits of the Irish Peasantry," ch. i, p. 17: 1843), *iska-behagh* [Whiskey: so called in Scotland and Ireland].

usual: *yū'zu-əl'*; *yū'zhu-əl'*; but much more frequently heard *yū'zəl'*, which should be avoided [Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events or ordinary practise].—**usually:** *yū'zu-əl-i'*; *yū'zhu-əl-y'*; not *yū'zəl-i'*.

usucapion: *yū'zu-kē'pī-ən'*; *yū'zhu-cā'pī-ōn'* [The acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a period of time prescribed by law].

usufruct: *yū'zu-frukt'*; *yū'zhu-frūet'* [The right of enjoying and using a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance].

usurious: *yu-zū'ri-us'*, *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, *Wr.*, or *yu-zū'ri-us'*, *C.*, *E.*, & *W.*; *yū-zhu'ri-ūs'* or *yū-zū'ri-ūs'*. [Taking illegal interest on money lent].

usurp: *yu-zūrp'*; *yū-gūrp'*. So also its relatives *u'sur-pa'tion*, *u-sur'-per*, etc. Sometimes heard *yu-sūrp'* [To seize and hold without right].

usury: *yū'zu-rī'*; *yū'zhu-ry'* [An illegal rate of interest].

Uta: *yū'tā'*; *yū'tā'* [Apocrypha].

Utah: *yū'tā'* or *yū'tā'*; *yū'tā'* or *yū'tā'* [A State of the United States].

utensil: *yu-ten'sil'*; *yū-tēn'sil'*. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) *yū'ten-sil'* [An implement serving a useful purpose].

uterine: *yū'tēr-in'*, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *W.*, or *yū'tēr-ain'*, *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.*; *yū'tēr-in'* or *yū'tēr-in'*. Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) *yū'tēr-in'* [Relating to the womb].

Utgard: *ūt'gard'*; *ūt'gārd'* [In Norse myth, the abode of the giants].

Uthal: *yū'fhai'* or *yū'fhi-ai'*; *yū'thi'* or *yū'tha-i'* [Bible].—**Uthi:** *yū'fhai'*; *yū'thi'* [Apocrypha].

Utopia: *yu-tō'pī-a'*; *yū-tō'pī-a'* [An imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of the same name].—**Utopianism:** *yu-tō'pī-ən-izm'*; *yū-tō'pī-an-izm'* [The character of a Utopian].

Utrecht: *yū'trekt'* or (*D.*) *ū'trēnt'*; *yū'trēet'* or (*D.*) *ū'trēnt'* [1. A province and city in the Netherlands. 2. A division of Natal province, South Africa].

Uttoxeter: *uks'ī-tēr'*; *ūks'ī-ter'*. Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. town].

uvula: *yū'viu-lā'*; *yū'vū-lā'* [A fleshy pendant which hangs from the middle of the soft palate].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

uxorial: ʊks-ō'ri-əl¹, ūks-ō'ri-əl² [Characteristic of a wife].

Uz: ūz¹; ūz² [Bible].—**Uzai:** yū'zai¹ or yū'zi-ai¹; yū'zi² or yū'za-i² [Bible].—**Uzal:** yū'zai¹; yū'zai² [Bible].—**Uzza:** uz'ə¹; ūz'ə² [Bible].—**Uzzah:** uz'ā¹; ūz'ā² [Bible].—**Uzzen-sheerah:** uz'en-shī'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Uzzen-sheerah:** uz'en-shī'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible].—**Uzzi:** uz'ai¹; ūz'i² [Bible].—**Uzzia:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziah:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziel:** u-zai'el¹ or uz'i-el¹; ū-zī'el² or ūz'i-ēl² [Bible].

V

v: vī¹; vē². This letter is used in this book to indicate its own sound, as in *vat*, *have*. The name *ve*, *ree*, French *re*, is a modern formation in analogy with the Latin names of *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*. *V* was commonly called "single u," as *v* was "double u," so late as 1617. Most English *v*'s, especially initial, are in words from the French or Latin. *V* never stands final.

V, or *u* consonant, as it is improperly called, has a single invariable sound, which is like that of *f*, but duller: as *fan*, *van*; *ferry*, *very*, etc. I know not of any anomaly belonging to it, excepting that it is usually dropped, together with the *e* that follows it, in the pronunciation of *twelvemonth*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 135. [London, 1784.]

Nearly all the *v*'s in modern English in words from Anglo-Saxon are from *f*'s made sonant by coming between two sonants, as in *leaf*, *leaves*; *half*, *halves*.

Vaal: vāl¹; vāl²; not vōl¹ [A river of South Africa].

vacate: vē'kēt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or vā-kēt¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1916), and *Concise Oxford* (1911); vā'cāt² or vā-cāt² [To leave empty].

vacation: vē-kē'shən¹; vā-cā'shon²; *M. vā-kē'shən¹* [An interval for rest].

vaccinate: vak'si-nēt¹; vā'e'gi-nāt² [To inoculate with vaccine virus].—**vaccination:** vak'si-nē'shən¹; vā'e'gi-nā'shon² [The act of vaccinating].

vaccine: vak'sin¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or vak'sain¹, E., I., M., & Wr.*; vā'e'cin² or vā'e'cin². The second pronunciation was indicated '18' alker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1821), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Knowles (1835) noted vak'sin¹ [The virus of cowpox].

Vács: vāts¹; vāts² [Hung. town].

vade-mecum [L.]: vē'dī-mī'kum¹; vā'dē-mē'eŭm² [Literally, "go with me"; hence anything carried on the person for constant use, as a guide-book].

vagabond: vag'ə-bōnd¹; vāg'a-bōnd² [One who wanders about aimlessly without visible means of support].—**vagabondage:** vag'ə-bōnd-ij¹; vāg'a-bōnd-ag².

Vagao: vā-gē'o¹; vā-gā'o² [Douai Bible].

vagary: vā-gē'rī¹; vā-gā'ry², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *Concise Oxford, E., & M. vā-gār'ī¹*. Bailey (1732) *vā'gary*; Buchanan (1766) vā'gār-ī¹; Perry (1777) vē-gē-rī¹ [A wandering of the thoughts]. [passages of a female].

vagina: vā-jai'nā¹; vā-gī'na² [1. A sheath. 2. A portion of the genital

vaginal: vaj'i-nāl¹, *Standard, C., St., W., Wr., Concise Oxford, Ash* (1775), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), and *Clarke* (1855), or vā-jai'nāl¹, *E., I., M., Smart* (1840), *Boag* (1848), and *Craig* (1849); vāg'i-nāl² or vā-gī'nāl² [Relating to a sheath, or the vagina].

2: wolf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, blŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

vagrant¹: vē'grānt¹; vā'grānt². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed *va'gabond* and *va'grant* alike. The pronunciation vag'rēnt¹ is not infrequently heard in southern England, probably from the verb now rarely used [*I. a. Relating to one who wanders. II. n. An idle wanderer.*] [like a vagrant].

vagrant² (*v.*): vag'rēnt¹; vā'grānt². Compare ABSENT [To roam or ramble]

vain: vēn¹; vān². Compare VANE, VEIN [Elated with self-admiration].

Vajezatha: vā-jēz'ā-thā¹; vā-jēz'ā-thā² [Bible].

valance: val'əns¹; vāl'əns²; not vē'ləns¹. Compare VALENCE [Hanging [drapery].

Valdemar: vāl'di-mār¹; vāl'de-mār² [Same as WALDEMAR].

Valdés¹: val-dēs¹; vāl-dēs² [Sp. statesman (1735-1811)].

Valdes²: val'dez¹ or val'des¹; vāl'dēs² or vāl'dēs² [Island off Brit. Colum- [bia].

vale¹: vēl¹; vāl² [Level or low land between hills].

vale² [L.]: vē'li¹; vā'lē² [A farewell].

valence: vē'lens¹; vāl'lēns². Compare VALANCE [In chemistry, the property of combining with or of replacing other elements].

Valencia: vā-len'shi-ə¹ or (*Sp.*) vā-len'thi-ə¹; vā-len'shi-ə² or (*Sp.*) vā-lēn'thi-ə² [Sp. province or its seaport capital]. [a fine bobbin-lace made there].

Valenciennes: vā'lan'syen¹; vā'lān'gyēn² [Fr. manufacturing city; also,

Valentine: vāl'en-tain¹; vāl'en-tin² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Valentin**: fā'lēn-tin¹; fā'lēn-tin²; D. **Valentijn**: vā'lēn-tain¹; vā'lēn-tin²; F. **Valentin**: vā'lān'tān¹; vā'lān'tān²; G. **Valentin**: vā'lor fā'lēn-tin¹; vā'lor fā'lēn-tin²; It. **Valentino**: vā'lēn-ti-no¹; vā'lēn-ti-no²; L. **Valentinus**: vāl'en-toi'nus¹; vāl'en-ti'nūs²; Pg. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tin¹; vā'lēn-tin²; Sp. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tin¹; vā'lēn-tin²; Sw. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tin¹; vā'lēn-tin².

Valerian: vā-lī'rī-ən¹; vā-lē-ri-ən² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Valerianus**: vā-lē'rī-ā-nūs¹; vā-lē'rī-ā-nūs²; F. **Valérien**: vā'lē'rī-ān¹; vā'lē'rī-ān²; It. **Valeriano**: vā-lē'rī-ā-no¹; vā-lē'rī-ā-no²; L. **Valerianus**: vā-lī'rī-ē-nūs¹; vā-lē-rī-ā-nūs².

valeric: vā'lē-rik¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or val'ə-rik¹, C. & W.*; vā-lē-ri-ē or vā'lē-ri-ē²; St. vā-lī-rik¹ [Relating to the valerian plant].

Valerie [Fr.]: vā'lē'rī¹; vā'lē'rī²; not val'rī [A woman's given name].

valet: val'et¹ or val'ē¹; vāl'ēt² or vāl'ē². The first noted by the dictionaries; the second pronunciation is French. Now fully Anglicized. Blount (1656) defined it: A Groom, Yeoman or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time it was a Title for all young Gentlemen, till they came to eighteen years of age.

valetudinarian: vāl'ī-tiū'di-nē-rī-ən¹; vāl'e-tū'di-nā-rī-ən² [A person of feeble or delicate health]. [palace of immortality].

Valhalla: val-hal'ə¹; vāl-hāl'a² [In Norse myth, the hall of the slain and

valise: vā-lis¹; vā-lis². *Wr.* vā-liz¹, so also Knowles (1835), Smart (1840). and Reid (1844) [A traveling-bag].

valkyr: vāl'kir¹; vāl'kyr² [In Norse myth, one of the maidens that leads the souls of those slain in battle to Valhalla].—**valkyrie**¹, vāl'kir¹; vāl'kyr²; *M.* vāl'kir¹.—**valkyria**: vāl'kir'yā¹ or (*Icel.*) vāl-kūr'yā¹; vāl'kūr'yā² or (*Icel.*) vāl-kūr'yā².

Valladolid: vāl'ə-dō'lid¹ or (*Sp.*) vāl'yā-do-lith¹; vāl'a-dō'lid² or (*Sp.*) vāl'yā-do-lith² [Sp. city, residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; ou = out; ɔɪ; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ʊ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Vallandigham: va-lan'di-gam¹; vā-lān'di-gām²; *not* val'ən-dig'əm¹ [Am. politician (1820-71)].

Valois (de): də vā'lwā¹; de vā'lwā² [Fr. antiquary (1671-1747)].

Valparaiso: val'pə-rāi'so¹ or val'pə-rāi'zo¹; vāl'pa-rī'so² or vāl'pa-rī'šo² [City in Chile].—**Valparaiso:** val'pə-rē'zo¹; vāl'pa-rā'šo² [City in Indiana].

vamose: və-mōs'¹ or vū-mōs¹; va-mōs'² or vā'mōs² [From the Sp. *vamos*, "let us go" (indicative used as imperative); used in the United States for "to leave quickly"]. [1726].

Vanbrugh: van-brū'¹; vān-brū'² [Eng. architect and dramatist (1664-1726)].

Vancouver: van-kū'vər¹; vān-ep'vər² [Eng. discoverer (1758-98)].

Vandal: van'dəl¹; vān'dal² [One of a Teutonic race which pillaged Rome].

Van Dyck: van daik¹; vān dĭk² [Flemish painter (1559-1641)].

vane: vĕn¹; vān² [A device for indicating the direction of the wind]. See [VAIN.

Van Eyck: vān aik¹; vān ĭk² [Flemish painter (1366-1426)].

Vania: və-nai'ə¹; va-nī'a² [Douai Bible].

Vaniah: və-nai'ā¹; va-nī'ā² [Bible].

Vanloo: vān'lū'¹; vān'lōō'² [French painters (1684-1745)].

Vannucci: van-nūt'chĭ¹; vān-nūt'chĭ² [It. scholar (1808-83)].

vanquish: van'kwish¹; vān'kwish²; erroneously van'kwish¹ [To defeat].

Van Rensselaer: van ren'sə-lər¹; vān rĕn'se-ler² [Am. statesman (1765-1839)].

Vansittart: van-sit'ərt¹; vān-sīt'art² [Eng. statesman (1766-1851)].

vantage: van'tij¹; vān'tag² [1. Superiority over an opponent. 2. An advantage as of scoring in lawn-tennis].

vapid: vap'id¹; vāp'id² [Lacking life and animation].

vapor: vē'pər¹; vā'por² [Moisture in the air].

Varangian: və-ran'ji-ən¹; va-rān'gi-an² [A Norse rover; viking].

variable: vē'ri-ə-bl¹; vā'ri-a-bl² [Subject to change].

varicose: var'i-kōs¹; vār'i-eōs². *St.* vē'ri-kōs¹ [Abnormally dilated].

varied: vē'rid¹; vā'rid² [Consisting of diverse sorts; changed].

variegate: vē'ri-i-gēt¹; vā'ri-e-gāt²; *not* vār'i-gēt¹ [To diversify by using different colors].

variety: və-rāi'i-ti¹; va-rī'e-ty² [The character or state of being varied].

variola: və-rāi'o-lə¹; va-rī'o-la² [Smallpox].—**varioloïd:** vē'ri-o-leïd¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* və-rāi'o-leïd¹, *I. & St.*; vā'ri-o-lēïd² or va-rī'o-lēïd². *E. & M.* var'i-o-leïd¹ [A modified form of smallpox].

varlorum: vē'ri-ō-rum¹; vā'ri-ō-rūm². *E. & M.* vār-i-ēr'um¹ [A publication or book having notes or comments by different critics].

various: vē'ri-us¹; vā'ri-ūs² [Characteristically different one from another].

2: wolf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *fâre*; fast; get, *prêy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gô*; net, *ôr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

vase: *vēs*¹ or *vūz*¹; *vās*² or *vās*². *I. vēs*¹; *Wr. vēz*¹. The first pronunciation indicated above represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, English usage as recorded by *E., M., & St. Buchanan* (1757), *Kerrick* (1773), *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Scott* (1797), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), *Craig* (1849), *Ogilvie* (1850), *Cull* (1863), and *Latham* (1870) *vēs*¹, but by *Johnston* (1764), *Buchanan* (1766), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Perry* (1805), *Jameson* (1827), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Smart* (1836), and *Reid* (1844) *vēz*¹; *Elphinstone* (1786) and *Savage* (1833) *vōz*¹, on which *Nares* (1784) commented "often, but I think affectedly," but the pronunciation is still current in England. The spelling *vause* was current in Queen Anne's time—

His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curios, inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Lenden Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."

JOHN ASHTON *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne* vol. II, p. 49. [London, 1882.]

English and American poets favored the pronunciation *vēs*¹.

[A vessel of pottery, metal, stone, or glass used as an ornament.]

vaseline: *vas*¹-lin¹; *vās*²-e-lin², *Standard & W.*; *C. vas*²-e-lin¹; *E. & M. vas*¹-lin¹; *I. vas*²-e-lin¹; *St. vas*²-e-lin¹ [A semisolid petroleum product].

Vashni: *vash*¹-noi¹; *vāsh*²-ni² [Bible].—**Vashti:** *vash*¹-toi¹; *vāsh*²-ti² [Bible].

vasiform: *vas*¹-i-fōrm¹; *vās*²-i-fōrm², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M. vez*²-i-fōrm¹; *I. vēs*¹-i-fōrm¹; *St. vāz*¹-i-fōrm¹ [Shaped like a vase].

Vassar: *vas*¹-or¹; *vās*²-ar² [Am. brewer (1792-1868); founded Vassar College].

Vasseni: *vas*¹-noi¹; *vās*²-e-ni² [Douai Bible].

vast: *vast*¹; *vāst*². See **ASK** [Of great extent; massive; great in number].

vaticinate: *va*-tis¹-i-nēt¹; *va*-tīc²-i-nāt² [To announce prophetically].

Vauban, de: *vō*¹-bān¹, *dā*¹; *vō*²-bān², *dē*² [Fr. military engineer (1633-1707)].

Vaud: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Swiss canton].—**Vaudois:** *vō*¹-dwā¹; *vō*²-dwā² [A native of the Swiss canton of Vaud]. Compare **WALDENSES**. [entertainment].

vaudeville: *vōd*¹-vil¹ or (Fr.) *vōd*¹-vil¹; *vōd*²-vil² or (Fr.) *vōd*²-vil² [A variety entertainment].

Vaughan: *vōn*¹ or *vō*¹-an¹; *vān*² or *vā*²-an² [Eng. cardinal (1832-1903)].

vault: *vōlt*¹; *vālt*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from *Buchanan* (1766) to *Wright* (1855), except *Sheridan* (1780) *vōt*¹.

Nares (1784) wrote, "The *l* is sometimes suppressed in the substantive *vault*, but not in the verb *to vault*." ("Elements of Orthoepey," pt. I, ch. viii, p. 112).

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron, falter, vault*—in which it was once silent. It is slowly forcing its recognition in several other words.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 186. [N. 1904.]

[I. *n.* An arched masonry structure. II. *v.* To cover with an arch; to leap over].

vaunt: *vānt*¹ or *vēnt*¹; *vānt*² or *vānt*². The first in America; the second in Great Britain [To make an ostentatious display; brag of].

Vaux: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Fr. marshal (1705-88)].

Vaux: *vōks*¹; *vāks*² [1. Eng. poet (1510-56). 2. Am. judge (1786-1836)].

Vauxhall: *veks*¹-hāl¹; *vāks*²-hāl² [A ward in Lambeth borough, London].

Veda: *vē*¹-dā¹; *ve*²-dā². *I. vē*¹-dā¹; *St. vī*¹-dā¹; *Wr. vī*¹-dā¹; *Smart vī*¹-dā¹ [Literally, "knowledge." Specif., the four holy books or hymns of the Hindus].

Vedan: *vī*¹-dān¹; *vē*²-dān² [Bible (R. V.)]. [orthodox school of philosophy].

Vedanta: *vē*¹-dān¹-tā¹ or *vī*¹-dān¹-tā¹; *ve*²-dān²-tā² or *ve*²-dān²-tā² [The Hindu

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; ehin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Vega¹: vī'gə¹; vē'gə² [A star in the constellation Lyra].

vega² [Sp.]: vē'gə¹; vē'gə² [A fruitful plain; a tobacco-field].

vegetarian: vej¹-i-tē'ri-ən¹; vēg²-e-tā'ri-ən². *M.* vej-i-tār'i-ən¹. Compare BARBARIAN [One who lives on plant foods]. [of being vehement].

vehemence: vī'hi-mens¹ or vī'i-mens¹; vē'he-mēnç² or vē'e-mēnç² [State

In this and the related words the only pronunciation recognized by dictionaries, with the exception of the most recent, is that with (vī'h-): this is now unusual in Britain, but appears to be still the standard pronunciation in the United States.

W. A. CRAIGIE in *New English Dictionary* vol. x. s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

vehement: vī'hi-ment¹ or vī'i-ment¹; vē'he-mēnt² or vē'e-mēnt². See quotation under VEHEMENCE [Acting with great energy; impetuosity].

vehicle: vī'i-kl¹ or vī'hi-kl¹; vē'i-el² or vē'hi-el². Compare VEHEMENCE [Any contrivance used as a means of transportation on land].—**vehicular**: vi-hik'-yu-lar¹; vē'hi-yu-lar² [Pert. to or carried on by vehicles].

vein: vēn¹; ven². So also with its relatives. Compare VAIN, VANE [A tubular vessel that conveys blood to the heart].

Veitch: vīch¹; vēch² [Scot. scholar (1795-1885)]. [2. Sp. painter (1599-1660)].

Velasquez: vē-lās'kēfh¹; vē-lās'keth² [1. Sp. governor of Cuba (1460-1523)].

veld [D.]: velt¹; vēlt² [In South Africa, the open country].

veloce [It.]: vē-lō'chē¹; vē-lō'che² [Swiftly: a direction in music].

velocipede: vi-les'i-pīd¹; vē-lōç'i-pēd² [A vehicle propelled by the feet].

velvet: vel'vet¹; vēl'vet². *Standard* (1893-1912), *M.*, & *Wr.* vel'vit¹ [A silk fabric with a short, smooth nap].

venal: vī'nəl¹; vē'nəl² [That may be bought for a price].

vendace: ven'dis¹; vēn'daç²; not ven'dēs¹ [A small whitefish].

vendee: ven-dī¹; vēn-dē² [The person to whom something is sold].

Vendée (La): la vān'dē¹; lā vān'dē² [Royalist war against the French republic in 1793-95]. [Revolutionary calendar].

Vendémiaire: vān'dē'myār¹; vān'dē'myār² [First month of the Fr.

Vendôme (de): də vān'dōm¹; de vān'dōm² [1. Fr. admiral (1616-69)].

vendue: ven-diū¹; vēn-dū² [An auction]. [2. Fr. general (1654-1712)].

venerable: ven'er-a-bl¹; vēn'er-a-bl²—a four syllable word; do not reduce it to three; not ven'ra-bl¹ [Meriting honor and respect].

venery: ven'er-i¹; vēn'er-y² [Indulgence of sexual desire].

Venezuela: ven'i-zwī'la¹ or (*Am.-Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'la¹; vēn'e-zwē'la² or (*Am.-Sp.*) vē'ng-swē'la² [Republic in South America].

venial: vī'ni-əl¹; vē'ni-al² [That may be pardoned or tolerated].

venire [L.]: vi-nai'rī¹; vē-nī'rē² [In law, a writ for summoning a jury].—**venire facias** [L.]: vi-nai'rī fē'shi-as¹; vē-nī'rē fē'shi-as² [Same as VENIRE: the mandatory phrase of the writ which means "that you cause to come"].

venison: ven'i-zen¹, *Standard, E., & W.*, or ven'-

ven'i-son² or vēn'gon². *M.* ven'z'n¹ Perry (1777), Walker (1777).

vi: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ēr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Reid (1844) ven'zn¹; Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) ven'is-sun¹. The modern Scottish pronunciation is ven'is'n¹ [The flesh of deer].

Venizelos: vē'nī-zē'les¹; vē'nī-zē'lös² [Gr. statesman (1864-)].

venose: vī'nōs¹; vē'nōs². *I.* vī'nōz¹ [Same as **VENOUS**].—**venous**: vī'nus¹; vē'nūs² [Having numerous veins]. [calendar].

Ventose: vān'tōz¹; vān'tōs² [Sixth month of the Fr. Revolutionary

ventriloquial: ven'tri-lō'kwī-al¹; vēn'tri-lō'kwī-al² [Pert. to ventriloquism].—**ventriloquism**: ven-tril'o-kwizm¹; vēn-tril'o-kwizm². Note the position of the stress in this and the following words [The act of producing tones so that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker].—**ventriloquist**: ven-tril'o-kwist¹; vēn-tril'o-kwist² [One skilled in ventriloquism].—**ventriloquize**: ven-tril'o-kwaiz¹; vēn-tril'o-kwiz² [To speak as a ventriloquist].

venture: ven'chur¹ or ven'tiur¹; vēn'chur² or vēn'tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. So also with all its relatives [An enterprise or undertaking of a hazardous nature].

venue: ven'yū¹; vēn'yū² [The place where a crime is committed or the trial of a cause is to be held]. [later, of love].

Venus: vī'nus¹; vē'nūs² [In early Roman myth, the goddess of spring, and

veracious: vī-rē'shus¹; vē-rā'shūs² [Given to speaking the truth].—**veracity**: vī-ras'i-tū¹; vē-rāp'i-ty² [Habitual regard for truth]. [city].

Vera Cruz: vē'ra krüz¹; vē'rā eruz², *Standard & C.*; *W.* vē'ra krūs¹ [Mex.

veratrin, **veratrine**: vī-rē'trin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vī-rē'trin¹, I. & St.*; vē-rā'trin² or vē-rā'trin². *E.* vē'rə-trin¹; *M.* vē'rə-train¹. Note that the second spelling is preferred in Great Britain [A poisonous vegetable alkaloid].

verbatim: vār-bē'tim¹; ver-bā'tim²; not vār-bat'im¹ [In the exact words].

Verbena: vār-bī'nā¹; ver-bē'na² [A genus of American plants with showy

verbiage: vūr'bi-ij¹; vēr'bi-ag² [Excessive wordiness]. [flowers].

verbigerate: vār-bij'ar-ēt¹; ver-big'er-āt² [To continue repeating the same word or phrase, as a symptom of mental disease]. [1891].

Verboeckhoven: vār-buk'hō-ven¹; ver-buk'hō-vēn² [Belg. painter (1798-1891)].

verbosely: vār-bōs¹; ver-bōs² [Wordy].—**verbosity**: vār-bes'i-tū¹; ver-bōs'i-ty² [The use of more words than are necessary]. [vern].

Vercingetorix: vūr'sin-jet'o-riks¹; vēr'cin-gēt'o-riks² [Chief of the Ar-

Verdi: ver'dī¹; vēr'dī² [It. composer (1813-1901)].

verdigris: vūr'di-grīs¹; vēr'di-grīs². In England vūr'di-grīs¹ and so indicated by Murray [A green crystallized substance; the green rust on copper].

Verdun: vār'dan¹; vēr'dān²; not vūr'dūn¹ [Fr. city and fortress].

verdure: vūr'diur¹ or vūr'jur¹; vēr'dūr² or vēr'jur². See *J. Wr.* vūr'd'yar² [Green foliage]. [end].

verein [Ger.]: fer-ain¹; fēr-in² [An association of persons for a common

Verestchagin: ver'es-chā'gin¹; vēr'ēs-chā'gin² [Russ. painter of war scenes (1842-1904)]. [limits].

the extreme edge of something that has defined

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Vergniaud: vār"nyō¹; vēr"nyō² [Fr. Girondist (1753-93)].

verisimilitude: ver"i-si-mil'i-tiūd¹; vēr"i-si-mil'i-tūd² [The quality of seeming to be true].

Verlaine: vār"lēn¹; vēr"lēn² [Fr. poet (1844-96)].

vermicelli: vūr"mi-sel'i¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or (It.)* vūr"mi-chel'i¹, *I., St., & Wr.*; vēr"mi-gel'i² or *(It.)* vēr"mi-chel'i². The word is now completely Anglicized [A wheaten paste in worm-like form].

vermuth, vermuth: ver"mūth¹; vēr"mūth² [A liqueur]. [(1828-1905)].

Verne: vār'n¹ or (*Anglice*) vūr'n¹; vēr'n² or (*Anglice*) vēr'n² [Fr. novelist]

Vernet: vār"nē¹; vēr"nē² [Family of French painters (1712-1863)].

Veronese: ver"o-nīs¹ or ver"o-nīz¹; vēr"o-nēs² or vēr"o-nēs² [Pert. to the It. city of Verona].

Veronese: vē"ro-nē'sē¹; vē"ro-nē'sē² [It. painter (1532-88)].

Veronica: vi-rēn'i-kā¹; ve-rōn'i-ea² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Véronique:* vē"rō-nīk¹; vē"rō-nīk²; *It. Veronica:* vē"ro-nī'ka¹; vē"ro-nī'ea².

Versailles: vār-selz¹ or (*Fr.*) vār"sā'yā¹; ver-sāls² or (*Fr.*) vēr"sā'ye² [1. Fr. city. 2. A city in Kentucky].

versatile: vūr'sā-tīl¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vūr'sā-tail¹, E., I., St., & Concise Oxford;* vēr'sā-tīl² or vēr'sā-tīl² [Turning easily to a new task; many-sided].

version: vūr'shān¹; vēr'shon². Erroneously vūr'gēn¹ [1. A translation. 2. A description or opinion].

vertebra: vūr'ti-brā¹; vēr'te-brā². So also with its relatives, **ver'te-bræ**, **ver'te-bral** [One of the segments composing the spinal column].—**vertebrata:** vūr'ti-brē'tā¹; vēr'te-brā'tā² [A division of the animal kingdom].—**vertebrate:** vūr'ti-brēt¹; vēr'te-brat² [I. a. Having a spinal column. II. n. An animal with a back-bone].

verticillate: vār-tis'i-lēt¹; ver-tīc'i-lāt², *Standard, I., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). *C. ver-ti-sil'ēt¹; E. ver-ti-sil'it¹; W. ver-tis'i-lit¹.* By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) ver-ti-sil'lēt¹ [Arranged in a whorl].

vertigo: vūr'ti-gō¹, *Standard, E., W., & Wr., or ver-tai'go¹, C., I., & St.;* vē'ti-gō² or ver-tī-gō². Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) ver-tai'gō¹; Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ver-tī-gō¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) ver-tī-gō¹; Perry (1777) ver-tai-go¹ [A dizziness usually caused by an excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain].

Vertumnus: vār-tum'nūs¹; ver-tūm'nūs² [In Rom. myth, the god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona].

Verviers: vār'vyē¹; vēr'vyē²—the s is silent [Belg. town].

vesica: vi-sai'kā¹; ve-sī'ea² [A bladder].—**vesical:** ves'i-kāl¹; vēs'i-cal² [Pert. to or supplying the bladder].

vesicatory: ves'i-kā-to-rī¹; vēs'i-ea-to-ry², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E. ves-i-kē-tar-i¹; St. ves-ik'ē-tūr-i¹; Wr. vi-sik'ē-ta-rī¹.* Buchanan (1766) vi-sik'ē-to-rī¹ [I. a. Capable of producing blisters. II. n. Any application that causes a blister].

Vespasian: ves-pē'zi-ān¹ or ves-pē'zī-ān¹; vēs-pā'zī-ān² or vēs-pā'zhi-ān² [Roman emperor (9-79)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būit, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

I: artistic, **art**; fat, **fāre**; **fast**; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

vestibule: ves'ti-biūl¹; ves'ti-būl² [An antechamber or enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car]. [covers].

vesture: ves'chur¹ or ves'tiur¹; ves'chur² or ves'tūr² [Something that

veterinarian: vet'ar-i-nē-rī-an¹; vēt'er-i-nā-rī-an² [One who treats the diseases of domestic animals professionally].—**veterinary**: vet'ar-i-nē-rī¹; vēt'er-i-nā-ry² [Relating to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment].

Vevay: va-vē¹; ve-vā² [City in Indiana].

via [L.]: vai'a¹; vī'a²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries which note vī'a¹ as permissible [I. n. A Roman highway. II. prep. By way of].—**Via Crucis** [L.]: vai'a krū'sis¹; vī'a ery'cis² [The way of the Cross].—**Via Dolorosa** [L.]: vai'a dō'lo-rō'sa¹; vī'a dō'lo-rō'sa² [Literally, "the way of pain"; specif., the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha along which Jesus Christ passed on his way to crucifixion].—**via lucis** [L.]: vai'a lū'sis¹; vī'a ly'cis² [The way of light].—**Via Mala**: vī'a mā'la¹; vī'ā mā'lā² [A gorge and roadway in Switz.]

vial: vai'al¹; vī'al². Compare PHIAL [A small cylindrical vessel].

Vlaud: vyō¹; vyō² [Fr. author (1850—), better known by his pen-name Pierre Loti: pyār lō'tī¹; pyēr lō'tī²].

Vibert: vi'bār¹; vī'bēr² [Fr. painter (1840-1902)].

vibrate: vai'brēt¹; vī'brāt² [To move to and fro with a quick motion; oscillate].—**vibratile**: vai'bra-till¹; vī'bra-till² [Causing vibration].—**vibration**: vai-brē'shen¹; vī-brā'shon² [The act of vibrating].

vicar: vik'ar¹; vī'ar² [One authorized to perform functions instead of another].—**vicarial**: vai-kē'rī-al¹; vī-cā'rī-al² [Relating to a vicar].—**vicarious**: vai-kē'rī-us¹; vī-cā'rī-ūs² [Done in place of or for the sake of another].

vicegerent: vais-jī'rent¹; vī-gē'rent². *E.* vais-gī'r-ent¹; *Concise Oxford* vais-ger-ent¹ [One authorized to exercise the powers of another].

vicenary: vis'i-nē-rī¹; vī-gē-nā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.* vis'e-nā-rī¹; *E.* viz'in-erī¹; *Wr.* vis'i-nē-rī¹ [Pert. to, or consisting of, twenty].

vicennial: vai-sen'i-āl¹; vī-çen'i-āl² [Occurring once in twenty years].

Vicenza: vī-chen'tsa¹; vī-chēn'tsā² [It. city]. [wife of a viceroy].

vice-reine [Fr.]: vis'-ren¹; vīç'-rēn²; *not* vais'-rīn¹, *nor* vais'-rēn¹ [The

vice versa [L.]: vai'sī vūr'sa¹; vī'çē vēr'sa² [The order being reversed].

Vichy: vī'shī¹; vī'çhī² [Fr. town famed for its mineral springs; also, the water obtained therefrom].—**vichy**: vīsh'y¹; vīçh'y². The American pronunciation for the natural or an artificial mineral water.

vicinage: vis'i-nij¹; vīç'i-nāç²; *not* vis'i-nēj¹ [Vicinity; neighborhood].—**vicinal**: vis'i-nel¹; vīç'i-nal². *E.* vis'in-al¹. By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vī-sai-nel¹ [Neighboring; near; adjoining].—**vicinity**: vī-sin'i-tī¹; vī-çin'i-ty². By Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), and Jameson (1827) vai-sin'i-tī¹ [That which is near; neighborhood].

vicissitude: vī-sis'i-tiūd¹; vī-çis'i-tūd². Buchanan (1766) indicated vā-sis'i-tiūd¹ [A complete change, of condition or circumstances].

Victor: vik'tar¹; vī'e'tor² [A masculine personal name].

Victoria: vik-tō'rī-a¹; vī'e-tō'rī-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F.* **Vic-toire**: vik'twār¹; vī'e'twār²; *G.* **Victoria**: vik-tō'rī-a¹; vī'e-tō'rī-ā²; *It.* **Vittoria**: vīt-tō'rī-a¹; vīt-tō'rī-a²; *Sp.* **Vitoria**: vī-tō'rī-a¹; vī-tō'rī-a².

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

victory: vik'to-rī; vie'to-ry²—three syllables; *not* vik'trī [The defeat of an enemy or contestant].

victual: vit'l; vit'l² [I. n. Food of any kind. II. v. To furnish with provisions].—**victualer, victualer:** vit'l-er¹; vit'l-er² [One who supplies food].—**victuals:** vit'lz; vit'lz² [Food for human beings that has been prepared for eating].

In *victual, victuals*, a corrupt pronunciation of the last syllable obtains, similar to the effect of *-ile*; thus *rattles* has sometimes been written for *victuals*. And Butler chose to write it so in his *Hudibras* (pt. I, canto 1, l. 317).

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 85. [London, 1784.]

vicugna, vicuña [Sp.]: vi-kū'nyā¹; vi-eū'nyā² [A wild cameloid mammal of the Andes].

vide [L.]: vai'dī¹; vi'dē² [See].

videlicet [L.]: vi-del'i-set¹; vi-dēl'i-çēt² [To wit; namely].

Viëtor: fi'ë-tōr¹; fi'ë-tōr² [Ger. philologist (1850-1921)].

view: viū¹; vū² [Range of vision; reach of mental perception or insight].

vigil: vij'il¹; vīg'il² [The act of keeping awake].—**vigilante** [Sp.]: vij'i-lān'tē¹; vīg'i-lān'tē² [One of a body of men organized to maintain order].

vignette: vin-yet'¹ or (Fr.) vī'nyēt'¹; vīn-yēt'² or (Fr.) vī'nyēt'². *Wr.* vin'yēt¹ [A running ornament in imitation of leaves and tendrils].

viking: vai'kū¹ or vī'kū¹; vī'king² or vī'king². *E. & I.* vik'ī¹ [A Norseman sea-rover (8th to 11th cent.)]. [empire].

villayet [Turk.]: vī'lā-yet'¹; vī'lā-yēt'² [A political division of the Ottoman

villain: vil'in¹; vil'in². *St.* vil'en¹ [1. A basely wicked person. 2. In Old Eng. law, a feudal serf].—**villainous:** vil'in-us¹; vil'in-ūs² [Having the nature of a villain].—**villainy:** vil'in-i¹; vil'in-y² [The character or quality of being a villain].

Villebois-Mareuil: vil'bwā-mā'rūyā¹; vil'bwā-mā'rūyū² [Fr. soldier (1847-1900); killed in action in the South-African War].

villein: vil'in¹; vil'in² [A variant form of VILLAIN].—**villénage, villeinage:** vil'in-ij¹; vil'en-ag² [The condition or tenure of a villain or serf].

Villeneuve: vil'nūv'¹; vil'nūv'² [Fr. admiral (1763-1806)].

Villiers: vil'ærz¹; vil'ers² [Eng. family name]. Also, vil'yærz¹; vil'yers², when applied to a street named for the family.

Villon: vī'yōn'¹ or vī'lōn'¹; vī'yōn'² or vī'lōn'² [Fr. poet (1431-85?)].

vimineous: vi-min'i-us¹; vi-mīn'e-ūs². Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) vai-min'yus¹ [1. Formed of twigs. 2. Having long flexible shoots].

vinaceous: vai-nē'shūs¹; vī-nā'shūs². *Wr.* vi-nē'shūs¹ [1. Pert. to wine or grapes. 2. Of the color of red wine]. [A smelling-bottle].

vinalgrette [Fr.]: vī'nē'grēt'¹ or vin'ē-gret'¹; vī'nā'grēt'² or vīn'ā-grēt'²

vinalgrous: vi-nē'grus¹; vī-nā'grūs² [Having the qualities of vinegar].

Vincennes: vin-senz'¹ or (Fr.) vañ'sen'¹; vīn-çens'² or (Fr.) vāñ'çen'² [1. City in Indiana. 2. Fr.-Canadian explorer (1688-1736), founded Vincennes, Ind. 3. A suburb of Paris].

Vincent: vin'sent¹; vīn'çent² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Vincen-tius:** vin-sen'sī-us¹; vīn-çen'sī-us²; **F. Vincent:** vañ'sān'¹; vāñ'çān'²; **G. Vincenz:** vin'tsents¹; vīn'tsēnts²; **It. Vincente:** vīn-chen'tē¹; vīn-çen'tē²; **Vincenzo:** vīn-

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

chent'sol¹; vīn-chēnt'sol²; L. **Vincentius**: vīn-sen'shī-us¹; vīn-čēn'shī-ūs²; **Vincens**: vīn'senz¹; vīn'čēng²; Pg. **Vicente**: vī-sen'tē¹; vī-čēn'tē²; Sp. **Vicente**: vī-then'tē¹; vī-thēn'tē².

Vinci (da): da vīn'chī¹; dā vīn'chī² [It. painter and sculptor (1452-1519)].

vindicative: vīn'di-kē'tiv¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr., or vīn-dik'ā-tiv¹, E. & W.*; vīn'di-eā'tiv² or vīn-die'ā-tiv² [Tending to justify or support].—**vindictory**: vīn'di-ke-tō'ri¹; vīn'di-ca-tō'ry² [Justificatory].

vine: voin¹; vīn² [A plant that yields the wine-producing grape].—**vineyard**: vīn'yārd¹; vīn'yārd²—the *e* is silent [A plantation where the grape-vine is cultivated].

vinous: vai'nūs¹; vī'nūs² [Pert. to wine].

viol: vai'al¹; vī'ol² [A stringed musical instrument].

viola¹: vai'o-lā¹, *Standard, E., I., & St., or vī-ō'lā¹, C., W., & Wr.*; vī'o-lā² or vī-ō'lā². [A violin-shaped stringed musical instrument].

Viola²: vai'o-lā¹ or vī-ō'lā¹; vī'o-lā² or vī-ō'lā² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Violette**: vī'ō'let¹; vī'ō'let²; G. It. **Viola**: vī-ō'lā¹; vī-ō'lā²; G. **Viole**: vī-ō'lā¹; vī-ō'lā²; Pg. Sp. **Violante**: vī'o-lān'tē¹; vī'o-lān'tē². [viol class].

violin: vai'o-līn¹; vī'o-līn² [A four-stringed musical instrument of the violoncellist]. vī'o-lēn-chel'ist¹ or vai'o-lēn-sel'ist¹; vī'o-lōn-chēl'ist² or vī'o-lōn-gēl'ist² [One who plays on the violoncello].

violoncello: vī'o-lēn-chel'lo¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vai'o-lēn-sel'o¹, E., I., & St.*; vī'o-lōn-chēl'lo² or vī'o-lōn-gēl'lo². Jameson (1827) recorded vī-o-lēn-tsel'lō¹; Knowles (1835) vī-o-lōn-gēl'lō¹; Smart (1840) vī-o-lōn-chēl'lō¹ [A bass violin having four strings].

viper: vai'pār¹; vī'pēr² [A variety of snake].

viperin: vai'pār-in¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr., and Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), or vai'pār-ain¹, E., I., and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798)*; vī'pēr-in² or vī'pēr-in² [Pert. to vipers].

virago: vai-rē'go¹ or vī-rē'go¹; vī-rā'go² or vī-rā'go². The first is indicated by *Standard (1893-1912) & Wr.*; it was recorded also as preferred by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828-1908), and Knowles (1835); the second is noted by *Standard (1913), C., E., I., St., & W.*, and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) [A bold, turbulent woman].

Virchow: fir'ho¹ or (*Anglice*) vūr'chāu¹; fir'ho² or (*Anglice*) vīr'chow² [Ger. pathologist (1821-1902)].

Virginia: vār-jin'i-ā¹; vīr-gīn'i-ā² [1. A feminine personal name. D. **Virginie**: vīr-hī'nī-ā¹; vīr-hī'nī-ā²; F. **Virginie**: vīr'jī'nī¹; vīr'zhī'nē²; G. **Virginia**: fir-gī'nī-ā¹; fir-gī'nī-ā²; It. **Virginia**: vīr-jī'nī-ā¹; vīr-gī'nī-ā². 2. A State of the United States].

virile: vir'il¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or vir'aīl¹, E., I., & St.*; vīr'il² or vīr'il². *Wr. vā'rīl¹*. The pronunciation vai'rail¹ is seldom or never heard in England to-day [Having the characteristics and vigor of manhood].

virility: vī-rīl'i-tī¹; vī-rīl'i-ty²; *not* vai-rīl'i-tī¹. Compare VIRILE [The state and quality of being virile].

virtu: vir-tū¹, *Standard, C., & W., or vīr'tū¹, E., I., & Smart (1840)*; vīr-tū² or vīr'tū². *St. vūr'tū¹; Wr. & Jameson (1827) vīr-tū¹*. Walker (1791) vēr-tū¹ [Rare, curious or beautiful in quality].

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

virtue: vūr'tiu¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1913), *Concise Oxford* (1911), or vūr'chu¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; vir'tū² or vir'chu². [Moral excellence].

virtuoso: vir'tu-ō'so¹ or vūr'tu-ō'so¹; vir'tu-ō'so² or vūr'tu-ō'so². By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) vūr-chū-ō'sō¹; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) ver-tū-ō'zō¹ [One skilled in the fine arts].

virulence: vir'u-lens¹; vir'u-lēnç²; not vir'yu-lens¹ [The quality of being poisonous].—**virulent:** vir'u-lent¹; vir'u-lēnt². *E.* vir'yu-lent¹; *I.* vir'yū-lent¹ [Partaking of the nature of virus]. [person or animal].

visage: viz'ij¹; viç'ág²; not viz'ēj¹ as Phyfe [The countenance or face of a vis-à-vis [Fr.]: viz'=a-vi¹; viç'=ā-vi². Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) viz'a-vi¹ [Facing one another or each other].

viscera: vis'ər-ə¹; viç'er-ə² [The internal organs].

viscid: vis'id¹; viç'id² [Sticky].

viscount: vai'kaunt¹; vi'eount²—the s is silent [Title of English nobility].

viscous: vis'kus¹; viç'eüs² [Sticking like glue].

visé [Fr.]: vi-zē¹; vi-çē² [*I. n.* An official indorsement on a passport or other document. *II. v.* To indorse such passport or document].

Visé: vi'zē¹; vi'çē² [Belg. town].

[cent.].

Visigoth: viz'i-geθh¹; viç'i-göth² [One of a Teutonic people (3d and 4th

vision: viç'an¹; vižh'on² [The act, faculty, or sense of sight].

visor: viz'ər¹; viç'or². *Concise Oxford* (1911) vaiz'ər¹ [Same as vizor].

Vistula: vis'tiu-lə¹ or vis'chu-lə¹; viç'tū-la² or viç'chu-la² [River in central W. Europe].

visual: viç'u-əl¹; viç'u-al² [Relating to the sense of sight].

[pictures].

vitagraph: vai'tə-graf¹; vi'ta-gráf² [An apparatus for producing motion-

vitamine: vai'tə-min¹; vi'ta-min² [A nitrogenous substance].

vitellary: vit'e-lē-rī¹; vit'ē-lā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* vit'e-lē-rī¹; *E.* vit'a-lr-ī¹; *I.* vit'el-lē-rī¹; *Wr.* vai'tel-ər-ī¹, also indicated by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Buchanan (1766) vai'tel-lār-ī¹; Smart (1840) vit'el-lər-ī¹ [Same as VITELLINE].—**vitellin:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai'tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vi-tēl'in² [A phosphorous compound occurring in the yolk of eggs, etc.].—**vitelline:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai'tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vi-tēl'in² [Pert. to the yolk of an egg].

vitiate: viš'i-ēt¹; viš'i-āt² [To injure the substance or quality of].

Vitoria, Vittoria: vi-tō'rī-ə¹; vi-tō'rī-ä² [Sp. town].

vitriol: vit'ri-əl¹; vit'ri-ol²; not vit'rəl¹ [Sulfuric acid].

vitullin: vit'yu-lin¹; vit'yu-lin², *Standard & C.*; *E., W., & Wr.* vit'yu-lain¹; *I. & St.* vit'yū-lain¹ [Pert. to or like a calf].

vituperate: vai-tiū'pər-ēt¹; vi-tū'per-āt², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *St. & Wr.* vi-tiū'pər-ēt¹ [To assail with abuse].

[music].

vivace [It.]: vi-vā'ché¹; vi-vā'che² [Quickly; vivaciously: a direction in

vivacious: vai-vē'shus¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or vi-vē'shus¹, *Wr.*; vi-vā'shūs² or vi-vā'shūs² [Full of life; sprightly].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; øil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

ivacity: vai-vas'ī-tī¹; vī-vāç'i-ty². *Wr. & Concise Oxford* vī-vas'ī-tī¹ [The quality or state of being vivacious].

ivandier [Fr.]: vī"vān"dyō'¹; vī"vān"dyē'² [A sutler, in the French and other European armies].—**vivandière** [Fr.]: vī"vān"dyār'¹; vī"vān"dyēr'² [A female sutler].

ivarium: vai-vē'rī-um¹; vī-vā'rī-ūm² [A place for keeping and breeding animals].—**vivary:** viv'ā-rī¹; vīv'a-ry² [Same as **VIVARIUM**].

iva voce [L.]: vai'və vō'sī¹; vī'va vō'çē² [By spoken word].

ive¹ (a.): vaiv¹; vīv² [Distinct; bright].

ive² (interj.) [Fr.]: vīv¹; vīv² [Live! long live! an acclamation or salute].

/ivian: viv'ī-an¹; vīv'ī-an² [A personal name]. **Vivien**[†]. **F. Vivien:** vī"vī"ān¹; vī"vī"ān²; **Vivienne** (fem.): vī"vī"ēn¹; vī"vī"ēn²; **G. Vivian:** vī'vī-an¹; vī"vī"-ān² **It. Viviana:** vī"vī"-ānū¹; vī"vī"-ānā²; **L. Vivianus:** vīv'ī-ē'nus¹; vīv'ī-ā'nūs².

/iviani: vī"vī"ānī¹; vī"vī"ānī² [Fr. statesman (1863-1925)].

iviparous: vai-vip'ā-rus¹; vī-vīp'a-rūs² [Producing living young].

/izetelly: viz'ī-tel'ī¹; viz'e-tēl'y²; *not* vai'zī-tel'ī¹. [A family name].

The family name of English printers, editors, artists, engravers, and authors whose forebears were first noted in Ravenna (15th cent.), but who migrated from Venice as glass-blowers about 1520. Originally spelled *Vissintello*, *Viztaello* (etc.), "far-sighted," the spelling was modified to its present form in 1781. See registers in the Guildhall Library, London.

vizier, vizir: vī-zīr'¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or viz'yər*¹, *St. & Wr.*; vī-zēr'² or vīz'yər². *I. viz'ī-ūr*¹. By Buchanan (1766) spelt *viziar* and pronounced vīz'ī-ir¹; Sheridan (1780) *vizier*: viz'yēr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) viz'yīr¹; Jones (1793), viz-yīr¹; Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) viz'yər¹ [A high official of various Mohammedan countries].

vizor: viz'ər¹ or vai'zər¹; vīz'or² or vī'zor². Compare VISOR [1. A projecting fore-piece of a cap to shield the eyes. 2. In armor, the front piece of a helmet].

/vladimir: vlad'ī-mīr¹ or (Russ.) vīa-dī'mīr¹; vīād'ī-mīr² or (Russ.) vīā-dī'mīr² [Russ. grand duke and first Christian sovereign of Russia (—1015)].

/vladivostok: vlā'dī-vēs-tek'¹; vīā'dī-vōs-tōk'² [Russ. Asiatic seaport].

vocable: vō'kə-bl¹; vō'ea-bl² [A word in relation to its qualities of sound].

vocative: vək'ə-tiv¹; vō'ea-tīv² [Noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address].

vogue: vōg¹; vōg² [The prevalent mode or fashion].

/voguë, de: vō"gū"-ē'¹; vō"gū"-ē'² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1829-1914)].

/volght: feint¹; fōint² [Ger. historian (1786-1863)].

volant: vō'lant¹; vō'lant². *I. vō'lant*¹; *St. vel'ənt*¹ [Flying, or able to fly; light and quick].

/volapük: vel'ə-puk¹ or vō"lā-pük'¹; vōl'a-pük² or vō"lā-pük'². The first is commonly heard on both sides of the Atlantic [An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer of Constance, Baden].

olatile: vel'ə-tīl¹; vōl'a-tīl². *E., Concise Oxford* (1911), Buchanan (1766), & Jameson (1827) vel'ə-tīl¹—the pronunciation which prevails in England [Evaporating rapidly or capable of being vaporized; easily affected by circumstances].

: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

volatilize: vel'ə-til-aiz¹; vōl'a-tīl-iz². Perry (1777) vo-lat'il-aiz¹ [To cause to evaporate].

volcano: vel-kē'no¹; vōl-eā'no² [An opening in the earth's surface from which lava, cinders, fragments of rock, etc., are ejected forming a hill or mountain].

volplane: vel'plēn¹; vōl'plān² [To swoop to the earth from a height in an aeroplane].

Volsci: vel'soi¹; vōl'si² [A warlike people of ancient Italy].—**Volscian:** vel'shən¹; vōl'shan² [Relating to the Volsci].

volt: vōlt¹; vōlt² [The unit of electromotive force].

Volta: vōl'ta¹; vōl'tā² [It. physicist and inventor (1745-1827)].

Voltaire, de: vōl'tār¹; vōl'tār² [Assumed name of François Marie Arouet, Fr. poet and dramatist (1694-1778)].

volume: vel'yum¹; vōl'yum²; *not* vel'um¹ as indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828); *C., I., & St.* vel'yūm¹; *Wr.* vel'yam¹ [A bound collection of printed or written sheets of paper; a large quantity].—**voluminous:** vo-liū'mi-nūs¹; vo-lū'mi-nūs² [Consisting of many volumes].

voluntary: vel'un-tē-rī¹; vōl'un-tā-ry². *C., E., St., & W.* vel'un-ta-rī¹; *I.* vel'un-ta-rī¹ [Proceeding from or effected by the will; done freely and willingly].

volute: vo-liūt¹; vo-lūt². *E.* vel-yūt¹; *I.* vō-liūt¹; *Wr.* va-liūt¹; *not* vel'yūt¹ as Jameson (1827), *nor* va-lūt¹ [A spiral scroll-shaped ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals].

Von Spee: fen shpē¹; fōn shpe² [Ger. rear-admiral (1861-1914)].

Voorhees: vūr'iz¹; vōōr'iz²—the *h* is silent [Am. senator (1827-97)].

Vophsi: vef'sai¹; vōf'si² [Bible].

voracious: vo-rē'shus¹; vo-rā'shūs² [Eating in large quantities; very hungry].—**voracity:** vo-ras'i-tā¹; vo-rāç'i-ty² [The condition of being very hungry].

Vörösmarty: vūr'rūsh-mert-ya¹; vūr'rūsh-mart-ye² [Hung. poet (1800-55)].

Vosges: vōj¹; vōzh² [Range of mountains and a dept. in Fr.].

vox Americana [L.]: veks ə-mer'i-kā'na¹; vōks a-mer'i-eā'nā² [The American voice].

vox Dei [L.]: veks dī'ai¹; vōks dē'ti² [The voice of God].—**vox humana** [L.]: veks hiu-mēn'əi; vōks hū-mān'a² [An organ reed stop, producing tones resembling the human voice].—**vox populi** [L.]: veks pep'yu-lai¹; vōks pōp'yu-lī² [The voice of the people].

voyage: vei'ij¹; vōy'ag² [A journey by sea].

voyageur [Fr.]: vwei'ya'zūr¹; vwōy'yā'zhūr²; *not* vwa'ya'zūr¹ [An employee of the fur and trading companies of the Canadian Northwest].

Vulgate (The): vul'gēt¹; vūl'gāt² [St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible.]

vulgus [L.]: vul'gus¹; vūl'gūs² [The common people].

vulpine: vul'pin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* vul'pain¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.,* vūl'pin² or vūl'pīn² [Relating to a fox].

vulture: vul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; vūl'chur² or -tūr² [An Old World bird of prey].—**vulturine:** vul'tiur-in¹ or -ain¹; vūl'tūr-in² or -īn² [Pert. to or like a vulture].

Vyvyan: viv'an¹; vīv'y-ān² [English family name].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

W

w: düb'l-yü¹; düb'l-yü². In this book the sound of this letter is indicated by the symbol w in both Key 1 and Key 2.

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the *oo* of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel. . . .

If the lip-movement of *w* is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *w*. This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial wh of *white*, *when*, etc., which in the United States is generally pronounced *hw*. The voiceless *w* occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants, as in *quart*, *sweet*, *twine*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *Standard Dictionary* p. 2667, col. 1. [1913.]

Initial *w* is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wraith*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wreak*, *wreck*, *write*, *wrote*, *wrung*, *wry*, etc.; it is silent also sometimes before *h*, as in *who*, *whoever*, *whole*, *whom*, *whoop*, etc. It is silent also in *awry*, *sword*, *toward*, *two*, and *answer*.

In words from the Ger. pronounced *v*, but in proper names the Anglicized form is frequently used.

In certain other words where *w* precedes *h* the sounds of these symbols are pronounced as if the letters were transposed. See **WH**.

Waal: vül¹; vāl² [The southern arm of the Rhine river where it runs together with the Meuse in the Netherlands].

Wabash: wē'bašh¹; wā'bašh² [1. River in Ohio and Ind. 2. One of two counties: (1) in Illinois; (2) in Indiana. 3. City in Ind.].

wabble: web'l¹; wāb'l²; *not* wab'l¹ [To sway unsteadily from side to side].

Wace: wēs¹; wāc². In Fr. vūs¹ [An Anglo-Norman poet (1100?-75)].

Waco: wē'ko¹; wā'eo² [Tex. town].

wad: wed¹; wād² [A small compact mass of any soft, flexible substance].

wadi [Ar.]: wād'i¹ or wed'i¹; wād'i² or wōd'i² [A ravine containing the bed of a watercourse]. **wad'yā**.

waft: waft¹; wāft². See **ASK**. *E., I., & St.* wāft¹ [To carry gently on a buoyant medium].

Wagner: vāg'ner¹ or (*Anglice*) wag'när¹; vāg'nēr² or (*Anglice*) wāg'ner² [Ger. composer (1813-83)].

Wagram: vā'gram¹; vā'grām² [Aust. village].

Wahabi: wa-hā'bi¹; wā-hā'bi² [Follower of a Mohammedan reformer, Abd-el-Wahab (1691-1787)]. **Wa-ha'beef**; **Wah-ha'bi**.

waif: wēf¹; wāf²; *not* waif¹ [A homeless wanderer].

wail: wēl¹; wāl²; *not* wail¹ [A moan of grief].

wainscot: wēn'sket¹; wān'seōt², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C., E., & Wr.* wēn'sket¹ [A lining for inner walls].

waistcoat: wēst'kōt¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W., or wēs'kōt¹, Wr. & Knowles* (1835); wāst'eōt² or wās'eōt². There are also: wes'ket¹, recorded by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); wes'kut¹, by Sheridan (1784); wēst'ket¹, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Perry (1805) [A sleeveless garment].

wait: wēt¹; wāt²; *not* wait¹ [To rest patiently in expectation].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

waive: wēv¹; wāv² [To relinquish voluntarily]. [Netherlands].

Walcheren: vāl'her-en¹; vāl'her-ən² [An island in Zeeland province,

Waldeck-Rousseau: vāl'dek'ru'sō¹; vāl'dēe'ru'sō² [Fr. statesman (1846-1904)]. [of Denmark (1131-82)].

Waldemar: wəl'di-mār¹ or vāl'di-mār¹; wəl'de-mār² or vāl'de-mār² [King

Waldenses: wəl-den'siz¹; wəl-dēn'sēs². 1. & W'r. wəl-den'siz¹ [A religious sect founded about 1170 by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France].

Waldersee: vāl'dər-zē¹; vāl'dər-ge² [Ger. field-marshal (1832-1904)].

Wales: wēlz¹; wāls²; not wailz¹, as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A principality southwest of England].

Walhalla: wəl-hal'ə¹ or wəl-hāl'a¹; wəl-hāl'a² or wāl-hāl'ä² [Same as VAL-HALLA].

walk: wēk¹; wāk²—the l is silent (see L). So also with its relatives **walk'-a-ble**, **walk'er**, **walk'ing** [n. The act of progressing over the ground by taking steps one after another].

wall: wōl¹; wāl² [A structure of stone or brick]. [2. Brit. and Am. family name].

Wallace: wəl'is¹; wāl'aq² [1. Scot. soldier and national hero (1270-1305).

Wallach: wəl'æk¹; wāl'æc² [A native of Wallachia].—**Wallachia:** wē-lē'ku-ə¹; wā-lā'eī-ə² [A division of Roumania].

wallet: wəl'et¹; wāl'ēt² [A leather pocketbook for bank-notes, papers, etc.].

Wallon: va-lēn¹; vā-lōn² [Fr. historian and statesman (1812-1904)].

Walloon: we-lūn¹; wā-lōōn² [One of a people of southern Belgium].

walnut: wəl'nūt¹ or wəl'nūt¹; wāl'nūt² or wāl'nūt² [A tree whose fruit is a nut and whose timber is used for furniture, etc.]. [thor (1717-97)].

Walpole: wəl'pōl¹; wāl'pōl² [1. Eng. statesman (1676-1745). 2. Eng. au-

Walpurgis: wəl-pur'gis¹; vāl-pur'gis² [The night before the first of May dedicated to St. Walpurga, an English nun (754-779)].

walrus: wəl'rus¹, *Standard, E., St., W., & W'r., or wəl'rus¹, C. & I.; wāl'rūs² or wāl'rūs²* [A large marine seal-like mammal with tusk-like teeth in its upper jaw].

Walter: wəl'tər¹; wāl'tər² [A masculine personal name]. **Walt** (dim.).

D. Wouter: wau'tər¹; wou'tər²; **L. Gautier:** gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē²; **G. Sw. Walter:** vāl'tər¹; vāl'tər²; **Walther:** It. Sp. **Gualterio:** gwāl-tē'ri-ō¹; gwāl-tē'ri-ō²; **It. Gualtiero:** gwāl'ti-ē-ro¹; gwāl'ti-ē-ro²; **L. Gualterus:** Pg. **Gualter:** gwāl-ter¹; gwāl-tēr².

Waltham: wəl'chəm¹; wāl'tham² [1. Eng. town. 2. City in Massachusetts].

Walther von der Vogelweide: vāl'tər fən der fō'gel-vai'də¹; vāl'tər fōn dēr fō'gēl-vī'de² [Ger. lyric poet (1170?-1230?)].

waltz: wēlts¹; wālts² [A round dance].

wampum: wəm'pum¹; wām'pūm² [Beads made of shells, formerly used by the American Indians as currency and ornaments].

wan: wən¹; wan². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) wan¹ [Pallid; dismal]. [A slender rod, usually of wood].

wand: wend¹; wānd². Buchanan (1766) wand¹; Knowles (1835) wūnd¹

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thia, this.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

wanderer: wen'dar-ar¹; wan'der-er²; *not* wen'drar¹ [One who moves in an indefinite way].—**wandering:** wen'dar-ɪŋ¹; wan'der-ing²; *not* wen'drin¹.

want: wönt¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or went¹, E., I., & St.*; want² *or* want². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) wönt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) went¹ [The state of being in need].

wapentake: wap'en-tēk¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or wē'pən-tēk¹, E., I., & St.*; wāp'en-tāk² *or* wā'pən-tāk². *C. wēp'n-tēk¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840) wē'pən-tēk¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) wap'en-tēk¹ [In Old Eng. law, a division of certain Anglian counties].*

wapiti: wēp'i-ti¹, *Standard & Wr., or wap'i-ti¹, E. & I.*; wap'i-ti² *or* wāp'i-ti². *C., St., & W. wēp'i-ti¹ [A large N.-Am. deer: erroneously called the elk].*

war: wōr¹; war² [Armed conflict of nations].

ware: wār¹; wār² [Manufactured articles, as of glass, clay].

warily: wē'ri-hi¹; wā'ri-ly² [In a cautious manner; with wise forethought].—**wariness:** wē'ri-nēs¹; wā'ri-nēs² [The quality or character of being wary].

warrant: wēr'ant¹; war'ant². So also with all its relatives, **war'rant-a-ble**, **war'ran-tee**, **war'rant-er**, **war'ran-tor**, **war'ran-ty** [*I. n.* A judicial order authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. *II. v.* To guarantee the quality of].

warrior: wēr'yar¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or wēr'i-ar¹, C., E., I., & St.*; war'yer² *or* war'i-or². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) wēr'yar¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Cull (1864) wēr'i-ar¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1836), and Cooley (1863) wēr'i-ar¹ [A person experienced in warfare].

Warwick¹: wer'ik¹; war'ik² [Ancient Eng. county town and earldom].

Warwick²: wēr'wik¹ *or* wer'ik¹; war'wik² *or* war'ik² [*1.* A county in Virginia. *2.* A village in New York. *3.* A town in Rhode Island].

[See SHIRE.]

Warwickshire: wer'ik-shīr¹; war'ik-shīr² [County of the Eng. Midlands].

wary: wē'ri¹; wā'ry² [Cautious; watchful; shrewd]. Compare WARILY.

was: woz¹; was²—pronounce *s* as *z*. See *S* [A defective verb used in the first and third person singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*].

Wasatch: wō'sach¹ *or* wē-sach¹; wā'sach² *or* wā-sach² [Mountain range in Central Utah].

wasp: wesp¹; wasp². By Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Enfield (1807) wasp¹ [A stinging winged insect allied to the hornet].

wassail: wes'el¹ *or* wes'il¹; was'äl² *or* was'il². The pronunciation was'el¹ is also permissible [An occasion of festivity; anciently, a toast; literally, "health to you!"].

A Wassail of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale—
Our jolly Wassail.

A Carol for a Wassail Bowl in *Christmas with the Poets* p. 67. [London, 1852.]

watch: wech¹; wach² [*1.* The act of being constantly on the alert. *2.* A pocket mechanism to indicate time].

[of hydrogen and oxygen].

water: wē'tar¹; wā'ter². Avoid wet'ar¹ as provincial [A liquid compound

Watteau: vā'tō¹ *or* (Anglice) wā'tō¹; vā'tō² *or* (Anglice) wā'tō² [Fr.

Waugh: wō¹; wā² [Eng. poet (1817-90)].

[painter (1684-1721)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Waukegan: wə-kī'gən¹; wə-kē'gən² [City in Ill.].

Waukesha: wə'kə-shē¹; wə'ke-shə² [City and county in Wis.].

waylay: wē'lē¹, *Standard & W.*, or wē-lē¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; wā'lā² or wā-lā². *Wr.* wē'lē¹. [To lie in wait for].

weak: wīk¹; wēk² [Lacking in physical, mental, or moral strength].

weal: wīl¹; wēl² [The state of being prosperous].

weald: wild¹; wēld² [1. Waste woodland. 2. An open region].

wealden: wild'en¹; wēld'en², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C., St., & W.* wīl'dn¹ [Pert. to a weald].

wean: wīn¹; wēn² [To estrange from former habits or associations].

weapon: wēp'an¹; wēp'on². *I.* wēp'on¹; *St.* wēp'n¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Barclay (1774) wīp'n¹ [Any instrument used for offensive or defensive combat].

wear: wār¹; wār² [*I. n.* Garments, as women's wear. *II. v.* To have on the person, as a garment]. Compare **WARE, WERE, WHERE.**

weary: wī'n¹; wē'ry² [Worn with exertion or labor]. [Compare **WHETHER.**]

weather: wēth'ar¹; wēth'er² [The general condition of the atmosphere].

weave: wīv¹; wēv² [To work with a loom by entwining or lacing together].

weazen: wī'zn¹; wē'zn² [Same as **WIZEN**].

Weber¹: vē'bar¹; vē'ber² [Ger. composer (1786-1826)].

Weber²: wī'bar¹; wē'ber² [A river and county in Utah].

wedge: wej¹; wēdg² [A v-shaped piece of wood or metal].

Wedgwood: wej'wud¹; wēdg'wōd² [Eng. artist and potter (1730-95)].

Wednesday: wenz'di¹; wēns'dy². In northern England wēd'nz-dī¹. See **MONDAY** [The fourth day of the week].

weed, week, ween, weep. Pronounce these words as one syllable: wīd¹, wēd²; wīk¹, wēk²; wīn¹, wēn²; wīp¹, wēp².

weigh: wēi¹; wē². So also its relatives **weigh'er, weigh'ing, weight** (wēt¹; wēt²), **weight'y**. In all these words the digraph *gh* is silent. See **GH** [To find the measure of with a scale].

Wei-hai-wei: wē'shai'=wē¹; wā'shi'=wā² [Brit. naval station in China].

Weimar¹: vai'mar¹; vī'mār² [Ger. city].

Weimar²: wai'mar¹; wī'mar² [Town in Texas]. [to catch fish]. **weart.**

weir: wīr¹; wēr² [An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water or

Weiss¹: vais¹; vīs² [Ger. theologian (1827-1914)].

Weiss²: wais¹; wīs² [Am. clergyman (1818-79)].

Wellesley: welz'hī¹; wēls'ly² [1. Family name of the Duke of Wellington. 2. Town in Mass. where Wellesley College for women is situated].

Welsbach: welz'bak¹ or (Ger.) vels'būn¹; wēls'bāe² or (Ger.) vēls'bān² [Austr. inventor (1858-)].

Welwitschia: wel-wīch'i-a¹; wēl-wīch'i-a² [A genus of S.-Afr. plants].

Wemyss: wīmz¹; wēms² [Scot. parish that gives its name to an earldom].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; gʊ, gɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Wenceslaus: ven'ses-laus¹; vĕn'çēs-lous² [Emperor of Ger., king of Bohemia (1361-1419)].

were: wūr¹; wēr². In England now commonly wār¹, and so indicated by E. and Perry (1777). I., Buchanan (1766), and Webster (1828) noted wer¹; Enfield (1807) wēr¹ [The indicative plural and subjunctive singular or plural of was]. Compare WARE, WEAR, WHERE.

werewolf, werwolf: wīr'wulf¹; wēr'wolf²; wer'wulf¹, wēr'wolf² [In folklore, a person who became a wolf and practised cannibalism].

Wesley: wes'h¹; wēs'ly² [Eng. clergyman (1703-91); founder of Methodism].—**Wesleyan:** wes'h-an¹; wēs'ly-an² [A follower of John Wesley].

Westminster: west'min-star¹; wĕst'min-ster²; not west'mi-nis-tər¹ [A city in the county of London, Eng.].

Westmoreland: west'mōr-land¹; wĕst'mōr-land² [Counties in Pa. and Va.].

Westmorland: west'mār-land¹; wĕst'mor-land² [Eng. county].

Westphalia: west-fē'l-a¹; wĕst-fā'li-a² [A province of Prussia].

westward: west'ward¹; wĕst'ward² [In the direction of the setting sun].

wether: weth'ar¹; wĕth'er² [A castrated ram]. Compare WHETHER.

Weyler: wē'lər¹; wĕ'lər² [Sp. general (1838-)]. [(1855-1928)].

Weyman: wai'mən¹; wŷ'man². Erroneously wē'mən¹ [Eng. novelist]

wh: This digraph occurs in a number of English words and is sometimes pronounced as if inverted (see quotation) or, in a few words, the *w* is silent. See W.

W before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *hoo-en*, *when*, etc.; but in *whole*, *whoop*, etc., the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 475. [1791].

In the following words *wh* is pronounced as *hw* in the United States, in northern England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in Wales, as well as in some of the British dominions, but in southern England, especially in London, the *h* is silent, no distinction being made between *what* and *watt*, *when* and *wen*, *where* and *wear*, *while* and *wile*, *whoa* and *wo*, etc. See below.

whack: hwak¹; hwāk² [A resounding blow].—**whale:** hwēl¹; hwāl² [A large cetacean].—**wharf:** hwērf¹; hwarf² [A landing place].—**wharfinger:** hwērf'in-jar¹; hwarf'in-ger² [One who keeps a wharf].—**Wharton:** hwēr'tən¹; hwar'ton² [Family name].—**what:** hwet¹; hwat² [An interrogation asking for information].—**what:** hwēl¹; hwēl² [A discolored ridge on the skin caused by the stroke of a whip].—**wheat:** hwēt¹; hwēt² [A grain].—**whedde:** hwēd¹; hwēd² [To persuade by flattery].—**wheel:** hwēl¹; hwēl² [A circular frame arranged to rotate and devised to facilitate motion].—**wheelwright:** hwēl'rait¹; hwēl'rit² [One who makes wheels].—**who:** hwō¹; hwō² [To breathe hard and with an audible sound].—**who:** hwēl¹; hwēl² [A shell-fish].—**whelp:** hwēlp¹; hwēlp² [The young of a dog, lion, etc.].—**when:** hwen¹; hwēn² [At what or which time].—**whence:** hwens¹; hwēnc² [From what place].—**where:** hwār¹; hwēr² [At or in what place]. See WARE; WERE.—**whereas:** hwār'az¹; hwēr'ās² [In view of existing circumstances].—**wherefore:** hwār'fōr¹; hwēr'fōr². See O [For what reason].—**whereof:** hwār'ev¹; hwēr'ōv² [At or from what].—**wherry:** hwer¹; hwēr² [A light rowboat].—**whet:** hwet¹; hwēt² [To sharpen, as the edge of a tool].—**whether:** hwēth'er¹; hwēth'er² [In case].—**whew:** hwē¹; hwe² [A straw-colored liquid consisting of water and milk-sugar].—**which:** hwich¹; hwīch² [What particular person or thing].—**whiff:** hwif¹; hwīf² [A sudden gust of air].—**Whig:** hwig¹; hwīg² [A former political party].—**while:** hwail¹; hwīl² [During the time that].—**whilom:** hwi'lōm¹; hwī'lōm² [At one time].—**whim:** hwim¹; hwīm² [A capricious fancy].—**whine:** hwain¹; hwīn² [A plaintive cry, as of an animal].—**whinny:** hwin¹; hwīn² [The call of a horse].—**whip:** hwip¹; hwīp² [An implement consisting of one or more thongs or cords for the infliction of pain].—**whippoorwill:** hwip'pūr-wil¹; hwīp'pōōr-wīl² [A bird

1: ə = ūnai; i = habi; aise; au = out; ōil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

that sings only at night].—**whir**: hwūr¹; hwīr² [A whizzing sound].—**whirl**: hwūr¹; hwīr² [To turn around rapidly].—**whisk**: hwisk¹; hwisk² [A little bunch of hay, straw, etc.].—**whiskey, whisky**: hwis'kī¹; hwis'ky² [An alcoholic liquor].—**whist**: hwist¹; hwist² [A game with playing-cards].—**whistle**: hwis'fī¹; hwis'fī² [A sharp, shrill sound made with the lips or by blowing through some device].—**white**: hwait¹; hwit² [A color devoid of any tint].—**Whitefield**: hwit'fild¹; hwit'fild² [Eng. preacher (1714-70)].—**Whitefriars**: hwait'fri'arz¹; hwit'fri'arz² [A district in the City of London].—**whither**: hwith'ar¹; hwith'er² [To which or what place].—**whiting**: hwait'ing¹; hwit'ing² [A food-fish].—**whitlow**: hwit'lo¹; hwit'lo² [An inflammatory tumor on the finger].—**Whitney**: hwit'nī¹; hwit'ny² [Am. family name].—**Whitsunday**: hwit'sun'dī¹; hwit'sun'da². *Standard* (1913) & *W.* hwit'su-dē¹ [The seventh Sunday after Easter].—**whittle**: hwit'lī¹; hwit'lī² [To shave (wood) in strips with a knife].—**whiz**: hwiz¹; hwiz² [A sibilant sound with some sonant character, a humming sound between a buzz and a hiss].—**whoa**: hwō¹; hwō² [Stop! stand still! a call by drivers to their horses].

For several other words of this class not listed above see below.

who: hū¹; hq² [Which or what person].

whole: hōl¹; hōl² [Not divided or diminished; all].

wholesale: hōl'sel¹; hōl'sāl² [The sale of merchandise by the bulk or [quantity].

wholly: hōl'hī¹; hōl'ly² [To a degree that nothing remains to be added].

whooping-cough: hūp'ing-kōf¹; hōp'ing-eōf² [An infectious, convulsive cough].

whorl: hwūr¹; hwūr². *I. & St.* hwer¹ [1. The fly of a spinning-wheel. [2. One of the turns of a univalve shell].

whortleberry: hwūr'ti-ber¹; hwūr'ti-bēr². *I.* hwer'ti-ber¹; *St.* hert'l-ber¹ [A huckleberry or a bilberry].

why: hwui¹; hwū² [For what cause, purpose, or reason?].

wich-hazel: wīch'hē'zī¹; wīch'hā'zī² [A shrub of the United States and Canada whose bark and dried leaves are used in medicine].

Wichita: wīch'ī-tē¹; wīch'ī-tā² [City in Kans.].

widow: wid'o¹; wīd'o² [A woman whose husband is dead].

Wiesbaden: vīs-bā'den¹; vēs-bā'dēn² [District and city in Prussia].

wife: waif¹; wif². Compare **HOUSEWIFE** 1 & 2 [A married woman].

wigwam: wig'wem¹; wīg'wam². *C., W., & Wr.* wig'wēm¹; *E., I., St., & Concise Oxford* wig'wam¹ [The lodge or hut of the North-American Indians].

wile: wail¹; wīl² [An act of cunning deception or enticement].

Wilfred: wīl'fred¹; wīl'frēd² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilfrid**†.

Wilhelmina: wīl'hel-mī'nā¹; wīl'hēl-mī'nā² [A feminine personal name].

Wilhelmine. *F. Guillemine*: gwi'lyel'mīn¹; gwi'lyēl'mīn²; **Guillelmette**†; *G. Wilhelmine*: vīl'hel-mī'nā¹; vīl'hēl-mī'nā²; *It. Guiglelmo*: gū'lyi-el'mo¹; gū'lyi-ēl'mā²; *Sp. Guillelmina*: gwi'l-yel-mī'nā¹; gwi'l'yēl-mī'nā².

Wilkes-Barre: wīlks'bar¹; wīlks'bār² [City in Pa.].

Willamette: wīl-lam'et¹; wīl-lam'ēt² [River in N. W. Oregon].

William: wīl'yam¹; wīl'yam² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilhelmina**

(*fem.*). *Dan. G. Sv. Wilhelm*: vīl'helm¹; vīl'hēlm²; *D. Willem*: vīl'em¹; vīl'ēm²; *F. Guillaume*: gū'yōm¹; gū'yōm²; *It. Guglielmo*: gū'lyi-el'mo¹; gū'lyi-ēl'mo²; *L. Guilelmus*: gū'lī-el'mūs¹; gū'lī-ēl'mūs²; **Guillelmus**: gwi'lī-el'mūs¹; gwi'lī-ēl'mūs²; *Pg. Guilherme*: gwi'l-yer'mē¹; gwi'l-yēr'mē²; *Sp. Guillermo*: gūl-yer'mo¹; gūl-yēr'mo².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

wily: wai'h¹; wî'ly² [Characterized by wiles].

Wimpfen (de): də vaŋ'fœn¹; de vaŋ'fœn² [Fr. general (1811-84)].

wind (n.): wind¹ or (poet.) waînd¹; wînd² or (poet.) wînd². See Introduction, page xi [Air in motion naturally]. [form a coil].

wind (v.): waînd¹; wînd² [To twist around some central object so as to

windpipe: wind'paip¹; wînd'pîp². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) waînd'paip¹ [The trachea]. [ground shaped by the wind].

windrow: wind'rō¹ or wîn'rō¹; wînd'rō² or wîn'rō² [A long ridge on the

Windsor: win'zər¹ or wind'zər¹; wîn'sor² or wînd'sor² [Eng. historic market-town: now a parliamentary borough].

winged: wînd¹; wîngd². Sometimes in verse wîŋ'd¹ [Having wings].

Winifred: win'î-fred¹; wîn'î-frêd² [A feminine personal name]. **Winefred†; Winifrid†; Winnie (dim.). D. Winfried:** win'frîd¹; wîn'frêd²; **F. Winifred** vi'nî'fred¹; vi'nî'frêd²; **Geneviève:** zen'vyêv¹; zhên'vyêv²; **L. Winifreda:** win-frî'da¹; wîn-frê'da²; **Sw. Winfrid:** vin'frîd¹; vîn'frîd².

wisdom: wiz'dəm¹; wiŋ'dom² [The state or quality of being wise].

wise: waiz¹; wiŋ² [Possessed of great learning; of keen discernment]. [shrubs].

Wistaria: wis-tê' [or-tā'] ri-a¹; wis-te' [or-tā'] ri-a² [A genus of flowering

witch: wîch¹; wîch² [An ugly, malignant old woman supposed to have influence with evil spirits].

Witenagemot: wit'e-na-gi-môt¹; wît'ê-na-ge-môt². *Standard* (1913) & *W.* wit'e-na-gi-môt¹; *C. & Wr.* wit'e-na-ge-môt¹; *E.* wit'en-ag-e-met¹; *St.* wit'en-ag'e-môt¹ [The parliament or general assembly of the Anglo-Saxon nation].

with (n.): with¹; with² [A supple twig]. See **WITHE**.

with (prep.): with¹; with² [In the company of; accompanied by]. So also when the first element of a compound as *within*, *without*, *withstand*.

withe: with¹; with², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., St., & Concise Oxford* with¹; *Smart* (1840) waith¹, frequently heard in southern England [A supple twig].

withers: with'ərz¹; with'ərs² [The elevated ridge on a horse's back].

withy: with'î¹ or with'î¹; with'y² or with'y². See **WITHE** [Made of withes].

Witte: vit'ə¹; vî'te² [Russ. statesman and diplomat (1849-1915)].

Wittenberg: wit'en-bûrg¹ or (Ger.) vit'en-berh¹; wî'tên-bûrg² or (Ger.) vî'tên-bêrh² [Prus. town]. [near Johannesburg, Transvaal].

Witwatersrand: vit'vâ-terz-rânt¹; vî't'vâ-terz-rânt² [A gold-laden ridge

wivern, wyvern: wai'vərn¹; wî'vern² [A winged dragon].

wizard: wiz'ərd¹; wîz'ərd² [1. A male witch. 2. A wonder-worker].

wizen: wiz'n¹; wîz'n² [I. a. Shrunken and withered. II. v. To shrivel].

Wodehouse: wud'haus¹; wɔd'hous² [English family name].

Woëvre: vûrv'ra¹; vûrv're² [A region in N. E. France].

wold: wôld¹; wôld² [A tract of gently sloping upland]. [1724].

Wollaston: wul'əs-tan¹; wɔl'as-ton² [Eng. philosophical writer (1659-1724)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fêrn; hît, Ice; î=ê; î=ë; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

Wolseley: wulz/ɪ¹; wɒls/ɪ² [Brit. general and administrator (1833-1913)].

Wolsey: wulz/ɪ¹; wɒls/ɪ² [Eng. cardinal and chancellor (1475?-1530)].

woman: wu/mən¹; wɒ/man² [A human being of the female sex, who has attained full growth].

womb: wūm¹; wɒm²—the *b* is silent [The organ in which the young are developed].

wombat: wem/bat¹; wɒm/băt². *I. & St.* wūm/bat¹ [An Australian burrow-ing marsupial].

women: wim/en¹; wīm/en² [Plural of WOMAN].

wonder: wun/dər¹; wɒn/dər² [A feeling of surprise mingled with curiosity].

wont: wunt¹ or wōnt¹; wɒnt² or wōnt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England. So also with its relative **wonted** [Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit].

won't: wōnt¹; wɒnt²; *not* wunt¹, a New England provincialism [Will not: a colloquial contraction].

wood: wud¹; wōd² [The hard substance of a tree cut for use; also, trees collectively].

wool: wul¹; wōl² [The soft hair of sheep or some other allied animal].

Woolsey: wul/sɪ¹; wōl/sɪ² [Am. scholar (1801-89)]. Compare WOLSEY.

Woolwich: wul/ɪch¹ or wul/ɪj¹; wōl/ɪch² or wōl/ɪj² [Borough in London county, Eng.].

Wooster: wūs/tər¹; wōs/tər² [1. Am. Revolutionary general (1710-77). 2. City in Ohio].

Worcester: wus/tər¹; wɒs/tər² [1. Eng. cathedral city. 2. City in Massachusetts. 3. Am. lexicographer (1784-1865)]. Compare ALCESTER.

Worcestershire: wus/tər-shɪr¹; wɒs/tər-shɪr². See SHIRE [Eng. county].

word, work, world. Pronounce the *o* in these words as *u* in "burn": wɜrd¹, wɜrd²; wɜrk¹, wɜrk²; wɜrld¹, wɜrld².

worm: wūrm¹; wūrm² [A small creeping animal].

Wormeley: wūrm/ɪ¹; wūrm/ɪ² [Am. author (1830-1908)]. [wearing away].

worn: wēr¹; wɜrn²; *not* wōrn¹. See O [Showing the results of use or of wearing away].

worse: wūrs¹; wɜrs² [Physically ill or evil in a greater degree].

worship: wūr/ʃɪp¹; wɜr/ʃɪp² [Homage to a deity].

worst: wūrst¹; wɜrst² [Evil in the highest degree].

worsted (n.): wus/təd¹; wɒs/təd²; *Wr.* wūrs/təd¹. Buchanan (1766) and Walker (1791) wūr/stəd¹; Perry (1777) wurst/əd¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) wus/təd¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) wūrs/təd¹ [Woolen yarn].

worsted (pp.): wūrst/əd¹; wɜrst/əd² [Overcome in a contest].

wort: wūrt¹; wɜrt² [Unfermented infusion of malt].

worth: wūrth¹; wɜrth² [Having value].

Wörth: vurt¹; vɜrt² [Ger. town].

worthy: wūr/thɪ¹; wɜr/thɪ² [Deserving of respect, praise, or honor].

would: wud¹; wɒd² [Disposed or inclined].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌle, cʌre, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

wound (n.): wünd¹; wynd². So also the verb. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wund*, of which the *u* was pronounced as *ou* in *out*, its Late Middle Eng. form was *wounde*, which Chaucer ("Canterbury Tales"—The Knights Tale, l. 1012) rimed with "found" (1393). By Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 913; 1592) it was rimed with "hound," etc.; by Marlowe (transl. of Ovid's "Elegies," ii: 1597) with "bound." Pope in his translation of Homer's "Iliad" (bk. xiii, l. 719: 1715-20) used "found" and "ground" as words with which to rime it.

None of the earlier lexicographers, from Huloet to Fenning (1552-1760), give any indication of the pronunciation of the word, several not even recording it. Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated wünd¹; but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern dictionaries, wünd¹. Nares (1784) noted "This pronunciation is now universally current in conversation," but he condemned it. Walker (1791) in note 315 to his Dictionary, said: "OU. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* and is found in the following words: *croup, group, bouse, soup, through, youth, uncouth*, etc." [A cut, stab, bruise, or other injury done by violence].

wound: wünd¹; wound² [Participle and past tense of WIND, v.]. The change in the pronunciation of the noun and verb *wound* may perhaps be attributed to a desire to distinguish them from the past tense of the verb WIND.

wr. The *w* of this digraph is silent when followed by *r*. See W.

wraith: rêth¹; rāth² [An apparition of any kind].

wrath: rath¹ or rêth¹; rāth² or rath². See ASK. C., W., & Wr. rāth¹; E., I., St., & Concise Oxford rêth¹. British usage varies, and while rêth¹ is heard in London and southern England, rāth¹ in Berkshire and the Isle of Wight, rath¹ is common in the northwest. Formerly rêth¹ was standard in Great Britain, and was indicated as such by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797); but Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844) noted rath¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828) rāth¹; Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) rêth¹; Smart (1840) rāth¹ [Profound indignation].

wreak: rîk¹; rēk² [To execute with anger or for a revenge].

wreath: rîth¹; rêth². I. rîth¹, indicated also by Perry [A twisted band of leaves or flowers].—**wreathe**: rîth¹; rêth² [To form into a twisted circular or spiral band].—**wreaths**: rîthz¹; rêthz². The pronunciation rîthz¹ is also frequently heard.

wreck, wren, wrench, wrest: In these words the *w* is silent: rek¹, rēk²; ren¹, rēn²; rench¹, rēnch²; rest¹, rēst². See W.

wrestle: res¹; rês²—the *t* is silent. See LISTEN, TRESTLE. Avoid ras¹ as dialectal [To contend as two opponents striving to bring each other to earth].

wretch: rêch¹; rêch² [A base, contemptible, or vile person].

wriggle: rig¹; rîg² [To twist the body with quick, slight motions].

Wright: rait¹; rit² [Eng. and Am. family name].

wring: rin¹; rîng² [To compress by twisting]. [clothes].

wringer: rin¹är¹; rîng²er² [A contrivance used to press water out of

wrinkle: rin¹kl¹; rîng²kl² [A crease in an otherwise smooth surface, as of cloth].

wrist: rist¹; rist² [That part of the arm that adjoins the hand].

wristband: rist¹band¹ or (colloq.) riz¹band¹; rist²band² or (colloq.) rîg²band²—the latter is more frequently heard [The band of the sleeve].

writing: rait¹ing¹; rit²ing²; not rai¹tin¹. See Introductory, pages xix-xx. [Letters or characters traced or inscribed as on paper].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ɔu = out; ɔil; lū = fewd; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

wrong: rɒŋ¹; rɒŋ² [Contrary to the moral law; not right].

wroth: rɒθ¹ or rɒθ²; rɒθ² or rɒθ². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicate the first; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835); and Smart (1840) note the second. Enfield (1807) and *Concise Oxford* (1911) rɒθ¹. Compare WRATH. [Excited by wrath].

Wrottesley: rɒts¹ly² [Eng. astronomer (1798-1867)].

Wundt: vunt¹; vunt² [Ger. psychologist (1832-1929)].

Wu Ting Fang: wū tɪŋ fāŋ¹; wu tɪŋ fāŋ² [Chin. diplomat (1841-1922)].

Wyandot, Wyandotte: wai'ən-det¹; wɪ'an-dɒt² [Amerind tribe].

Wycherley: wiç'ər-hɪ¹; wɪç'ər-ly² [Eng. dramatist (1640?-1716)].

Wyclif: wik'hɪf¹; wɪç'ɪf² [Eng. reformer (1335-84); translated the Bible].

Wynne: win¹; wɪn² [Eng. & Am. family name]. [of the United States].

Wyoming: wai-ɔ'mɪŋ¹ or wai'o-mɪŋ¹; wɪ-ɔ'mɪŋ² or wɪ'o-mɪŋ² [A State]

Wyse¹: vɪz¹; vɪs² [Fr. engineer (1844-1909)].

Wyse²: wai¹; wɪs² [Ir. politician and author (1791-1862)].

Wyss: vis¹; vɪs² [Swiss author (1781-1830)]. [dence (1726-1806)].

Wythe: wiθ¹; wɪθ² [Am. jurist; signer of the Declaration of Independence].

Wykeham: wik'am¹; wɪk'am² [Eng. bishop and statesman (1324-1404)].

X

x: eks¹; ɛks². In this book the sounds of the letter *x* are indicated by gz¹; gz², as egz-akt¹; egz-ækt² (*exact*); ks¹; ks², as eks'treɪ¹; ɛks'treɪ² (*extra*), and z¹; z², as zɜrks'ɪz¹; zɜrks'ɛs² (*Xerxes*). Before unaccented *i*, as in *anxious*, *noxious*, *x* is pronounced as ksh (aŋk'shʊs¹; ɛŋk'shʊs²; nek'shʊs¹; nɒk'shʊs²), and before *u*, as in *flexure* (flek'shʊr¹; fɛk'shʊr²). When final it is sometimes heard as in *box* (bɒks¹; bɒks²), and sometimes silent, as in *billet-doux* (bɪl'ɛ-dʊ¹; bɪl'ɛ-dʊ²). In Spanish and Spanish-American proper names *x* becomes *h*. See the next word.

Xabari: ha-ba'ri¹; hā-bā-rē² [S.-Am. river between Brazil and Peru].

Xalisco: ha-lis'ko¹; hā-līs'eo² [Mex. state]. Now commonly spelt **Jalisco**.

Xanadu: zan'ə-dū¹; zān'a-dū² [A city in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"].

xanthin: zan'θi-in¹; zān'thē-in² [The yellow coloring-matter of flowers].

Xanthian: zan'θi-ən¹; zān'thi-an² [Relating to Xanthus].

Xanthicus: zan'θi-kus¹; zān'thi-ɛs² [Apocrypha].

xanthin, xanthine: zan'θɪn, -θɪn or -θɪn¹; zān'thin, -thin or -thɪn² [A white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions].

xanthin, xanthine: zan'θi-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn¹; zān'thi-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn² [A white crystalline compound resembling urea].

Xanthus: zan'thus¹; zān'thūs² [Gr. historian (650 B. C.-)].

Xantippe: zan'tɪp'ɪ¹; zān'tɪp'e² [Wife of Socrates: the proverbial shrew]. Spelt also **Xanthippe:** zan'tɪp'or -θɪp'ɪ¹; zān'tɪp'or -θɪp'e².

ɔ: wɒf, dɔ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Xavier: zav'i-ar¹ or (Sp.) ha-vyer'¹; zäv'i-er² or (Sp.) hä-vyër'² [Sp. Jesuit missionary (1506-52); joint founder with Loyola of the Society of Jesus].

xebec: zī'bek¹; zē'bēē² [A small three-masted sailing vessel].

Xenia: zī'ni-ə¹; zē'ni-a² [City in Ohio].

[among the ancient Greeks].

xenial: zī'ni-əl¹ or zen'i-əl¹; zē'ni-al² or zē'n'i-al² [Relating to hospitality]

xenium: zī'ni-um¹ or zen'i-um¹; zē'ni-üm² or zē'n'i-üm² [In classic antiquity, a delicacy or dainty exchanged as a pledge of friendship].

Xenocles: zen'o-klīz¹; zē'n'o-elēs² [Athenian tragic poet (circa 415 B. C.)].

Xenocrates: zi-nek'ra-tīz¹; ze-nōe'ra-tēs² [Gr. philosopher (396-314 B. C.)].

Xenophanes: zi-nef'a-nīz¹; ze-nōf'a-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (circa 530 B. C.)].

Xenophon: zen'o-fen¹; zē'n'o-fōn² [Gr. historian and soldier (435-355 B. C.)].

Xeres (de): dē hē'rēs¹; dē hē'rēs² [Sp. historian (1505-70)]. See JEREZ.

xerophagy: zi-ref'ə-jī¹; ze-rōf'a-gy² [The eating of dry food].

Xerxes: zūrks'īz¹; zērks'ēs² [Pers. king (519?-465 B.C.)].

Ximenes¹: zī'mə-nēz¹; zī'me-nēs² [Fr. dramatist (1726-1817)].

Ximenes²: hī-mē'nez¹; hē-mē'nēs² [Sp. cardinal & historian (1170-1247)].

xiphoid: zif'eid¹; zīf'oid². *W.* & *Wr.* indicate zai'feid¹ as a secondary usage which none of the other modern dictionaries allow [Shaped like a sword].

Xorullo: ho-rū'lyo¹; ho-ry'lyo² [Same as JORULLO].

xylograph: zai'lo-graf¹; zī'lo-grāf² [An engraving on wood or an impression from it].—**xylography:** zai-leg'ra-fi¹; zī-lōg'ra-fy² [Wood-engraving].—**xylog-**

rapher: zai-leg'ra-fēr¹; zī-lōg'ra-fēr² [One skilled in xylography].—**xylographic:** zai'lo-graf'ik¹; zī'lo-grāf'ic² [Relating to xylography].

xyloidin: zai'lei-din¹; zī'lōi-dīn² [An explosive substance].

xyloimeter: zai-lēm'i-tēr¹; zī-lōm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of wood].

xylophone: zai'lo-fōn¹; zī'lo-fōn² [A musical instrument].

[exercises].

xyist: zist¹; zīst² [A covered portico or hall used by athletes for their

xyster: zis'tēr¹; zīs'tēr² [An instrument for scraping bones].

Y

y: wai¹; wīy². In this book the letter *y* is used in Key 1 as a consonant to indicate the sound heard in *yet*. In Key 2 it is used, when initial, for the same sound, and elsewhere as a vowel exactly like *i*. See Introductory, pages xxx and xxxi. Some persons inject a *y* sound in certain words (see *CARD*; *GUARD*)—an absurdity, attributed to the stage, which has been handed down to us, but which Nares condemned as a "monster of pronunciation" as long ago as 1784. There are persons to-day who persist in the practise.

yacht: yet¹; yat²; *not* yēt¹ as Buchanan (1766), *nor* yat¹ as Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807). Note that in this word and its relatives **yacht'ing**, **yachts'man**, the digraph *ch* is silent [A steam or sailing vessel for private use].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nēt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chain; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Yahoo: yā'hu¹; yā'hōō² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of the most degraded and vicious of human brutes].

Yalu: yā'lū¹; yā'lu² [A river between Manchuria and Chosen].

Yang-tse-Kiang: yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ¹; yāŋ'tze-kī-āŋ² [Same as YANGTZE].

Yangtze: yāŋ'tsē¹; yāŋ'tse² [River in Tibet and central China].

yank, Yankee, yap. Pronounce the *a* in these words as *a* in "at": yaŋk¹, yāŋk²; yaŋ'ki¹, yāŋ'ke²; yap¹, yāp².

yapok: yā-pok¹; ya-pōk², *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* yap'ak¹; *E.* yā'pek¹; *I.* yap'ek¹ [The S.-Am. water opossum].

Yaqui: yā'ki¹; yā'ki² [Amerind tribe of Mexico].

yataghan [Turk.]: yat'a-gan¹; yāt'a-gān² [A Turkish sword or simitar].

Yates: yēts¹; yāts² [Eng. and Am. family name].

yaupon [Amerind]: yē'pon¹; ya'pōn² [An evergreen shrub of the holly family].

yaw, yawl, yawn, yaws. Pronounce the digraph *aw* in these words as *o* in "nor" or *a* in "all": yē¹, yā²; yēl¹, yāl²; yēn¹, yān²; yēz¹, yāz².

ycleped, yclept: i-klept¹; y-elēpt² [Called; named].

yea: yē¹; yā². By Perry (1777) it was noted yā¹, thus the *ea* was indicated to have the sound of *e* in "there," or of *a* in "fare"; Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791) yī¹. Compare *yes* [Yes: used to express affirmation or assent].

yeast: yēst¹; yēst². By Johnson (1755), Barclay (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) spelt *yeast*, and the *e* pronounced as *e* in "met." By Barclay (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) yēst¹; Kenrick (1773) spelt the word *yeast* and pronounced it yēst¹. Shakespeare spelt the word *yeast* ("The Winter's Tale" act iii, sc. 3) [A yellow substance used to induce fermentation].

Yeats: yēts¹ or yēts²; yāts² or yēts² [1. Ir. artist (1839-1922). 2. Ir. poet and novelist (1865-)].

yelk: yēlk¹; yēlk² [The yolk of an egg].

This word is often written *yelk* and *yolk*. *Yēlk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker, and Webster; *yolk* by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart. "It is commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*."—JOHNSON.

JOSEPH WORCESTER *Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [1859.]

Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) spelt the word *yelk* and *yolk* and pronounced each as spelt. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) *yelk*, pronounced yōk¹.

yellow: yēl'o¹; yēl'o²; *not* yal'ar¹ *nor* yel'ar¹ [The color of the spectrum between green and orange similar to that of gold and brass].

In Queen Anne's time (1702-1714) the word was pronounced as if written *yellow* and riming with *tallow*, and was so indicated by Fry, Jones, Sheridan, Nares, and Scott.

yeoman: yē'man¹; yō'man². The word was pronounced yem'an¹ by Buchanan (1757-66), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1798); yum'an¹ by Kenrick (1773), and yī'man¹ by Elphinstone (1786) and Jones (1798) [1. One who cultivates the soil. 2. (U. S.) A petty officer in charge of stores. 3. (Eng.) One of a special guard of the royal household, etc.].

Yerburgh: yār'bar-o¹; yār'bor-o² [Eng. family name].

Yerkes: yūr'kız¹; yēr'kez² [Am. capitalist (1837-1905)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

yes: yes¹; yēs²; *not* yāi, *nor* yēi, *nor* yep¹; nor any one of many other corruptions common in America, that range from yis¹ to yŭh¹. See quotation.

Altho yis¹ was the pronunciation indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), and Walker described it as "the best and most established usage," Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers record yes¹, and Jameson remarked, "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day [1827], even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word yes, yis." In London yus¹ finds favor with the masses to-day (1918). See Introductory, page xii [As you say; quite so; a word affirming consent].

The abject *Yeh-eh* (the ugliness of the drawl is not easy to represent), which usurps the place of that interesting vocable, makes its nearest approach to deviating into the decency of a final consonant when it becomes a still more questionable *Yeh-ep*.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. '95.]

yesterday: yes'tar-di¹; yēs'ter-dy²; *not* yis'tar-dē¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) [The day preceding to-day]. Compare MONDAY.

yet: yet¹; yēt²; *not* yit¹ [In addition; besides; further; still].

yew: yū¹; yŭ² [An evergreen European tree or its wood].

Ygdrasil: ig'dra-sil¹; yġ'dra-sīl² [In Norse myth, the world-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell]. [ment].

yield: yild¹; yēld² [The amount that is returned as from labor or investment].

ylang-ylang: i-lāŋ'-i-lāŋ'¹; y-lāŋ'-y-lāŋ'² [Same as IHLANG-IHLANG].

yoga [Sans.]: yō'gəi¹; yō'ga² [A religious meditation on the Supreme Being; or (Y-) the system of ascetic philosophy by which such meditation is inculcated].—**yogi** [Sans.]: yō'gi¹; yō'gi² [A follower of the Yoga philosophy].—**Yogism:** yō'gizm¹; yō'gizm² [The doctrines of the Yoga].

Yolande: yo-lan'di¹; yo-lān'de² [A feminine personal name].

yolk: yōk¹; yōk²—the *l* is now silent but was indicated pronounced by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828), who gave yelk¹. Compare YELK [The yellow portion of an egg].

Yom Kippur: yem kip'ur¹ or ki-pŭr'¹; yōm kŭp'ur² or ki-pŭr'² [The Day of Atonement of the Jews].

Yonge: yon¹; yóng² [Eng. family name].

Yorick: yer'ik¹; yōr'ik² [In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the jester to the King of Denmark].

Yorkshire: yōrk'shīr¹; yōrk'shīr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Yosemite: yo-sem'i-ti¹; yo-sēm'i-tē² [A national reservation in California].

you: yū¹; yō² (*emphatic*); yu¹; yo² (*unemphatic*). Compare WOUND (*n.*) [The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed].

Youghiogheny: yek'o-gē-ni¹; yōk'o-gē-ny² [River in W., Va., Md., & Pa.].

young: yun¹; yŭng² [Being in the early period of life].

your: yūr¹, yur² (*emphatic*); yur¹, yŭr² (*unemphatic*) [Belonging to you].

yourself: yur-self¹; yŭr-sēlf² [You: often intensive or emphatic].

youth: yŭth¹; yuth² [1. The period when one is young. 2. A young man who has not attained his majority].

youths: yŭths¹ or yŭthz¹; yuths² or yuthsz² [Plural of YOUTH].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ypres: i'pr¹; ȳ'pr² [Belg. town].

Ypsilanti: ip'si-lan'ti¹; ȳp'si-lān'ti² [City in Mich.].

Ysaye: i-zā'yə¹; ȳ-sā'ye² [Belg. violinist (1858-)].

Yser: i'zār¹; ȳ'sēr² [River in Belgium].

Yssel: i'sel¹; ȳ'sēl² [One of several rivers in the Netherlands].

yu. This digraph is used to indicate common initial *u* (yu, as in "unite"
yu-noit¹; yū-nit²).

Yucatan: yū'kə-tan¹; yū'ea-tān² [A peninsula and state in S. Mexico].

Yule: yūl¹; yul² [Christmas time or the feast celebrating it].—**Yuletide:**
yūl'taid¹; yul'tid² [Christmas time, Dec. 25, celebrated as the anniversary of the
birth of Christ].

Yves: iv¹; ȳv² [Fr. monk and jurist (1253-1303): used also as a masculine
[personal name].

Yvetot: iv'tō¹; ȳv'tō² [Fr. town].

Yvon: i'vōh¹; ȳ'vōh² [Fr. painter of historic scenes (1817-93)].

Yvonne: i'vōh¹; ȳ'vōh² [A feminine personal name].

Yzeure: i'zūr¹; ȳ'zūr² [Fr. town].

Z

z: zī¹; zē². In British usage zed¹, zēd², formerly *izzard*. It is the sign of a hissing or buzzing consonant, beginning a syllable, as in *zealous*, or closing a syllable, as in *buzz*. In this book it is used to indicate its own sound and that of *s* sounding as *z*, as in *zone*, *rose*. A modified form (3) is used to indicate a voiced *sh*, as in *azure*. See Introductory, pages xxx, xxxi, and compare *S*. In *rendezvous* the *z* is silent in English.

Zaana'im: zē'a-nē'im¹; za'a-nā'im² [Bible].—**Zaanān:** zē'a-nan¹; zā'a-nān² [Bible].—**Zaanannim:** zē'a-nan'im¹; zā'a-nān'im² [Bible].—**Zaavan:** zē'a-van¹; zā'a-vān² [Bible].—**Zabad:** zē'bad¹; zā'bād² [Bible].—**Zabadafas:** zab'a-dē-yas¹; zāb'a-dā-yas² [Apocryphal].—**Zabadeas:** zab'a-dē'as¹; zāb'a-dē'as² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zabadia:** zab'a-dai'as¹; zāb'a-dī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zabdiel:** zab'di-el¹; zāb'di-ēl² [Bible].—**Zabina:** za-bai'nai¹; za-bī'na² [Douai Bible].—**Zabud:** zē'budi¹; zā'būd² [Bible].—**Zabulon:** zab'yu-len¹; zāb'yū-lōn² [Bible].

Zaccal: zak'i-ai¹; zā'e'a-i² [Bible].—**Zacchæus:** za-kī'us¹; zā-eē'ūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zachée:** zā'shē¹; zā'che²; It. **Zacheo:** dza-kē'o¹; dzā-eē'o².—**Zacchur, Zaccur:** zak'ur¹; zā'e'ūr² [Bible].—**Zachai:** zak'i-ai¹; zā'e'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Zacharia:** zak'a-rai'as¹; zā'e'a-rī'as² [Douai Bible].

Zachariah: zak'a-rai'as¹; zā'e'a-rī'as² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Zach'a-ryt.** Dan. D. Sw. **Zacharias:** zā'ka-rī'as¹; zā'eā-rī'as²; F. **Zacharie:** zā'kō-rī'as¹; zā'eā'rē²; G. **Zacharias:** tsān'a-rī'as¹; tsān'a-rī'as²; It. **Zaccaria:** dzāk'ka-rī'as¹; dzā'eā-rī'as²; L. **Zacharias:** zak'a-rai'as¹; zā'e'a-rī'as²; Sp. **Zacarias:** thā'ka-rī'as¹; thā'eā-rī'as².—**Zacharias:** zak'a-rai'as¹; zā'e'a-rī'as² [Bible].—**Zachary:** zak'a-rī'as¹; zā'e'a-ry² [Apocryphal].—**Zacher:** zē'kari¹; zā'eer² [Bible].—**Zacheus:** zē'kī'us¹; zā-eē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

[planet Jupiter].

Zadkiel: zad'ki-el¹; zād'kī-ēl² [In Jewish antiquities, the angel of the

Zadok: zē'dek¹; zā'dōk² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zadoc:** zā'dōk¹; zā'dōe²; L. **Zadocus:** za-dō'kus¹; za-dō'eūs².—**Zaham:** zē'ham¹; zā'hām² [Bible].—**Zair:** zē'ir¹; zā'ir² [Bible].—**Zalaph:** zē'laf¹; zā'lāf² [Bible].—**Zalmon:**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrm; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs,

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

zal'mən¹; zāl'mon² [Bible].—**Zalmonah**: zal-mō'nā¹; zāl-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Zal-munna**: zal-mun'ā¹; zāl-mūn'ā² [Bible].

Zama: zē'mā¹; zū'mā² [Ancient town in Numidia, N. Africa, where Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, 202 B. C.].

Zamacois: thū'ma-kō'is¹; thā'mā-eō'is² [Sp. painter (1842-71)].

Zambezi: zam-bī'zī¹ or zam-bē'zī¹; zām-bē'zī² or zām-be'zī². The first is the common English pronunciation [River in Africa].

Zambis: zam'bis¹; zām'bis² [Apocrypha].—**Zambri**: zam'brōi¹; zām'brī² [Apocrypha].—**Zamira**: zē-mā'ra¹; za-mī'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Zamzummim**: zam-zum'im¹; zām-zūm'im² [Bible].

Zangwill: zaŋ'wil¹; zāŋ'wīl² [Eng. novelist (1864-1926)].

Zanoa: zē-nō'ā¹; za-nō'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zanoah**: zē-nō'ā¹; za-nō'ā² [Bible].—**Zanoe**: zē-nō'e¹; za-nō'ē² [Douai Bible].

Zante: zūn'tē¹; zān'tē² [Gr. province and island of the Ionian group].

zany: zē'nī¹; zā'ny². Jameson (1825) & Knowles (1835) zan'nī¹ [A buffoon].

Zaphenath-paaneah: zaf'i-nath-pē-nī'ā¹; zāf'e-nath-pa-nē'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zaphath-paaneah**, **Zaphnath Paaneah**: zaf'nath-pē-nī'ā¹; zāf'e-nath-pā'a-nē'ā² [Bible].—**Zaphon**: zē'fēn¹; zā'fōn² [Bible].—**Zara**: zē're¹ or zā'ra¹; zā'ra² or zā'rā² [Bible].—**Zaraces**: zar'a-sīz¹; zār'a-cēs² [Apocrypha].—**Zarah**: zē'rā¹ or zā'rā¹; zā'rā² or zā'rā² [Bible].—**Zarahi**: zar'a-hai¹; zār'a-hī² [Douai Bible].—**Zarahias**: zar'a-hai'as¹; zār'a-hī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zarai**: zē'rī-nī¹ or zē'rūi¹; zā'rī-nī² or zā'rī² [Douai Bible].—**Zaralas**: zar'ai'es¹ or zā-rē'yes¹; za-rī'as² or zā-rā'yes² [Apocrypha].—**Zarakes**: zar'a-kīz¹; zār'a-kēs² [Apocrypha].

Zarate: thā-rā'tē¹; thā-rā'tē² [Sp. historian (1493?-1558?)].

[ASTER].

Zarathustra: zā'rā-thūs'trā¹; zā'ra-thūs'trā² [Iranian form of Gr. Zoro-
[ASTER].

Zardeus: zar-dī'us¹; zār-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Zareah**: zē'rī-nī¹; zā'rē'ā² [Bible].—**Zareathites**: zē'rī-nī-thī'tis¹; zā'rē'ā-thī'tis² [Bible].—**Zared**: zē're'dī¹; zā'rē'dī² [Bible].—**Zarephath**: zar'i-fath¹; zār'e-fāth² [Bible].—**Zaretan**: zar'i-tan¹; zār'e-tān² [Bible].—**Zarethan**: zar'i-ghan¹; zār'e-ghān² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zareth-shahar**, **Zareth Shahar**: zē'rēth-shē'har¹; zā'rēth-shā'hār² [Bible].—**Zarhites**: zār'haitis¹; zār'huts² [Bible].—**Zartanah**: zar-te'nā¹ or zār'tē-nā¹; zār-tā'nā² or zār'tā'nā² [Bible].—**Zarthan**: zār'than¹; zār'than² [Bible].—**Zathoe**: zē-thō'ī¹ or zāth'o-ī¹; za-thō'e² or zāth'o-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Zathoes**: zē-thō'īz¹; za-thō'ēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zatthu**: zat'thū¹; zāt'thū² [Bible].—**Zattu**: zat'yū¹; zāt'yū² [Bible].

Zauberflöte [Ger.]: tsau'ber-flū'tā¹; tsou'ber-flū'tē² ["The Magic Flute," an opera by Mozart].

Zavan: zē'vān¹; zā'vān² [Bible].

zayat [Burmese]: zā'yat¹; zā'yāt² [A caravansary for travelers].

Zaza: zē'zā¹; zā'zā². Cheyne zā'zā¹ [Bible].

zeal: zīl¹; zēl² [Intense but disinterested devotion to a cause or person].—**zealot**: zēl'et¹; zēl'ot². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780) *zeal'ot*, which, by analogy with the marking of *ze'bra*, indicates zīl'et¹ [One who is ardently devoted to a person or cause].—**zealous**: zēl'us¹; zēl'ūs²; not zī'lus¹. W. & W. zēl'us¹. By Ash (1775) and Marriott (1780) *zeal'ous*.

Zebadiah: zēb'ā-dai'ā¹; zēb'ā-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Zebah**: zī'bā¹; zē'bā² [Bible].—**Zebaim**: zē'bā'im¹; zē'bā'im² [Bible].—**Zebedee**: zēbī-dī¹; zēb'e-dē² [Bible].—**Zebedei**: zēbī-dī'āi¹; zēb'e-dē'īz² [Douai Bible].—**Zebedia**: zēbī-dai'ā¹; zēb'e-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zebec**: zēbī-rī¹; zēb'e-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Zebida**: zēbī-dā¹ or

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃbin, this.

zi-bai'da¹; zēb'i-da² or ze-bi'da² [Douai Bible].—**Zebidah**: zeb'i-dā¹; zēb'i-dā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zebina**: zi-bai'nā¹; ze-bi'na² [Bible].—**Zebioim**: zi-bei'im¹; ze-bōi'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zebioim**: zi-bōi'im¹; ze-bōi'im² [Bible].

zebra: zī'bra¹; zē'bra²; not zeb'rō¹ as sometimes heard in England [An African ass-like quadruped with a striped body and legs].

zebrass: zī'bras¹; zē'brās²; not zeb'ras¹ [The offspring of a zebra sire and

zebrine: zī'brin¹; zē'brīn², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., St., & W.* zī'brain¹ [Resembling a zebra].

zebrule: zī'brūl¹; zē'brūl² [A hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a zebra

zebu: zī'biū¹; zē'bū² [The Indian ox].

Zebu: zī'biū¹; zē'bū² [Same as CEBU].

Zebudah: zi-biū'dā¹; ze-bū'dā² [Bible].—**Zebul**: zī'bul¹; zē'būl² [Bible].

—**Zebulonite**(s): zeb'yū-lan-ait(s)¹; zēb'yū-lan-it(s)² [Bible].—**Zebulun**: zeb'yū-lun¹; zēb'yū-lūn² [Bible].—**Zebulunite**: zeb'yū-lun-ait¹; zēb'yū-lūn-it² [Bible].—**Zechariah**: zek'a-rai'ā¹; zēc'a-rī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Zechonius: zi-kō'ni-us¹; ze-eō'ni-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Zechrius**: zek'ri-us¹; zēc'ri-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Zedad**: zī'dad¹; zē'dād² [Bible].—**Zedechias**: zed'e-kai'as¹; zēd'e-ei'as² [Apocrypha].—**Zedekiah**: zed'i-kai'ā¹; zēd'e-kī'ā² [Bible].—**Zeeb**: zī'eb¹; zē'eb² [Bible].

Zeebrugge: zē'brūg'e¹; zē'brūg'e² [Belg. seaport].

zeitgeist: tsait'gaist¹; tsit'gīst² [The spirit of the time].

Zela: zī'lā¹; zē'lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zelah**: zī'lā¹; zē'lā² [Bible].—**Zeleg**: zī'lek¹; zē'lek² [Bible].—**Zelophehad**: zi-lō'fi-had¹; ze-lō'fe-hād² [Bible].—**Zelotes**: zi-lō'tiz¹; ze-lō'tēs² [Bible].—**Zelzah**: zel'zā¹; zēl'zā² [Bible].—**Zemairam**: zem'a-rā'im¹; zēm'a-rā'im² [Bible].—**Zemartite**: zem'a-roit¹; zēm'a-rīt² [Bible].

zemindar, zamindar: zə-mīn-dār¹; ze-mīn-dār², *Standard & W.*; *C.* zem'in-dār; *E., I., & W.* zem-in-dār¹; *St.* zem'in-dār¹. [A native landholder in British India].

Zemira: zi-mai'rā¹; ze-mī'rā² [Bible].—**Zemirah**: zi-mai'rā¹; ze-mī'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zenan**: zī'nan¹; zē'nan² [Bible].

[women in a home].

zenana: zə-nā'nā¹; ze-nā'na² [In India, the apartments set aside for the

Zenas: zī'nās¹; zē'nās² [Bible and masculine personal name].

zenith: zī'nīth¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & W.*, or zen'īth¹, *E., St., & Concise Oxford*; zē'nīth² or zē'nīth². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) zen'nīth¹; but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797) zī'nīth¹ [The point in the celestial sphere situated directly overhead].

Zeno: zī'no¹; zē'no² [Gr. philosopher (342?-270? B. C.)].

Zenobia: zi-nō'bi-a¹; ze-nō'bi-a² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Zénobie**: zē'nō'bi'ā¹; zē'nō'bē'ā². **It. Zenobia**: dzē'nō'bi-a¹; dzē'nō'bi-ā².

Zephaniah: zef'a-nai'ā¹; zēf'a-nī'ā² [Bible name].—**Zephath**: zī'fath¹; zē'fath² [Bible].—**Zephathah**: zef'a-thā¹; zēf'a-thā² [Bible].—**Zephi**: zī'fai¹; zē'fai² [Bible].—**Zepho**: zī'fo¹; zē'fo² [Bible].—**Zephon**: zī'fen¹; zē'fōn² [Bible].—**Zephrona**: zi-frō'nā¹; ze-frō'nā² [Douai Bible].

zephyr: zef'ər¹; zēf'yr² [The west wind].

Zephyrus: zef'i-rus¹; zēf'y-rūs² [In myth, the west wind personified as the mildest and gentlest of all woodland deities].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Zeppelin: tsep¹ a-lin¹; tsēp² e-lin². Frequently heard in the United States zep¹ a-lin¹ and even zep¹ lin¹ [Ger. general; inventor of dirigible airship (1838-1917)].

Zer: zūr¹; zēr² [Bible].—**Zerah:** zī¹ rā¹; zē² rā² [Bible].—**Zerahiah:** zer¹ a-hai¹; zēr² a-hi² [Bible].—**Zered:** zī¹ red¹; zē² rēd² [Bible].—**Zereda:** zer¹ i-dā¹ or zi-rī¹ dā¹; zēr² e-dā² or ze-rē² dā² [Bible].—**Zeredath:** zer¹ i-dā¹ or zi-rī¹ dā¹; zēr² e-dā² or ze-rē² dā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeredathah:** zer¹ i-dē¹ thā¹; zēr² e-dā² thā² [Bible].—**Zereth:** zer¹ i-rāth¹ or zi-rī¹ rāth¹; zēr² e-rāth² or ze-rē² rāth² [Bible].—**Zeresh:** zī¹ resh¹; zē² rēsh² [Bible].—**Zereth:** zī¹ rēth¹; zē² rēth² [Bible].—**Zeri:** zī¹ rai¹; zē² ri² [Bible].

Zermatt: zer¹ mat¹ or tser² māt²; zēr² māt² or tsēr² māt² [Swiss mountain resort].

Zeror: zī¹ rēr¹; zē² rōr² [Bible].—**Zeruah:** zi-rū¹ ā¹; ze-ryū² ā² [Bible].—**Zerubbabel:** ze-rub¹ a-bel¹; zē² rūb² a-bēl² [Bible].—**Zeruiah:** zer¹ yu-ai¹ or zi-rū¹ yā¹; zēr² yu-ā² or ze-ryū² yā² [Bible].—**Zetham:** zī¹ thām¹; zē² thām² [Bible].—**Zethan:** zī¹ thān¹; zē² thān² [Bible].—**Zethar:** zī¹ thār¹; zē² thār² [Bible].

Zetes: zī¹ tiz¹; zē² tēs² [In myth, one of the sons of Boreas and an Argonaut].

Zethua: zi-thiū¹ ā¹; ze-thū² ā² [Douai Bible].

[of Amphion].

Zethus: zī¹ thūs¹; zē² thūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and the brother

zeugma: ziūg¹ mō¹; zūg² mā² [In grammar, a figure in which an adjective or verb modifies or governs two nouns; as "Love overcame poverty; loyalty, temptation; and devotion, selfishness"].

[Greeks].

Zeus: ziūs¹; zūs²; *not* zīūs¹, *nor* zūs¹ [In myth, the supreme deity of the

Zeuss: tseis¹; tsöis² [Ger. philologist (1806-56)].

Zeuxis: ziūks¹ is¹; zūks² is² [Gr. painter (450?-396?)].

zh: This digraph, used in Key 2, is indicated by 3 in Key 1. It is assumed in analogy with sh, for the elementary sonant corresponding with the sh. It is the sound of *si* (=zy) in *-sion* after an accented vowel, as in *occasion*, *vision*, etc., and of the *si* (=zy) implied in *su* as in *composure* (=kem-pō¹ zyur¹, kem-pō¹ gur¹; cōm-pō¹ zhūr²), *pleasure*, etc., *casual*, etc. See Introductory, page xxx.

Zia: zai¹ ā¹; zī² ā² [Bible].—**Zibbeon:** zib¹ i-an¹; zīb² e-on² [Bible].—**Zibia:** zib¹ i-ā¹; zīb² i-ā² [Bible].—**Ziblah:** zib¹ i-ā¹; zīb² i-ā² [Bible].—**Zichri:** zik¹ rai¹; zīe² ri² [Bible].—**Ziddim:** zid¹ im¹; zīd² im² [Bible].—**Zidikjah:** zid¹ kai¹ jā¹; zīd² ki² jā² [Bible].—**Zidon:** zai¹ dan¹; zī² don² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zidonians:** zai¹ dō¹ ni-an¹; zī² dō² ni-an² [Bible].

Ziem: zīm¹; zēm² [Fr. painter (1821-1911)].

Zif: zif¹; zīf² [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

Ziha: zī¹ hē¹; zī² hā² [Bible].—**Ziklag:** zik¹ lag¹; zīk² lāg² [Bible].—**Zillah:** zil¹ ā¹; zīl² ā² [Bible].—**Zillethai:** zil¹ i-thai¹; zīl² e-thi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zilpah:** zil¹ pā¹; zīl² pā² [Bible].—**Zilthai:** zil¹ thai¹ or zil¹ thai-ai¹; zīl² thā² or zīl² thā-ā² [Bible].—**Zimma:** zim¹ ā¹; zīm² ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zimran:** zim¹ ran¹; zīm² rān² [Bible].—**Zimri:** zim¹ rai¹; zīm² ri² [Bible].—**Zin:** zin¹; zīn² [Bible].—**Zina:** zai¹ nē¹; zī² nā² [Bible].

zinc: zīnk¹; zīne² [A bluish-white metallic element].—**zincic:** zīnk¹ ik¹; zīne² ie² [Relating to, or derived from zinc].

Zion: zai¹ an¹; zī² on² [Bible].—**Zlor:** zai¹ er¹; zī² or² [Bible].—**Zlph:** zif¹; zīf² [Bible].—**Ziphah:** zai¹ fā¹; zī² fā² [Bible].—**Ziphim:** zīf¹ im¹; zīf² im² [Bible].—**Ziphion:** zīf¹ i-an¹; zīf² i-on² [Bible].—**Ziphites:** zīf¹ aits¹; zīf² its² [Bible].—**Ziphron:** zīf¹ rōn¹; zīf² rōn² [Bible].—**Zippor:** zip¹ or¹; zīp² or² [Bible].—**Zipporah:** zi-pō¹ rā¹; zīp² rā² [Bible].

[instrument].

zither, zithern: zīth¹ or¹, zīth² er²; zīth¹ or¹ n¹, zīth² er² n² [A stringed musical

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: a = finai; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

- Zithri:** zīf'h'rai¹; zīf'h'ri² [Bible].—**Ziv:** ziv¹; ziv² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ziz:** ziz¹; ziz² [Bible].—**Ziza:** zai'za¹; zi'za² [Bible].—**Zizah:** zai'zā¹; zi'zā² [Bible].
- Zoan:** zō'an¹; zō'an² [Bible].—**Zoar:** zō'ar¹; zō'ar² [Bible].—**Zoba:** zō'-ba¹; zō'ba² [Bible].—**Zobebah:** zo-bi'bā¹; zo-bē'bā² [Bible].
- Zobeidah:** zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'dā² or zo-bi'dā² [Wife of Harun= al-Raschid (765?-831)]. [in the "Arabian Nights"].
- Zobeide:** zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'de² or zo-bi'de² [A female character].
- zocle:** zō'kl¹; zō'el² [Same as socle].
- zodiac:** zō'di-ak¹; zō'di-āe². Sheridan (1780) zō'jek¹ [An imaginary belt encircling the heavens].—**zodiacal:** zo-dai'a-kal¹; zo-di'a-cal².
- Zohar:** zō'har¹; zō'hār² [Bible].—**Zoheleth:** zō'hi-leth¹; zō'he-lēth² [Bible].—**Zoheth:** zō'hefhi; zō'hēth² [Bible]. [(1840-1902)].
- Zola:** zō'lā¹ or (*Anglice*) zō'la¹; zō'lā² or (*Anglice*) zō'la² [Fr. novelist].
- zollverein** [Ger.]: tsōl'fär-ain¹; tsōl'fer-in² [A trade-league or customs= union]. [Compare GONE; NONE.]
- zone:** zōn¹; zōn² [A region of the earth between two parallels of latitude].
- zoo:** zū¹; zōō²; not zō¹ [A zoological garden].
- zoography:** zo-eg'ra-fi¹; zo-ōg'ra-fy² [Descriptive zoology].—**zoologic:** zō'o-lej'ik¹; zō'o-lōg'ie² [Zoological].—**zoological:** zō'o-lej'i-kal¹; zō'o-lōg'i-cal² [Relating to zoology].—**zoologist:** zo-el'o-jist¹; zo-ōl'o-gist² [One versed in zoology].
- zoology:** zo-el'o-jī¹; zo-ōl'o-gy² [The branch of biology treating of animals].
- Zoom:** zō'em¹; zō'ōm² [Douai Bible].
- zoophoric:** zō'o-för'ik¹; zō'o-för'ie². Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) zo-ef'o-riki¹ [Bearing or supporting the figures of animals or men].
- zoophyte:** zō'o-fait¹; zō'o-fyt²; not zū'o-fait¹ [An invertebrate animal resembling a plant in form or in mode of growth].—**zoophytology:** zo-ef'i-tel'o-jī¹; zo-ōf'y-tōl'o-gy² [A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes].
- Zophah:** zō'fā¹; zō'fā² [Bible].—**Zophai:** zō'fui¹ or zō'fi-ai¹; zō'fi² or zō'-fa² [Bible].—**Zophar:** zō'fer¹; zō'far² [Bible].
- Zophiel:** zō'fi-el¹; zō'fi-ēl² [A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost"].
- Zophim:** zō'fim¹; zō'fīm² [Bible].—**Zorah:** zō'rā¹; zō'rā² [Bible].—**Zorathites:** zō'rath-ait¹; zō'rath-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zoreah:** zō'n-ā¹; zō're-ā² [Bible].—**Zorites:** zō'rait¹; zō'rits² [Bible].
- Zoroaster:** zō'ro-as'tar¹; zō'ro-ās'ter² [Traditional founder of the ancient Irano-Persian religion, fl. about 600 B. C.].
- Zorobabel:** zo-reb'[or -rōb']a-bel¹; zo-rōb'[or -rōb']a-bēl² [Bible].
- Zorrilla y Moral:** tho-rī'lya ī mo-rāl¹; tho-rī'lyā ŷ mo-rāl² [Sp. poet and dramatist (1817-93)]. [(R. V.)].
- Zorzelleus:** zōr-zel'yūs¹ or zer-zel'i-ūs¹; zōr-zēl'yūs² or zōr-zēl'e-ūs² [Bible].
- Zouave:** zu-āv¹; zū-āv². E. & St. zwāv¹ [A French infantryman].
- Zschokke:** chō'ke¹; chō'ke² [Ger. writer (1771-1848)].
- Zuar:** zū'er¹; zū'ar² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; tbin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;
1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; chin, this.

Zuccarelli: tsuk'ka-rel'li¹; tsue"eä-rel'li² [It. painter in Eng. (1702-1788).
one of the original members of the Royal Academy, London]. [astie].

zucchetto [It.]: tsuk-ket'to¹; tsue-eët'to² [A skull-cap worn by an ecclesi-
astie].

Zuider Zee, Zuyder Zee: zui'där zī¹ or (Dutch) zoi'där zē¹; zī'där zē² or
(Dutch) zōy'där zē² [A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands].

Zukertort: tsu'kär-tört¹; tsu'ker-tört² [Polish chess-player (1842-88)].

Zuleika: zū-lē'ka¹ or zū-lai'ka¹; zū-lē'kā² or zū-lī'kā² [The heroine of
Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos"].

Zuloaga: thū'lō-ā'ga¹; thū'lō-ā'gā² [Sp. painter (1870-)].

Zulu: zū'lū¹; zū'lū² [A member of an African tribe].

Zumpe: tsum'pē¹; tsum'pē² [Ger. composer of music (1850-1903)].

Zumpt: tsumpt¹; tsumpt² [Ger. philologists (1) (1792-1849); (2) 1815-77].

Zufī: zū'nyī¹; zū'nyī² [Amerind tribe of New Mexico].—**Zuñian:** zū'nyī-
an¹; zū'nyī-an² [Relating to the Zuñi]. [modern Jewish science].

Zunz: tsunts¹; tsunts² [Ger. scholar and educator (1794-1886), founder of

Zuph: zuf¹; zūf² [Bible].—**Zur:** zūr¹; zūr² [Bible].

Zurich: zū'rik¹; zū'rē² [Swiss city and lake].

Zuriel: ziū'rī-el¹; zū'rī-ēl² [Bible].—**Zurishaddai:** ziū'rī-shad'i-ai¹ or
ziū'rī-shad'ai²; zū'rī-shād'i-ā² or zū'rī-shād'i² [Bible].

Zutphen: zut'fēn¹; zūt'fēn² [Town in the Netherlands].

Zuzim: ziū'zim¹; zū'zīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

zwieback [Ger.]: tsvī'bak¹; tsvē'bāk²; but frequently heard swī'bak¹ in an
effort to Anglicize the word [A well-baked wheaten bread].

Zwingli: zwīng'li¹ or tsvīng'li¹; zwīng'h² or tsvīng'li² [Swiss Protestant re-
former (1484-1531)].—**Zwinglian:** zwīng'gh-an¹; zwīng'ghī-an² [n. A follower of Zwingli].

Zwolle: zvel'ē¹; zvöl'ē² [A town in the Netherlands].

zygapophysis: zig'a-pef'i-sis¹; zyg'a-pōf'y-sis², *Standard, I., & W.; C. & E.* zai-ge-pef'i-sis; *St.* zig'a-pef'i-sis¹ [One of the joints of the spinal column].

zygodactylous: zai'go-dak'ti-lus¹; zū'go-dāe'ty-lūs² [Having toes ar-
ranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as a woodpecker].

zyme: zīm¹; zīm²; *not* zai'mi¹ [1. A ferment. 2. A disease-germ supposed
to cause zymotic disease].—**zymic:** zai'mk¹ or zim'ik¹; zū'mie² or zūm'ie² [Relating
to or produced by fermentation]. [changes into a chemical ferment].

zymogen: zai'mo-jen¹; zū'mo-gēn² [A substance that develops by internal

zymosis: zai-mō'sis¹; zū-mō'sis² [1. Any form of fermentation. 2. A
contagious or infectious disease caused by fermentation. See *zyme*].—**zymotic:**
zai-mō'ik¹; zū-mōt'ie² [Relating to or caused by fermentation].

zymurgy: zai'mūr-jī¹; zū'mūr-gy² [A branch of chemistry that treats of
the production of fermentation].

zythum: zai'thum¹ or zī'thum¹; zy'thūm² or zū'thūm² [An ancient Egyp-
tian spirit liquor].

2: ärt, äpe, ät, äre, fäst, what, all; mē, gät, präy, hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.
2: wōlf, ät, bōk, bōt, full, rüle, ät, büt, bürn, böy, gō, gem; ink; thin, this.